

November 1991

Statement for Management Yellowstone National Park

MANAGEMENT

Statement for Management : Yellowstone
National Park, November 1991.

Prepared by the National Park Service



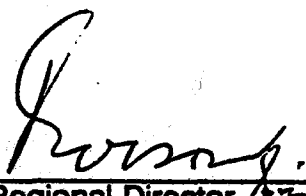
Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the monument, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended: /s/ Robert Barbee
Superintendent,
Yellowstone National Park

10/91
Date

Approved:

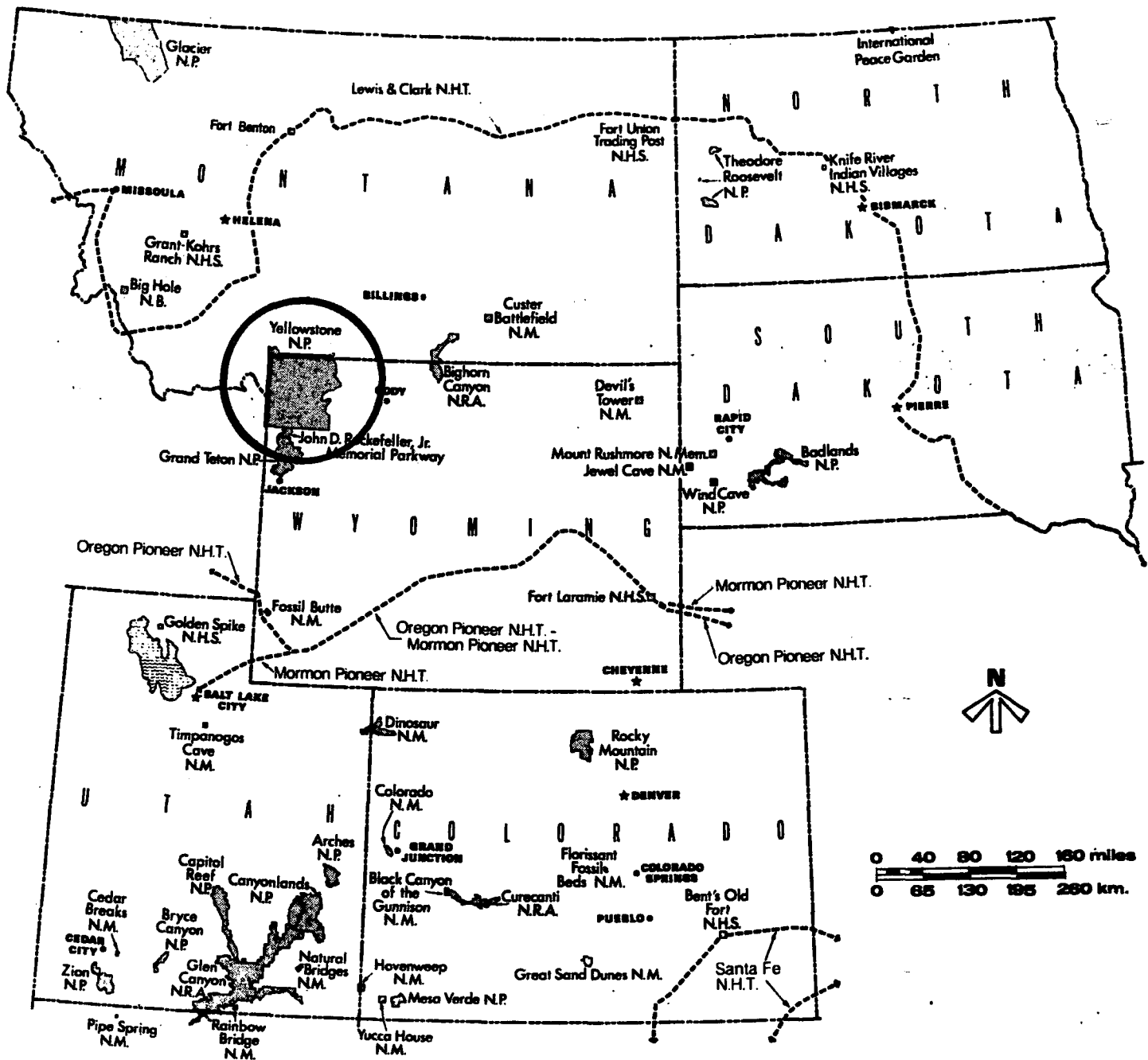

Regional Director, Robert M. Baker
Rocky Mountain Region

11/21/91
Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LOCATION	5
PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE	5
INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS	7
LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS	7
NATURAL RESOURCES	12
CULTURAL RESOURCES	13
LAND USES AND TRENDS	14
VISITOR USES AND TRENDS	15
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS	18
Roads	18
Buildings	18
Trails and Boundaries	18
Utility Systems	19
Campgrounds and Campsites	20
Equipment	20
CONCESSIONS OPERATIONS AND ANALYSIS	21
Concessioners	21
TW Recreational Services, Inc.	21
Hamilton Stores, Inc.	22
Yellowstone Park Service Stations	22
West Park Hospital	22
Firebox, Inc.	23
Limited Concession Permits	23
Concessions Management: Current Status and Future Planning	23
STATUS OF PLANNING	24
EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING	26
Natural Zone	26
Park Development Zone	26
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND MAJOR ISSUES	28
NATURAL RESOURCES OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES	28
Northern Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf Recovery	28
Endangered Bird Species	29
Threatened Grizzly Bear	29
Bison Management	30
Yellowstone Elk Populations	31
Exotic Plants	31
Riparian Ecosystems	31
Ecological Inventory and Monitoring Program	31
Restoration of Disturbed Sites	32
Air Quality	33
Wildland Fire Management	33
Fire Recovery	34

The Yellowstone Ecosystem After the Fires of 1988	34
Geographic Information System	35
Global Climate Change	36
ADJACENT LANDS COORDINATION OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES	36
Mineral/Resource Development Issues	36
Geothermal Development Issues	37
Adjacent Landowners	38
Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Management Issues	39
VISITOR USE OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES	41
Visitor Use Areas	41
Grant Village	41
Fishing Bridge	42
Lake/Bridge Bay	42
Old Faithful	42
Interpretation	43
Backcountry Use	44
Access for Special Populations	44
Winter Use	45
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES	45
Prehistoric Resources Issues	45
Historic Resources Issues	46
Management Issues	46
History, Archive, and Museum Collection Issues	46
PARK OPERATIONS AND PLANNING OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES	47
Employee Housing/Community Planning	47
Infrastructure and Waste Management	48
Facility Rehabilitation	49
Road Rehabilitation	49
SUMMARY	50
ILLUSTRATIONS	
Region Map (1)	
Vicinity Map (2)	
Boundary Map (3)	
Visitation Graphs (17)	
Existing Management Zoning Map (27)	

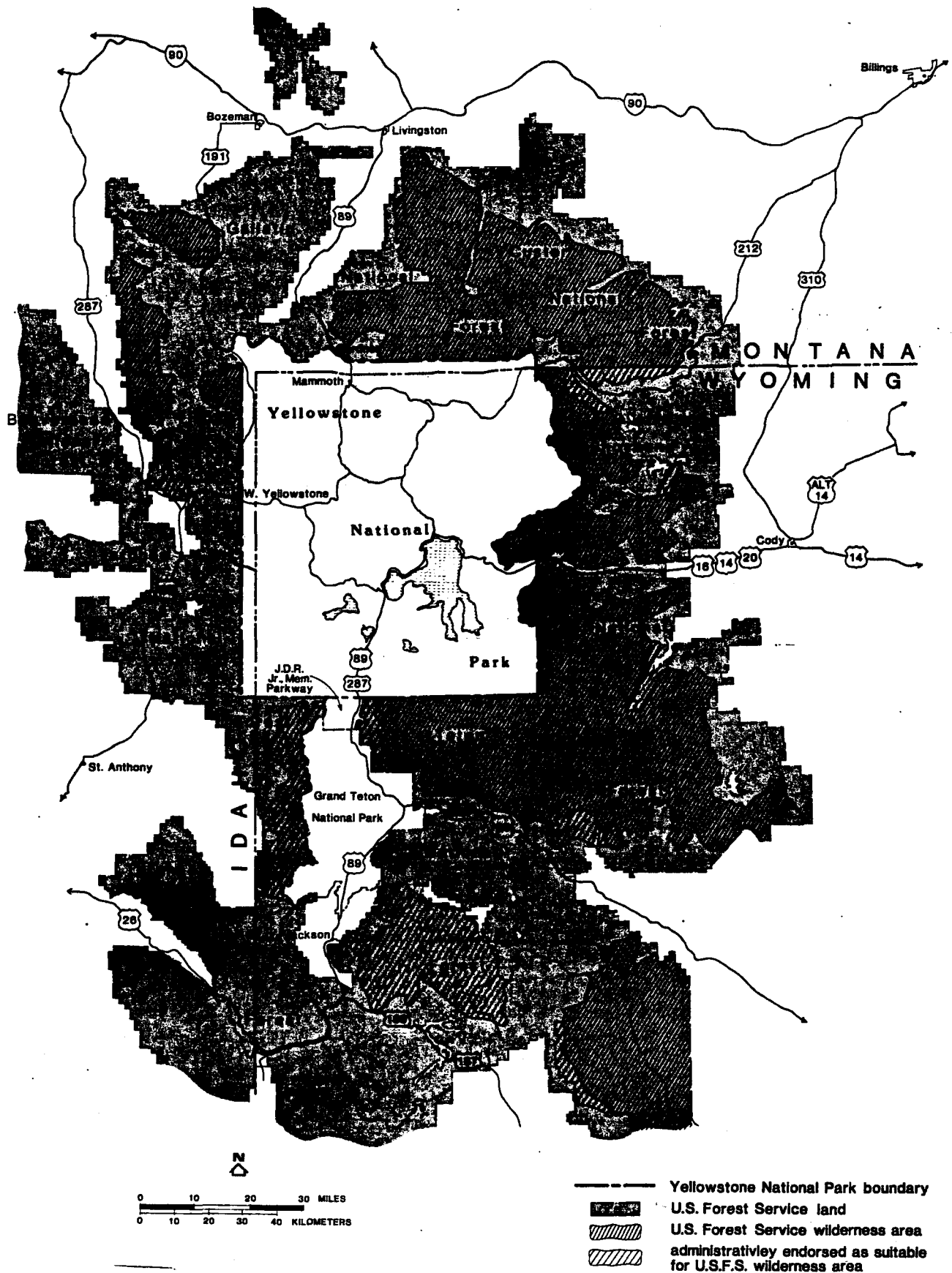


Legend

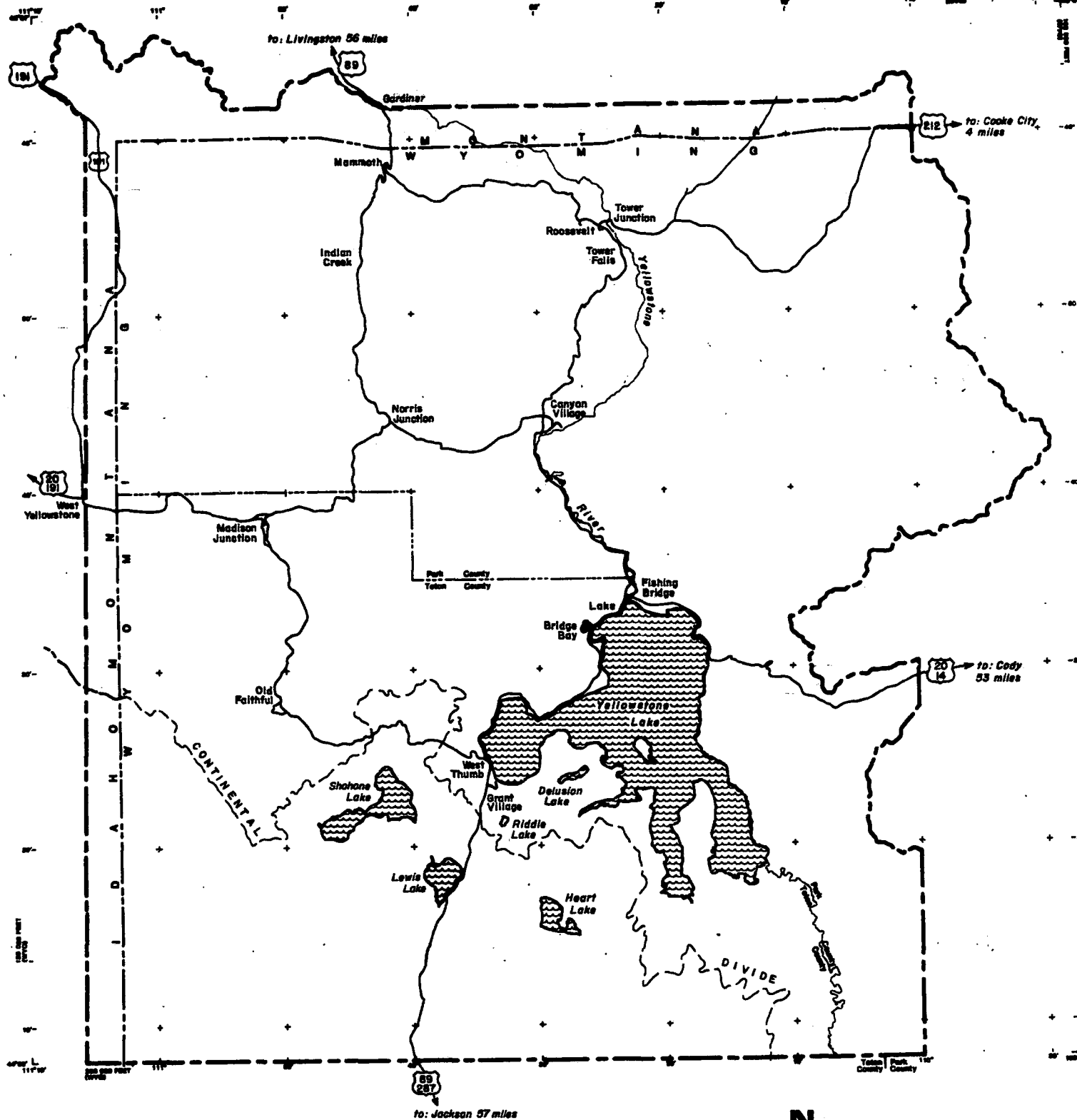
- Locations of Major Cities
- * Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service
United States Department
of the Interior

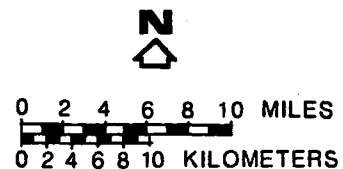


VICINITY MAP
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
 United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



legend

- park boundary
- road



BOUNDARY MAP YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

LOCATION

Yellowstone National Park encompasses 2,221,722 acres (3,472 square miles) and is located primarily in the northwestern corner of Wyoming with portions extending into southwestern Montana and southeastern Idaho. The park lies within Wyoming's Teton and Park counties, Montana's Park and Gallatin counties, and Idaho's Fremont County. The park is part of Montana's First Congressional District and Idaho's Second Congressional District; Wyoming has an At-Large Congressional District. Yellowstone National Park's proximity to other National Park Service areas is shown on the Rocky Mountain Region map.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

By Act of Congress on March 1, 1872, Yellowstone National Park was "dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" and "for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders . . . and their retention in their natural condition."

Since 1872, additional legislation and management policies have been established to prohibit hunting of all birds and mammals and to regulate fishing within the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park. The park is managed primarily as a natural area in order to conserve, perpetuate, and portray as a composite whole, the indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, the geology, and the scenic landscape.

The commanding features that initially attracted interest, and led to the reservation of Yellowstone as a national park, were geological: the geothermal phenomena, the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, the fossil forests, and the size and elevation of Yellowstone Lake.

Approximately 60 percent of the world's fumaroles, boiling springs, and geysers are located in the park. There are nine major "basins" of geyser and hot spring activity in the park and over 100 additional clusters of hot springs spread throughout an area of 1,800 square miles. These geysers and hot springs were probably the most significant features that led to the establishment of Yellowstone National Park.

The beautiful yellow hues of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone are the result of hydrothermal alteration of the surrounding rhyolitic lava. This hydrothermal activity also weakened the rocks in the area, facilitating the erosion of the canyon, except beneath the falls where no hydrothermal activity occurred.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

The fossil forests of Yellowstone reveal a time when the climate of the area was milder. The most common fossil trees found are sycamore, walnut, magnolia, chestnut, oak, redwood, maple, and dogwood -- all warm-temperate or subtropical forest species.

Yellowstone Lake is one of the largest alpine lakes on the North American continent. It has a 110-mile shoreline, an area of 139 square miles, and a maximum depth exceeding 390 feet. Yellowstone Lake supports the largest natural cutthroat trout population in the world.

Ninety-nine percent of the park's 3,400 square miles remains undeveloped, providing a wide range of habitat types that support one of the continent's largest and most varied large mammal populations. Four threatened or endangered species, the grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*), whooping crane (*Grus americana*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) are found in the Yellowstone ecosystem. The endangered northern Rocky Mountain gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) occurred historically in Yellowstone but was extirpated in the 1930s.

The human history of the park is evidenced by cultural sites dating back more than 12,000 years. More recent history can be seen in the historic structures and sites that represent the various periods of park administration and visitor facilities development.

Yellowstone, the birthplace of the national park idea, represents a milestone in conservation history. In 1872, at a point in this nation's history when only a handful of people were convinced that America's natural resources were limited, the world's first national park was created. As such, Yellowstone has served both as inspiration and as a model for other parks. Its influences have been felt worldwide, both by international travelers who visit Yellowstone, and by visitors who now find national parks in nearly all countries of the world.

In 1972, Yellowstone became the first American area to be designated as a Biosphere Reserve by the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In 1978, UNESCO designated Yellowstone a World Heritage Site.

Today, with the world recognizing environmental limits, the original purpose of Yellowstone National Park must be viewed in terms of contemporary realities. The park can no longer be thought of as an independent unit; the entire ecosystem has scientific and cultural values that influence, and are influenced by conditions within the park. This reality, then, challenges managers within the greater Yellowstone ecosystem to integrate the various mandates and public needs in a way that will maintain the integrity of the largest, nearly intact, ecosystem in the temperate zone.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The Act of March 1, 1872, which created Yellowstone National Park, established the basic framework of the unique land-use policy embodied within the present national park system. Subsequent legislation related directly to such diverse park problems as concessions, water rights, school facilities, park protection, lease of lands, and wildlife management. The most pertinent are summarized as follows:

An excerpt from the Sundry Civil Act of March 3, 1883, authorized leasing park grounds for hotel purposes and detailed troops to the park for protection of resources.

An excerpt from the Act of July 10, 1890, provided for admission of Wyoming into the Union and limited authority of the state of Wyoming over the Yellowstone National Park.

The Act of the Legislature of Idaho, approved February 7, 1891, ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over all lands within the state of Idaho as may be included in the Yellowstone National Park.

The Act of the Legislature of Montana, approved February 14, 1891, ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over all lands within the state of Montana that are or that may be embraced within the Yellowstone National Park.

The Act of May 7, 1894, provided for the protection of birds and mammals within Yellowstone National Park, prohibited hunting, and regulated fishing.

The Act of August 3, 1894, restricted the granting of leases for hotels and outbuildings on lands lying within 1/8-mile of any geyser Yellowstone Falls, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, Mammoth Hot Springs, or any object of curiosity.

An excerpt from the Sundry Civil Act of March 3, 1903, authorized private parties to use electricity furnished by Fort Yellowstone and Mammoth Hot Springs electric lighting and power plant.

The Act of June 4, 1906, extended the secretary's authority to enter into leases for the transaction of business in the Yellowstone National Park as the comfort and convenience of visitors may require, for the construction and maintenance of substantial hotel buildings and buildings for the protection of the stage, stock, and equipment."

The Act of March 2, 1907, amending the Act of June 4, 1906, concerned leases in the Yellowstone National Park.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

An excerpt from the Act of March 3, 1911, codified, revised, and amended the laws relating to the judiciary, giving jurisdiction of all felonies committed within the Yellowstone National Park to the district court for the district of Wyoming.

An excerpt from the Department of Agriculture appropriation Act of August 10, 1912, provided for the establishment of a winter game (elk) reserve in Wyoming south of Yellowstone National Park.

The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, 16 USC 1, established the National Park Service to "promote and regulate the use of parks. . ." and defined the purpose of national parks "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

An excerpt from the Act of August 25, 1916, to establish a National Park Service, provided that grazing permits may not be granted in Yellowstone National Park.

The Act of June 28, 1916, amending the Act of May 7, 1894, provided for protection of birds and animals in the Yellowstone National Park and punishment for crimes therein.

An excerpt from the Sundry Civil Act of July 1, 1918, restricted road extension and improvements in the Yellowstone National Park.

The Act of February 25, 1919, authorized sale of certain lands at or near Yellowstone, Montana, for hotel and other purposes.

An excerpt from the Interior Department Appropriation Act of January 24, 1923, authorized giving surplus elk, buffalo, etc., inhabiting Yellowstone National Park to federal, state, county, and municipal authorities, and selling surplus buffalo of the park herd.

The Act of April 9, 1924, authorized the Secretary "to construct, reconstruct, and improve roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the National Parks, and Monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior."

The Act of June 5, 1924, amending the Act of March 3, 1911, codified, revised, and amended laws relating to the judiciary, providing for the appointment of deputy marshals to reside in Yellowstone National Park.

The Act of May 26, 1926, made additions to the Absaroka and Gallatin national forests and Yellowstone National Park, and improved and extended winter feeding facilities of elk, antelope, and other game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent land.

The Act of March 1, 1928, (45 Stat. 1435) changed the east boundary to conform more closely to natural topographic features and to include lands known as the Gallatin Addition

at the Northwest corner of the park, which contained petrified tree deposits and some elk winter range.

The Act of May 18, 1928, authorized appropriations to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1926.

The Joint Resolution of February 28, 1929, authorized appointment of a Yellowstone National Park Boundary Commission to inspect areas involved in a proposed adjustment of Yellowstone National Park boundaries.

The Act of March 1, 1929, revised Yellowstone National Park boundaries.

An excerpt from the Deficiency Act of March 4, 1929, authorized the disposal of surplus elk from the Yellowstone National Park herd.

The Act of April 19, 1930, amending the Act of March 1, 1929, revised Yellowstone National Park boundaries.

Public Law 592, January 31, 1931, authorized the construction of the Beartooth Highway entirely outside and northeast of the park as an approach road to serve the park. Land jurisdiction remained vested in the states of Wyoming and Montana.

The Presidential Proclamation of October 20, 1932, as authorized by the Congressional Act of May 26, 1926, (44 Stat. 656) added land to the northern boundary known as the Gardiner Addition to include additional wildlife winter range.

The Act of June 19, 1934, establishing a National Archives of the U.S. Government.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 USC 461-467, establishes policy for the preservation of historic resources of national significance.

Title 4, USC 105, (61 Stat. 644), June 30, 1947, provides that state sales tax may be collected within the park as if it were part of the state.

The Act of June 3, 1948, granted the consent of Congress to the states of Idaho and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries originating in either of the two states and flowing into the other.

The Act of June 4, 1948, provided adequate school facilities within Yellowstone National Park, and for other purposes.

The Act of June 2, 1949, granted the consent of Congress to the states of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

An excerpt from the Act of March 21, 1950, approving the Snake River Compact, excluded waters of the park from provisions of the compact.

The Wilderness Act of 1964, 16 USC 1131, provides for the designation of national wilderness areas. In 1974, under the provisions of this law, 2,016,181 acres of Yellowstone National Park were recommended to Congress for designation as wilderness areas; however, no congressional action has been taken on this recommendation.

The Concessions Policy Act of 1965, 16 USC 20, provides for the use of concessioners to provide needed visitor services in national parks. It is the basis for managing the services and operations of the park's concessioners.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 USC 470, and Executive Order 11593 provide a process for recognition and protection of historically significant properties. Yellowstone National Park contains many prehistoric sites and historic hotels, ranger stations, maintenance structures, bridges, and cabins.

The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, 42 USC 4151, requires that facilities and programs be made accessible to persons with disabilities. As new structures are constructed or as substantial modifications are made to existing structures, they are made accessible to persons with disabilities.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 USC 4321, establishes a national policy to promote harmony between man and nature and a process for implementation of this policy. It is the basis for the National Park Service planning process, which requires that significant actions that affect the park be evaluated with consideration of their impacts to park resources and visitor use, and that the process be documented. This process is used at Yellowstone National Park to evaluate and make decisions on a variety of actions involving development, resource management, and visitor use.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 42 USC 3142, defines safety and occupational health policies, programs, and standards necessary to carry out an effective park program.

The Equal Opportunity Act of 1972, 42 USC 2000, defines the responsibility of federal agencies for nondiscrimination and affirmative action.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 USC 1251, and Executive Order 11752 provide for the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution. This Act, along with the Safe Drinking Water Act (see below), are the basis for the park's program of protection of high quality standards for park waters.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 USC 1531, provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species. Yellowstone National Park and contiguous areas contain three endangered bird species and the threatened grizzly bear. The gray wolf, listed as an endangered species, was extirpated from the park early in this century.

The Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, 16 USC 469c, provides for the protection of cultural resources that are threatened by federal construction projects.

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1977, 42 USC 300, regulates contamination of drinking water.

The Clean Air Act of 1955, 42 USC 1857, and Executive Order 12088 establish air quality standards for National Park Service areas and provide for monitoring. Yellowstone National Park has an active air quality monitoring program based on this Act.

The Act of November 10, 1978, 6 USC 601, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire and upgrade concession facilities owned by the Yellowstone Park Company.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of November 16, 1990, requires federal agencies to inventory and determine appropriate final disposition for Native American artifacts.

Additionally, there are a number of Executive Orders, listed below, applicable to Yellowstone.

Executive Order 11507 provides for air and water pollution abatement projects.

Executive Order 11593 provides for protection and enhancement of the cultural environment.

Executive Order 11988 restricts development in floodplains.

Executive Order 11990 provides for protection of wetlands.

Executive Order 12003 provides for energy conservation.

Executive Order 12088 provides for control of wastes and pollutants.

Executive Order 12196 provides for employee safety and health.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Yellowstone National Park is situated on a large mountainous plateau in the northern Rocky Mountains. Elevations range from 5,200 feet to over 11,000 feet and average 8,000 feet. The park is characterized by several broad, forested, volcanic plateaus surrounded by the Absaroka Mountain Range on the east, the Gallatin Mountain Range on the north, and the Red Mountains on the south. Lakes such as Yellowstone, Shoshone, Lewis, and Heart are prominent features in the park, as are the Yellowstone, Snake, Lewis, Madison, Gibbon, Firehole, Gardner, and Lamar rivers. Yellowstone contains the world's largest and most active geothermal areas. Approximately 120 thermal areas in nine major basins have been identified. These areas include geysers, hot springs, mud pots, and fumaroles.

Yellowstone's climate can be divided into four distinct seasons. Winter is characterized by daily maximum temperatures dropping below freezing with snow accumulations beginning in late October. These weather conditions last into late March or early April. Spring is characterized by melting snow, cool to cold nights, and cool to warm days beginning in early April and lasting into June. Summer lasts through August and is characterized by warm days, frequent thunderstorms, and infrequent freezing nighttime temperatures. In September, freezing nighttime temperatures and warm to cool days signal the beginning of a brief fall.

There are two major climatic types in Yellowstone: valley and mountain. The valley type is common to large valleys and central plateaus and is similar to that of the Great Plains with peak precipitation falling as rain in May and June. The mountain type occurs along the Continental Divide and at higher elevations throughout the park. The mountain climate is characterized by precipitation falling primarily during the winter months.

These two climatic types are reflected in the vegetation. The Yellowstone and Lamar river valleys are covered by dry grasslands and sagebrush steppe communities with Douglas fir found on the north-facing slopes. These treeless areas make up nearly 20 percent of the park.

Yellowstone's mountains and high plateaus are generally covered by conifer forests or moist meadows. Following the retreat of the last glacial period, about 11,000 years ago, tundra gave way to a cold-climate coniferous forest. Whitebark pine and subalpine fir forests were eventually invaded by lodgepole pine, which today occupies approximately 80 percent of the forested area of Yellowstone.

Yellowstone is home to such wildlife species as black bear, elk, bison, moose, pronghorn antelope, mule deer, bighorn sheep, coyote, mountain lion, badger, porcupine, snowshoe hare, river otter, marten, long-tailed weasel, red squirrel, beaver, northern pocket gopher, Uinta ground squirrel, golden eagle, osprey, trumpeter swan, harlequin duck, American

white pelican, Caspian tern, common loon, sandhill crane, great gray owl, Steller's jay, red crossbill, sagebrush lizard, rubber boa, Arctic grayling, and cutthroat trout.

Four species that currently occur in the park are protected by the Federal Endangered Species Act. These species include the endangered peregrine falcon, bald eagle, and whooping crane, and the threatened grizzly bear. Comprehensive programs offer strategies to preserve healthy populations and minimize adverse interactions with human activities for each of these species. The gray wolf, listed as an endangered species, was extirpated early in this century. There are no federally listed threatened or endangered plant species in Yellowstone.

A number of plant and animal species are currently listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as candidate species (Category 2 species), that is, species being considered for listing as endangered or threatened. These species are lynx (*Felis lynx*), wolverine (*Gulo luscus*), spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*), western big-eared bat (*Plecotus townsendii*), Preble's shrew (*Sorex preblei*), Arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*), long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularis*), and Ross' bentgrass (*Agrostis rossiae*).

Yellowstone's air and water quality are considered nearly pristine. The park is designated as a Class I airshed under the Federal Clean Air Act, thus Yellowstone is charged with protecting air quality values, including visibility. Streams and lakes are also designated as Class I by the state of Wyoming, primarily for the purposes of wastewater discharge.

Yellowstone's fisheries have earned the park international acclaim as a wild trout resource. It has long been a management objective to preserve and restore native species and aquatic habitats to their natural states. While in some instances exotics do displace native species, it is often not possible to eradicate them from Yellowstone's waters.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Human occupation in the greater Yellowstone area began at least 10,000 years ago. American Indian hunting and gathering camps, trails, and obsidian quarries are among the archeological sites found. Also found within the greater Yellowstone area are Euro-American archeologic sites such as roads, building foundations and dumps. Although more than 400 archeological sites have been recorded, comprehensive archeological surveys of the park have not been completed. One site, Obsidian Cliff, has been nominated as a National Historic Landmark. The majority of the sites, however, have not been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Many of Yellowstone's historic sites exist today as archeological sites.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

After Yellowstone was established in 1872, it was administered by civilians until 1886 when the U.S. Army assumed these duties. The Army administered the park until the National Park Service was established in 1916.

A number of historic structures remain within the park. Many of these structures were built by the Yellowstone Park Company beginning in 1890 and through the 1940s. Others were built by the Army prior to 1916 and by the National Park Service during the first two decades of its jurisdiction. Many buildings, bridges, and other structures built prior to 1940 embody the rustic style of park architecture. This style used stonework, massive timbers, and decorative woodwork to blend buildings into the natural setting. Examples of this rustic architectural style are seen today in the Old Faithful Inn and the museum at the Norris Geyser Basin.

Historic resources designated as National Historic Landmarks include the museums at Norris, Madison Junction, and Fishing Bridge; the Old Faithful Inn; and the Northeast Entrance Station. Yellowstone has 952 structures listed as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Certain historic structures, such as some of the park's backcountry patrol cabins, are located outside of developed areas. The majority of these structures, however, are located within the park's six historic districts, which are the Fishing Bridge Historic District, Fort Yellowstone/Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District, Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District, Old Faithful Historic District, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, and Lamar Buffalo Ranch Historic District. These districts are located entirely within the existing development zones.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

Yellowstone National Park comprises 2.2 million acres of upland forests. Most land within park boundaries is owned by the National Park Service. One 16.4-acre tract along the northern boundary is owned by the Montana School District. A land exchange is currently being arranged through the Bureau of Land Management to acquire this tract. A second tract of land consisting of 1.4 acres, and also along the northern boundary, contains the Gardiner cemetery. There is no plan for the park to purchase this land. Four miles of the Stevens Creek road lie within the park's northern boundary. This road is maintained by Park County, Montana, through a right-of-way agreement.

Approximately one percent of the park is developed. Development includes roads, trails, employee housing, administrative headquarters, and visitor service facilities found in various areas throughout the park. Total developed area has decreased in recent years, as park managers have removed development from resource areas and developments have been consolidated.

Currently, studies are under way to determine the precise acreage of land disturbed by humans since the arrival of European Americans. For the purposes of these studies, all

human disturbance will be measured, from current developed sites to formerly used areas that are now in the revegetation process.

A number of concessioners operate within the park providing a variety of services ranging from hotel accommodations and stores to small guide services. These businesses operate under a variety of different concession agreements.

Recreation is an important economic component of the region. Communities surrounding Yellowstone rely heavily upon park visitation for their economic livelihood. Recreation-oriented businesses include: river rafting, backcountry guides and outfitters, guest ranches, horseback riding, and snowmobile and recreational vehicle rentals and services. In addition, there are lodging facilities, restaurants, and various other shops and services. These communities, besides being attractions unto themselves, provide services such as lodging for overflow from the park during the peak season.

Mining, logging, grazing, and oil, gas, and geothermal development take place on private and national forest lands surrounding the park. In 1964, the Park Service and the Forest Service staffs began sharing information and coordinating their management strategies. In 1987 these two agencies further coordinated their actions by compiling and reviewing all information on the ecosystem. Following this compilation, the agencies jointly developed common goals and coordinating criteria for the management of federal lands within the Yellowstone ecosystem. The draft document has been reviewed by the public, interested groups, and various agencies. Once finalized, this document's goals will be reflected in all future planning and management of the greater Yellowstone ecosystem.

VISITOR USES AND TRENDS

In recent decades, visitation to Yellowstone has expanded beyond the summer season. The "shoulder seasons," the period before and after peak season, have experienced a gradual increase in use over the past two decades. Additionally, there has been a dramatic growth in winter use of Yellowstone.

Peak visitor season in Yellowstone runs from early July through mid-August. During 1990 July was the peak month and averaged 24,432 visitors per day; the peak day was August 6, with 29,737 visitors. During the peak season, facilities such as campgrounds, lodging, visitor centers, restaurants, service stations, and shops are utilized at or beyond their capacity. Congestion is high during this period, both in visitor-use areas and on roadways. A 1989 survey showed that during the peak season, 68 percent of visitors stayed two or three days. The most common visitor activities were: viewing wildlife (93 percent), viewing thermal features (85 percent), photography (83 percent), walking for pleasure (75 percent), and visiting museums or visitor centers (73 percent). Seven percent of Yellowstone's visitors were foreign, mainly from Canada (43 percent) and Germany (14 percent). U.S. visitors surveyed came from 49 states; the highest

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

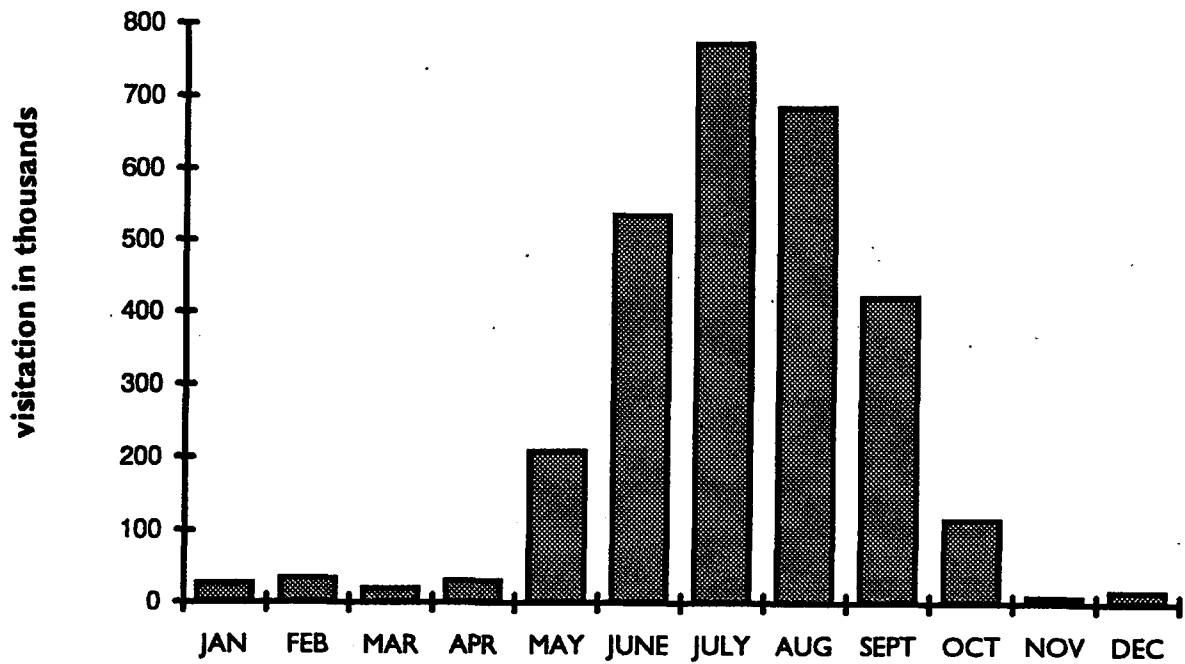
percentage of visitors (11 percent) came from California, followed by Wyoming (7 percent), and Utah, Idaho, and Montana (6 percent each).

Winter use in Yellowstone has increased dramatically since the mid-1960s when the snowmobile was developed. Thirty years ago there was virtually no winter use of the park. During the winter of 1990-1991, 98,249 visitors came to Yellowstone; 72 percent of these visitors were snowmobilers and 24 percent were cross-country skiers. Nearly half of these visitors were from the tri-state area (Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming).

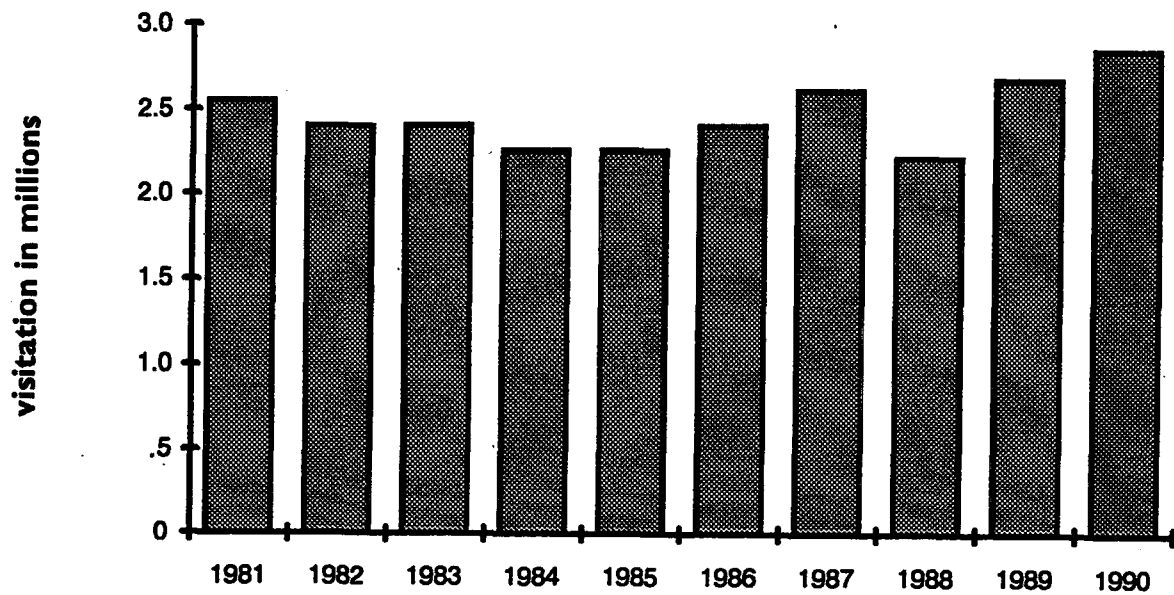
During the winter season, overnight accommodations and restaurant facilities are available at Old Faithful and Mammoth Hot Springs; about one-third of park visitors stay at these locations. Warming huts and rest rooms are located throughout the park. Snowmobile rentals are available in Mammoth, and gasoline stations are located at Canyon, Old Faithful, and Mammoth. Snowmobilers account for the greatest increase in winter visitation.

There has been considerable interest surrounding winter visitation (see "Winter Use" in the "MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND MAJOR ISSUES" section). It is anticipated that the growth in winter use will level off in the next few years. This and other related issues are addressed in the recently completed Winter Use Plan covering Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway.

Each shoulder season (spring: April 1 through May 31, and autumn: September 1 through November 30) receives more visitation than does the entire winter season (December 1 through March 31). While the focus given to winter use has been valid, the fact that use during the shoulder seasons is even greater is a matter of concern. Availability of services is limited during this time, and no studies have been done to assess visitor uses or needs. In addition, these transitional seasons are stressful times for wildlife and it is during this period that many incidents between humans and wildlife occur. Information on origin of visitors, length of stay, activities in the park, and use of services could prove beneficial in managing this increasing use. A study is needed to obtain this information.



1990 Monthly Visitation



Annual Visitation Yellowstone National Park

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Roads

Yellowstone contains approximately 539 equivalent-miles (22 feet wide, 1 mile long) of road, including the 43 miles of the Beartooth Highway that are maintained as a part of the Park Approach Road Act of 1931. Of this total, 410 miles are paved roadways, 73 miles are gravel or dirt roads, and 56 miles are equivalent-miles of parking areas and pullouts throughout the park. Approximately 370 road miles, plus parking areas and pullouts, are available for public use. The remaining miles are used for administrative purposes and housing areas. Approximately 200 miles of road are groomed for over-snow use during the winter.

The roads are generally in a deteriorated condition due to the gradual increase in use, without major rehabilitation of the road bed, since horse and wagon days. Road widths are not adequate for modern vehicles and subsurface conditions cause many of the roads to break up and become rough during the spring thaw. Many of the park's 60 bridges have excess asphalt, spalling concrete, or clogged drainages, and need to be cleaned and painted to be brought up to acceptable standards.

Buildings

Yellowstone has more than 2,200 buildings with over 3.5 million square feet of floor space. Of these buildings, approximately 688 are operated and maintained by TW Recreational Services, Inc., 38 by Hamilton Stores, Inc., and 16 by Yellowstone Park Service Stations. In addition to permanent buildings, there are 180 portable structures (house trailers and movable dormitories) with 45,054 square feet of floor area.

Approximately 1,130 buildings are over 50 years old and are thus treated as potentially historic structures. These buildings are used for employee quarters, visitor facilities, and administrative purposes.

Many of the park's buildings are in a semi-deteriorated condition. Some improvements have been made since 1980, such as improving wiring to meet established code, renovating kitchens, rehabilitating historic structures, and making other fire safety and code improvements. However, structural deficiencies remain. Many of the historic structures require interior and exterior repairs in order to stabilize them. A substantial cyclic maintenance program is needed to prevent further deterioration.

Trails and Boundaries

Yellowstone has approximately 1,151 miles of backcountry trails, 60 miles of frontcountry trails, and 6 miles of boardwalks around thermal features. The frontcountry trails and boardwalks require substantial cyclic maintenance, and work continues on them to

improve accessibility for persons with disabilities. The backcountry trails require continual maintenance to control erosion and to protect resources. During the fire suppression efforts of 1988, many backcountry trails received additional heavy impact. An intensive rehabilitation program of these trails occurred during 1989 and 1990. Considerable rehabilitation remains to be done.

There are 291 miles of park boundary. One hundred and fifty miles are adequately marked; the remaining 141 miles of boundary will require minor resurveys and/or better placement of markers.

Utility Systems

Yellowstone operates 26 water and 25 wastewater treatment systems. Water is obtained from either subsurface sources via well or spring water systems or from surface waters. These surface waters are treated in four chemical coagulation/filtration plants. Total water system capacity is approximately 4.3 million gallons per day. Each year 228 million gallons of water are treated.

Wastewater treatment systems consist of septic tanks, trickling filters, aerated lagoons, and activated sludge systems. Five systems have capacities exceeding 200,000 gallons per day. The parkwide capacity is approximately 3.9 million gallons per day.

Water and wastewater treatment systems are generally adequate; most have been reconstructed since 1972. Old Faithful, Madison, and Norris wastewater treatment systems need renovation; the Canyon facility is scheduled for major reconstruction in 1991. An analysis is required to determine if the fences securing the facilities are adequate to prohibit entry by bears.

All solid waste generated in the park is collected and taken to West Yellowstone or Livingston, Montana, for disposal. Approximately 2,500 tons of solid waste are generated each year and disposed of in this manner. The National Park Service, in conjunction with the concessioners, began a recycling program in 1990. Approximately 100 tons of aluminum, glass, paper, and cardboard were recycled the first year.

Montana Power Company provides electricity to most of the park, including standby generators at four locations. Three other utility companies provide power to four of the entrance stations. The park itself generates power at four locations as well as provides emergency standby power to smaller areas and to sewage lift stations at 15 park locations. Most power lines are overhead, which, during strong winds or heavy snows, leads to power outages.

Campgrounds and Campsites

Yellowstone National Park operates ten frontcountry campgrounds during the summer in addition to the Mammoth campground, which is operated year-round. The Fishing Bridge Recreational Vehicle Park, a concessioner-operated campground, has full water, sewer, and electric hook-ups.

Yellowstone's campgrounds are aging, have received heavy impact over the years, and are in need of major rehabilitation. A large-scale hazard tree removal program is needed to reduce the safety hazards posed by aging stands of lodgepole pine that occur in most of the park's campgrounds. Major revegetation efforts are needed to properly rehabilitate most of the park's 2,203 campsites. A food security program is required in all of the campgrounds for bear management and visitor safety.

Campground dump stations, sewage disposal systems, and comfort stations need to be upgraded or installed. Picnic tables, fire grates, bumper logs, and tent pads need to be repaired, replaced, or installed at many sites. Shower and laundry facilities are needed at a number of campgrounds.

Planning efforts are under way to determine appropriate locations for displaced campsites from the Fishing Bridge campground, which was closed in 1989. Replacement of these 310 sites will be a major undertaking.

Approximately 288 backcountry campsites are maintained throughout the park. Installation and maintenance of food storage facilities at all backcountry sites is an ongoing project. Many sites are in need of significant rehabilitation or need to be relocated to protect natural and/or cultural resources. Increased backcountry patrols are needed to provide effective resource protection and maintenance of backcountry sites.

Equipment

Yellowstone owns and operates an equipment fleet of approximately 483 mobile units. The park's fleet consists of 38 cars, 115 pickups, 10 boats, 93 snowmobiles, 12 fire trucks, and 215 pieces of heavy or specialized equipment. Additional vehicles are leased from the General Services Administration during the peak season. A detailed equipment inventory is kept at the park. Aside from the snowmobiles, which are in good condition, the fleet is in fair to poor condition. The equipment replacement fund is inadequate to replace equipment on a timely basis. This results in increased maintenance costs and decreased efficiency.

CONCESSIONS OPERATIONS AND ANALYSIS

There are three concession contracts in Yellowstone, one concession permit, a joint venture agreement and approximately 70 horse outfitters authorized under limited concession permits. Numerous other operations are authorized under commercial use licenses. Approximately 742 buildings are assigned to concessioners. During the peak season, concessioners employ approximately 3,200 employees, the majority of whom are housed in the park.

The superintendent has determined that the range and level of concession services available in the park are appropriate and necessary to ensure visitor safety and protection of natural resources.

Concessioners

TW Recreational Services, Inc. TW Recreational Services, Inc., (TWRS) operates 2,170 overnight lodging units (accommodating approximately 7,100 people per night), 18 food service outlets, 10 gift shops, 1 marina, 3 horse operations, transportation services, 2 camper services operations with public showers and laundries, and a recreational vehicle park with 358 sites. TWRS employs approximately 2,400 people during peak season.

Overnight accommodations in the winter are available at Mammoth and Old Faithful Snowlodge. The park's approved winter use plan shows a need for additional construction or renovation of the winter lodging facility at Old Faithful.

In 1981 the National Park Service contracted with TWRS to operate government-owned facilities and provide the services listed above. This contract expired on October 31, 1991. TW Recreational Services, Inc., as a satisfactory concessioner, was granted a preferential right of renewal upon expiration of their contract. A new ten-year contract has been negotiated with TWRS effective November 1, 1991. The new contract with TWRS differs from the majority of National Park Service concession contracts: In lieu of the normal franchise fee requirement, TWRS is required to invest 25 percent of their gross revenue into a capital improvement program for the purpose of upgrading and maintaining the government-owned facilities assigned to them. Normal franchise fees are not invested in parks but are deposited in the General Fund of the United States Treasury. TW Recreational Services, Inc. does not have possessory interest in the buildings assigned to them.

It is estimated that about \$60 million will be required for the renovation and replacement of existing concession facilities in Yellowstone during the next ten years. The majority of this money will be the result of the contract with TWRS. Replacement of lodging units at Canyon Village may require appropriated money if complete replacement of the 488 units is to be accomplished within the next ten years.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Hamilton Stores, Inc. Hamilton Stores operates 15 general stores, with limited food service in 8 of the outlets, and provides souvenir sales. They employ approximately 885 people during the peak summer season.

Hamilton Stores has a 30-year contract, expiring in 1999, which includes the preferential right of renewal. They are required to pay a 2-3/4 percent franchise fee and building-use fees covering their operations in Yellowstone. Hamilton Stores has a building and improvement program that originally was scheduled for completion in 1980. Most of this program was extended or postponed pending National Park Service decisions on park development concept planning.

Yellowstone Park Service Stations. Yellowstone Park Service Stations (YPSS) operates under a joint venture agreement between Hamilton Stores and TW Recreational Services and the National Park Service. The concession facilities are owned equally by the National Park Service and Hamilton Stores. YPSS provides gasoline and wrecker and repair services. YPSS operates eight service stations and has wrecker and repair service at four locations. They employ approximately 97 people during the peak summer season.

The Joint Venture Agreement was renewed in July 1987 and expired in October 1991. The park is evaluating the best way to manage the service stations. It is hoped that either the Joint Venture Agreement can be abolished and a traditional concession contract be negotiated for service station operations or that the service station contract can be incorporated into one of the existing concession contracts. Until this evaluation can take place, the current Joint Venture Agreement will be extended.

The 1988 *Fishing Bridge Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)* calls for the removal of the service station facilities and dormitory from that area and replacement with a new facility within the Lake developed area. The Lake/Bridge Bay DCP will specify the location of these facilities. The *Old Faithful DCP*, completed in 1985, calls for the closure of the two existing service stations. A new service station would be constructed in a central location.

West Park Hospital. West Park Hospital provides the park's medical services, including an emergency stabilization unit at Lake (14 beds), ambulance service, sale of prescription drugs, and two clinics. The clinic at Old Faithful is operated seasonally while the Mammoth clinic is operated year-round. The salary for the physician at the Mammoth Clinic is subsidized by the United States Public Health Service. West Park Hospital employs approximately 45 people in Yellowstone during the summer.

West Park Hospital is authorized under a five-year contract, which expires in 1992 and includes the preferential right of renewal. An evaluation of the hospital operation will occur during 1991 to determine the level of service that is essential. A statement of requirements will be issued in the fall of 1991 for the continuation of medical services in the park.

Firebox, Inc. Firebox, Inc., provides vending machines that dispense firewood. These vending machines are currently located at six campgrounds within Yellowstone. Firebox, Inc., employs one full-time person and several part-time workers during the summer season.

Firebox, Inc., is authorized under a concession permit, which expires in 1995 and grants the permittee a preferential right of renewal.

Limited Concession Permits

Because of increased pressure to manage concession growth in the park, a number of services that had been permitted under a commercial use license will be converted to limited concession permits. Included are backcountry horse outfitters and snowcoach operators. As other services grow, they, too, will be evaluated for conversion to limited concession permits or concession permits. This conversion will ensure visitor safety, protect park resources, and maintain a high standard of visitor service.

Concessions Management: Current Status and Future Planning

Evaluation of Yellowstone's concession contracts is ongoing. Included in these evaluations are the future of the Yellowstone Park Service Stations management agreement, Hamilton Stores' franchise fee renegotiation (required every 5 years); renewal of the TW Recreational Services' contract, including a study of the capital improvement and maintenance program and the major projects that need to be accomplished (the most significant being the new winter facilities at Old Faithful Snow Lodge, rehabilitation of the Old Faithful Inn and the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, and replacement of the cabins at Canyon Village); renewal of the concession contract for medical services; and conversion of commercial use licenses to concession permits where appropriate.

Future contracts will continue to upgrade and maintain visitor facilities and to assure that all concessions operations are necessary and appropriate to the mission of the National Park Service in Yellowstone National Park.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

STATUS OF PLANNING

Name of Plan/Study	Preparer	Approved	Adequacy	Repository
Master Plan	RMRO/YELL	6/1974	current	Park
Traffic Safety Study	DSC	in progress	draft	Park
Road Rehabilitation Study	FHWA	in progress	draft	Park
Greater Yellowstone Regional Transportation Study	DSC	12/1980	current	Park
Canyon Village DCP	YELL/RMR/DSC		pending funding	
South Entrance DCP	YELL/RMR		pending funding	
Norris DCP	YELL/RMR		pending funding	
East Entrance DCP	YELL/RMR		pending funding	
Mammoth Hot Springs DCP	YELL/RMR/DSC		pending funding	
Implementation Plan for Access for Persons with Disabilities	YELL/RMR/DSC		pending funding	
Tower/Roosevelt DCP	YELL/RMR		pending funding	
Madison Junction DCP	YELL/RMR		pending funding	
Northeast Entrance DCP	YELL/RMR		pending funding	
West Entrance DCP	YELL/RMR		pending funding	
Fishing Bridge DCP/EIS	YELL/RMR/DSC	5/1988	current	Park
Old Faithful DCP	"	9/1985	current	Park
Grant Village DCP	"	6/1979	current	Park
Lake Village DCP	"	in progress	draft	Park
Canyon Lodging Plan	"	5/1986	current	Park
Community Planning:				
Lake	"	in progress	draft	Park
Old Faithful	"	"	"	"
East Entrance	YELL/RMR/DSC	in progress	draft	Park
Grant Village	"	"	"	"
West Entrance	"	"	"	"
Tower/Roosevelt	"	"	"	"
Mammoth Hot Springs	"	"	"	"
South Entrance	"	"	"	"
Norris	"	"	"	"

Influences: Inventory and Analysis

Name of Plan/Study	Preparer	Approved	Adequacy	Repository
Madison Junction	"	"	"	"
Northeast Entrance	"	"	"	"
Resource Management Plan (RMP)	YELL	in progress	draft	Park
Bear Mgmt Plan	YELL	in progress	being revised	Park
Backcountry Mgmt Plan	YELL	in progress	draft	Park
Vegetation Mgmt Plan	YELL	in progress	draft	Park
Boundary Line Mgmt Plan	YELL	in progress	draft	Park
Land Protection Plan	YELL/RMR	4/1991	current	Park
Exotic Vegetation Mgmt Plan	YELL	8/1986	current	Park
Landfill/Dump Plan	YELL	annually	current	Park
River Use Assessment	YELL	1988	current	Park
Wilderness Recommendation	YELL/RMR	8/1972	current	Park
Winter Use Plan	YELL/RMR/DSC	12/1990	current	Park
Water Resources Plan	YELL/Water Division, Ft. Collins	in progress	draft	Park
Final EIS/Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan	YELL/RMR/IGBC	10/1982	current	Park
Outline of Planning Requirements	YELL/RMR	annually	current	Park
Archeologic/Historic Site Protection Plan	YELL		ongoing	
Collection Management Plan	Washington Office Team	1977	being revised	WASO
Cultural Sites Inventory	MWAC	6/1990	ongoing	RMRO/Park
Structural Fire Plans	Structural Fire Chief	in progress	draft	Park
Aviation Management Plan	Fire Cache	in progress	draft	Fire Cache
Wildland Fire Mgmt Plan	YELL	in progress	draft	Park
Interagency Fire Coordination Center 5-year Operating Plan	Gallatin National Forest	11/1989	current	Gallatin National Forest
Search and Rescue Plan	YELL	in progress	draft	Park
Interpretive Prospectus	HFC/RMR/YELL	12/1986	current	Park/RMR/HFC
Statement for Interpretation	YELL	in progress	draft	Park

EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

The 2,221,772 acres in Yellowstone National Park fall into two general zones, the Natural Zone and the Park Development Zone.

Natural Zone

The Natural Zone encompasses those lands recommended as wilderness in the park's wilderness recommendation of 1972. A total of 2,016,181 acres of the park were recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This zone also includes the remainder of Yellowstone Lake to serve as a buffer between the developments at Lake Village, Bridge Bay, Fishing Bridge, and Grant Village and the wilderness to the south and east. Lands and waters in this zone are characterized by their primeval nature, lack of facilities, and a low level of visitor use. This zone encompasses 90 percent of the park.

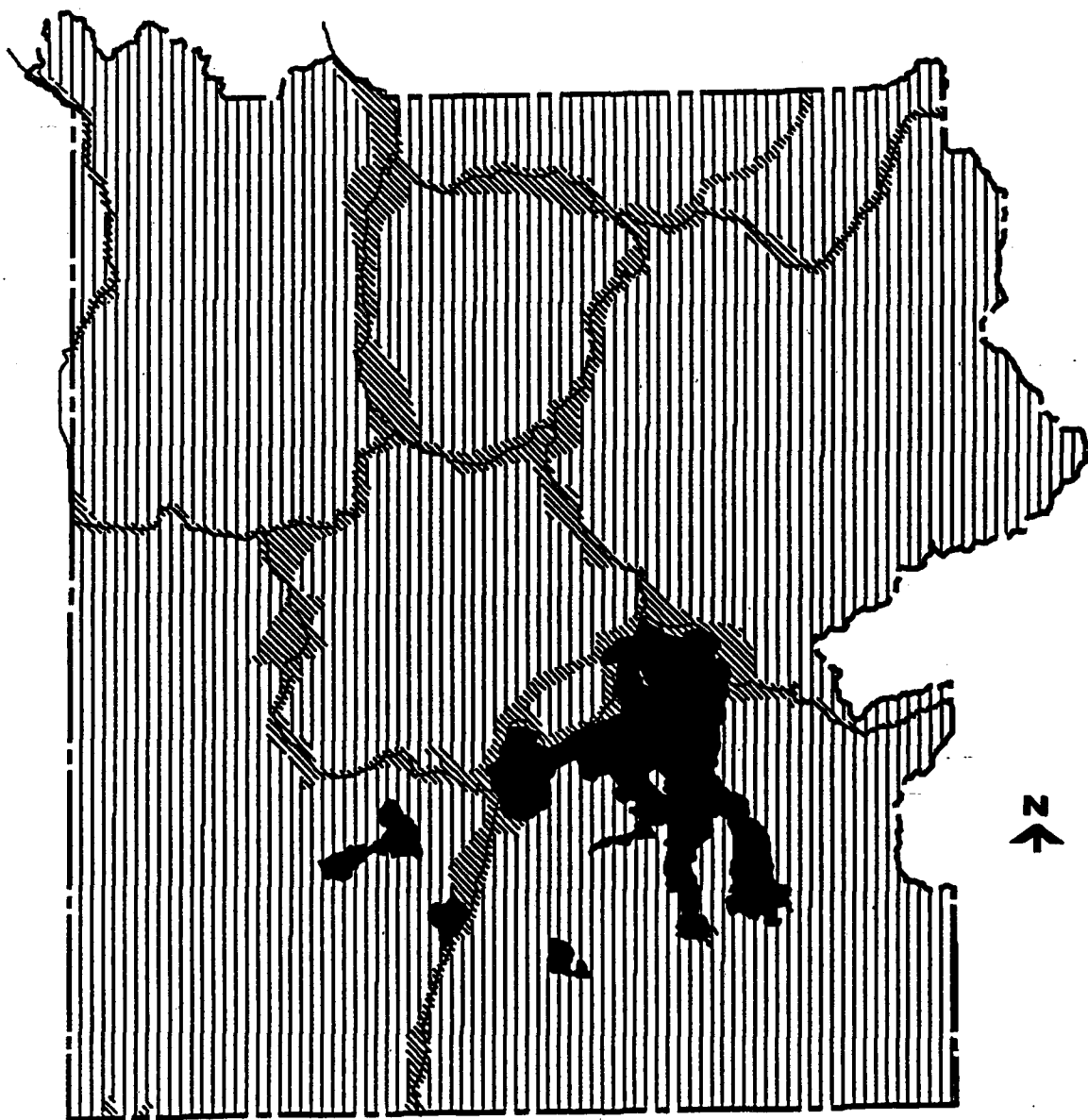
Scattered cultural resources exist within this zone. These resources might not receive protection from activities resulting from prescribed natural fire management, but would be protected from other human activities.

Management of lands within this Natural Zone are further defined by Wildland Fire Management Zones, Bear Management Areas, and other resource related needs. Specific management actions within this zone are flexible within the policy requirements of wilderness management.

Park Development Zone

The lands within the Park Development Zone encompass a variety of uses and fall into two broad categories, park developed areas and transportation corridors. Generally, lands within this zone are managed to provide and maintain developments that serve park management and visitor needs, although natural conditions are maintained to the greatest extent possible. This zone encompasses approximately 10 percent of the park. Approximately one percent of the park is actually developed.

All of the park's historic districts and landmark sites are located within this zone. Yellowstone's history is symbolized in the remaining buildings, roads, collections, and records. By inclusion within this zone, the protection of cultural resources may take precedence over natural resources.



--- park boundary

— road

 major lake

 natural zone

 development zone

Existing Management Zoning Yellowstone National Park

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND MAJOR ISSUES

Park managers must frequently cope with conflicting demands. The Act establishing Yellowstone National Park in 1872 defined the dual purposes of conferring national park status on Yellowstone by stating that this area is "dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and . . . [to be managed] for . . . preservation, from injury or spoliation . . . [and retained] in [its] natural condition." Later, in 1916, when the National Park Service was established, the service was charged with the dual mandate, "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." While these dual purposes may have seemed compatible in those early days, they have become increasingly difficult to integrate. Balancing public use with preservation is a delicate task, made even more difficult by external influences. Outside influences affect both the park's natural and cultural resources.

At a time when regulatory requirements and external threats are increasing, the park's budget, reflecting the nation's attempt to reduce the federal deficit, has not kept pace with inflation or mandatory increased expenses. A common theme in many of the issues facing Yellowstone is the lack of funds and/or staff to adequately cope with the myriad of problems facing park managers. As managers of the world's first national park, it is incumbent upon us that these resources be protected and managed in a way that preserves them for future generations.

NATURAL RESOURCES OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES

Prime Objective: To conserve and protect the integrity of Yellowstone's natural resources, recognizing human interaction as a part of that ecosystem.

Northern Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf Recovery

Objective: To assess the potential for recovery of the Rocky Mountain gray wolf while ensuring consistency with socioeconomic considerations and local concerns, and recognizing that political consensus must be achieved.

The native Rocky Mountain gray wolf was eliminated from Yellowstone by government action between 1914 and 1926. Although possible wolf sightings are reported almost yearly, scientists have concluded that no viable population of wolves remains within the Yellowstone ecosystem. The gray wolf was listed as an endangered species in 1978 in the lower 48 states, except in Minnesota where it is listed as a threatened species. The gray wolf is the only major component of the park's natural ecosystem that is missing.

In 1988 the U.S. Congress directed the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to study wolf recovery in Yellowstone. On November 7, 1990, Amendment 218 of an Interior appropriations bill removed restrictions on expenditures for an Environmental Impact Statement related to the reintroduction of wolves in and around Yellowstone National Park. A ten-member Wolf Management Committee was appointed to develop a wolf reintroduction and management plan for Yellowstone National Park and the central Idaho wilderness area. Preparation of a management plan following the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance process and involving public review of the alternatives will be done prior to any restoration of wolves to Yellowstone.

Endangered Bird Species

Objective: To monitor the vigor of the endangered bird species population in Yellowstone; to assist in delisting the species as soon as viable populations become established.

The peregrine falcon, a species native to Yellowstone National Park, is classified as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. The peregrine resides in Yellowstone from April through October, typically nesting on large cliffs that overlook rivers or valleys where prey is abundant. Peregrines travel long distances as they migrate from their wintering areas to summering areas such as Yellowstone. Seven peregrine falcon territories have been identified to date.

The endangered whooping crane is also a summer resident of Yellowstone. The whooping crane population in the greater Yellowstone ecosystem is centered around Gray's Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Idaho. Historical evidence of whooping cranes nesting in Yellowstone does not exist, but Yellowstone nesting information is sketchy and does not constitute a legitimate nesting record. At present the whooping crane population in the park is extremely low and rarely, if ever, exceeds two individuals. The two individual whooping cranes known to summer in Yellowstone in recent years occupy totally different areas of the park.

The endangered bald eagle is endemic to North America and resides in Yellowstone National Park throughout the year. Bald eagles typically begin nesting in Yellowstone in March and April. Nests are found exclusively in large, mature trees, close to water. The bald eagle preys upon waterfowl and fish during the nesting season, and waterfowl and carrion during the winter months. Because of severe winter weather, some pairs leave their nesting territories for short periods of time to take up temporary residence at lower elevations where food is more abundant. Migrant bald and golden eagles join resident eagles in the communal wintering areas in and around Yellowstone.

Threatened Grizzly Bear

Objective: To recover and maintain a viable population of grizzly bears in the ecosystem.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

The grizzly bear is classified as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. The preservation of the grizzly bear and its habitat is one of the highest priorities for park management. Loss of habitat and human-caused bear mortalities are considered to be the major threats to grizzly bear survival and must be minimized. The park program includes major efforts to educate the public, prevent bear-human conflicts, and research grizzly bear behavior, habitat needs, and population parameters.

An Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC) was formed in 1983 to promote cross-boundary coordination and management to benefit recovery of grizzly populations. The committee is comprised of representatives from the wildlife management agencies of the states of Idaho, Montana, Washington (which has a grizzly population although it is not part of the greater Yellowstone ecosystem), and Wyoming, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the USDA Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service. The Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, a subsidiary of the IGBC, has accumulated considerable data on grizzly bear movements, activities, and habitats in the greater Yellowstone ecosystem. A considerable portion of the park staff's time and resources are devoted to grizzly bear protection and public education.

Bison Management

Objective: To maintain a self-sustaining population of free ranging bison in the park while cooperating with other agencies to reduce the potential for human conflicts and brucellosis transmission outside the park.

Yellowstone is home to approximately 2,800 to 3,000 bison, which are located in three subgroups or herds within the park. These animals are descendants of cross-breeding between introduced plains bison and about 50 mountain bison that existed in Yellowstone at the turn of the century. This cross-breeding was intended to preserve bison whose numbers had been decimated by hunters. Today, with the increase in the bison population, there has been a natural movement toward recolonization of historic habitat outside Yellowstone. This movement has caused concern among private ranchers and landowners. Bison can destroy property (fences, in particular), forage on domestic cattle range, and may have the potential to transmit the brucella organism to cattle. This organism can cause cattle to abort their calves.

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the National Park Service, and the USDA Forest Service are developing plans for the coordinated management of species such as the bison. The primary purpose of the bison long-range management plan is to evaluate and then implement methods for controlling bison that will best meet the agencies' conflicting mandates.

Yellowstone Elk Populations

Objective: To preserve and maintain Yellowstone's elk herds at levels commensurate with park and interagency objectives while recognizing the park's overall goal of preserving ecological processes.

Portions of eight elk herds occupy Yellowstone during the summer. Total herd numbers ranged between 25,000 and 31,000 during the 1980s. Portions of four elk herds, totaling between 13,500 and 21,000, winter within Yellowstone National Park. The northern Yellowstone elk herd, the largest in the world, varied between 16,500 and 21,000 animals during the 1980's. These elk often congregate in areas visible to motorists, providing popular and important viewing opportunities for visitors.

Exotic Plants

Objective: To monitor the invasion and spread of exotic plants, and to control or eliminate the spread of those that pose a significant threat to native resources.

There are 136 exotic plant species found in Yellowstone National Park, including most of the noxious weed species listed by the surrounding states. Exotic vegetation, if left unchecked, has the potential to displace native vegetation. Not only does this interfere with the integrity of native plant communities, but it can have a negative impact on wildlife as well by reducing the quality and/or quantity of forage.

Riparian Ecosystems

Objective: To organize a monitoring and research program designed to protect the riparian ecosystem.

Riparian research and monitoring is of major concern, especially as related to the northern range. A sediment study was done in response to concerns that ungulate grazing contributed unnatural amounts of sediment to the Yellowstone River. Results indicated that most of the sediment in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries came from easily eroded geologic formations rather than grazing by ungulates. Other projects include surveys of beaver, moose, and willow; classification of wetland communities; stream classification; and studies of the effects of fire on stream riparian ecosystems. A committee of scientists has formulated three system-level hypotheses to focus individual research projects. Additional funding is required to accomplish these tasks.

Ecological Inventory and Monitoring Program

Objective: To create a comprehensive inventory and systematic monitoring (I & M) program.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Little is known about the presence, abundance, and distribution of reptiles, amphibians, some classes of invertebrates, rare plants, caves, and some mammals. Survey and inventory work is needed to increase the baseline knowledge on the status of these resources.

The technology available for information gathering, storage, and retrieval has grown dramatically in recent years. In the last three years the park has acquired personal computers and now has access to the vast pool of associated software designed for research and resource management applications. The storage and accessibility of large data bases is an important component of an I & M plan. A tremendous backlog of data needs to be incorporated into the Geographic Information System (GIS), and there is the need to inventory additional resources in order to produce a more complete understanding of the park environment. An increase in base funding is needed to continue this work.

Restoration of Disturbed Sites

Objective: To restore disturbed sites to as close an approximation of natural successional conditions as is possible.

Various past and present developmental activities have resulted in the disturbance or displacement of native vegetation and alteration of the natural topography. Among the numerous abandoned sites in the park are garbage and debris dumps; gravel pits and quarries; decked log piles; fish traps; roads, trails, bridges, and construction camps; old visitor use facilities (campgrounds, hotel/lodge/cabin sites, remnant structures); water diversions; and sewer systems. Many sites are not only visually unaesthetic but also pose health and safety concerns to visitors and wildlife. Some dumps abandoned prior to the 1970s may contain hazardous substances that could affect surface and ground water sources and aquatic life. At old road camps and vintage hotel dumps some material may be exposed on the surface, including broken pottery and glass, rusty cans, barbed wire, parts of machinery, or sheet metal.

Since the park's creation through the 1970s, asphalt roads, structural foundations, and utilities were often not removed when visitor facilities were closed and relocated. Many areas were left to revegetate naturally, with limited success. The vegetation is stunted or sparse because of soil compaction or poor growing conditions. Non-native vegetation has replaced some of the native plant species. Many locations are unsightly and would benefit from site treatment to help natural regrowth. Significant cultural sites may require stabilization, other mitigation measures, or complete rehabilitation and removal.

Air Quality

Objective: To participate in an air quality monitoring program to establish regional and national baseline levels of pollutants, and to monitor localized events that might negatively impact air quality related values of the park.

Yellowstone is designated a mandatory Class I airshed under the 1977 Amendments to the Clean Air Act; little deterioration of its air resource will be permitted. Continual monitoring provides baseline data on Yellowstone's pristine air quality. In the Lake area the park monitors baseline visibility, particulates, SO_x (sulfur oxides), nitrogen dioxide, total suspended particulates, carbon monoxide, and ozone as well as meteorological parameters. A transmissometer is located at Mammoth to monitor trends in visible air quality. A National Atmospheric Deposition Program site is located at the Tower Ranger Station. Air quality remains good, but tends to deteriorate during fire seasons as well as in localized areas with heavy traffic or high use of woodburning stoves and campfires.

Wildland Fire Management

Objective: To allow fire to play its natural role in the ecosystem while protecting human life, facilities, and cultural resources.

The park is managed primarily as a natural area in order to preserve the indigenous flora and fauna, geology, and scenic landscape. Scientific evidence indicates that natural fires have been a part of Yellowstone's environment for thousands of years. Fire has played a role in the formation of soil, vegetation, and wildlife patterns in Yellowstone. Large fires have burned at average intervals of 20 to 25 years in the low grasslands, at intervals of 200 to 400 years in the conifer forests, and less frequently in the alpine areas.

The fire management policy for the first 100 years in Yellowstone (1872-1972) was one of total suppression based upon interpretation of the enabling legislation to "preserve." The 1963 Leopold Report urged that parks with natural areas recognize the importance of fire in their ecological history. Yellowstone responded to the direction provided in the Leopold Report with a natural fire management plan in 1972.

The 1972 plan designated two backcountry regions of the park, totaling 340,784 acres, as natural fire zones. The success of the plan during the first three years, 1972-1974, led to expansion of the natural fire zone following an environmental assessment and public review in 1975. The entire park was now included, excluding developed areas, common boundaries with national forests, and areas where human safety was a concern. The revised fire management plan and environmental assessment was approved in 1976.

The goal of the 1976 fire management plan was to allow fire to play its natural role in the park and thus perpetuate natural ecosystems. Each fire was assessed within national

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

guidelines. Management decisions could range from total suppression to allowing the fire to run its natural course without interference.

Yellowstone's Wildland Fire Management Plan was suspended in 1988 as a result of the large fires that occurred in the greater Yellowstone area. A Wildland Fire Management Policy Review Team was appointed by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture in September of 1988. The team issued a final report in May 1989, stating that prescribed natural fire programs in national parks and wilderness areas were sound. The team made 15 recommendations to improve federal fire management programs.

The goal of the Wildland Fire Management Plan is to implement the specific plan objectives, which are: 1) protection of all human life, 2) protection of facilities and cultural resources, and 3) perpetuation of natural resources and associated processes. These objectives will be accomplished by using fire suppression, prescribed burning, and prescribed natural fire in the park as presented in the revised plan.

Fire Recovery.

Objective: To implement the Fire Rehabilitation Plan in order to mitigate the fire suppression impacts of the 1988 fires.

The 1988 fires and associated suppression efforts impacted natural, cultural, and developed features within the park. The fire perimeter encompassed 1,166,385 acres while the actual total area burned was 793,880 acres.

During the period 1988-1990, Yellowstone staff and volunteers have repaired damage to physical structures, provided for visitor safety along roads and trails, rehabilitated highly disturbed areas to prevent serious erosion, and repaired areas disturbed by fire suppression efforts such as bulldozer and hand-dug fire lines. As of 1991, 97 percent of the bulldozer lines and 60 percent of the hand lines have been restored. Work still needs to be done, including rehabilitation of backcountry trails, erosion control, construction of interpretive trails and exhibits, and possible revegetation of areas adversely impacted by fire suppression efforts.

Funding totalling approximately \$9.9 million was approved for the 1988 Fire Recovery Plan; this funding ended in 1990. However, it is estimated that a three-year program of \$250,000 per year is necessary to complete this work.

The Yellowstone Ecosystem After the Fires of 1988.

Objective: To implement a post-fire research and monitoring program consistent with gaining an improved understanding of the role of fire in natural ecosystem processes.

An extended drought, along with high temperatures, strong winds, and large amounts of fuel, set the stage for the largest fires in Yellowstone since the 1700s. Despite extensive control efforts, the fires were extinguished only by autumn's precipitation. Much has been learned since the summer of 1988, and research will continue to provide valuable information for years to come.

In most places soil heating was light to moderate and has served to make nutrients more readily available. In a few places, however, soil temperatures were high enough to burn most organic matter. In these areas, the return of vegetation will be slow. Most surprising has been the rapid regrowth of Yellowstone's aspen and wildflowers. While it was expected that wildflowers would fare well, high amounts of nutrients, rain, and sunlight have led to an abundance that was not anticipated.

Lodgepole pine is a species well-adapted to fire. Their serotinous cones store large numbers of seeds that are released as heat from the fire melts the resin that binds the scales of the cones. Large quantities of viable seed are released to regenerate a site following a stand-replacing fire. In the years following the fires, lodgepole pine seedlings will flourish and dominate those sites.

Since the fires, burned aspen have begun regenerating from root stock and new seedlings have been found in burned areas. This new growth is encouraging since aspen populations have been in decline since the turn of the century, perhaps due in part to fire suppression operations. Elk browse extensively on aspen and it is not clear whether aspen will grow beyond the browse level and mature to produce seeds.

In forests where the canopy burned, the lack of cover briefly exposed small mammals to predators. Known wildlife mortality due to the fires, however, was relatively low: 246 of 22,500 elk; 2 of 200 moose; 4 of 2,500 mule deer; and 9 of 2,500 bison (population totals are approximate). Two of approximately 200 grizzlies are presumed to have died in the fires. Most deaths were due to smoke inhalation. Elk were more affected by the cold winter that followed the fires; in some areas up to 50 percent of the elk population died. In the spring that followed, these elk carcasses, along with luxuriant plant growth, provided abundant food for the grizzly population.

Geographic Information System

Objective: To continue to develop and maintain a Geographic Information System in order to support management and research in the park.

There is a considerable backlog of files, research reports and papers, management data sets, and computer entries of data bases. Hardware is insufficient and shared by multiple users doing research and monitoring on numerous facets of the ecosystem's natural and cultural resources.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

In 1988-1989, hardware and software were acquired and a GIS operator was hired. The GIS operator is only 50 per cent base funded; equipment maintenance and one seasonal assistant are not base funded. The GIS operation is housed in a cramped, historic building with poor climate control and an unstable power source subject to power fluctuations. Information still needed in the system includes thematic layers of soils, groundwater, geomorphology, cultural resources, key wildlife ranges adjacent to park boundaries, as well as other ecosystem resources.

Global Climate Change

Objective: To create a long-term monitoring program of hydrologic, meteorologic, and other indicators of ecosystem conditions relative to potential global climatic changes.

Global climate change is a growing national and international concern. There is anecdotal as well as some objective information that indicates substantial climatic changes have occurred in the park in this century. The park experienced a record fire season in 1988; though there is evidence that infrequent, large-scale crown fires are the historic fire regime for much of Yellowstone, the effect that global climate change played (natural or human-induced) in 1988 is unknown. Some scientists hypothesize that changes in the ungulate winter range condition, aspen, and the beaver population reflect a long-term drying trend. Though the park has some long-term climate records, such issues illustrate the vital need for on-going monitoring of hydrologic, meteorologic, and other parameters as indicators of ecosystem health and change.

ADJACENT LANDS COORDINATION OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES

Prime Objective: To pursue opportunities that will improve ecosystem management or minimize the impacts of outside influences on the park by cooperating with other public agencies, private organizations, and landowners.

Mineral/Resource Development Issues

Objective: To protect park resources from internal and external development activities that threaten the integrity of the park's physical, natural, social, and visual resources.

Mineral Hill Mine began commercial gold mining production in the summer of 1989 in Jardine, Montana, approximately 3 miles north of the park. Expected life of the mine is between 8 and 12 years. A sister company, Jardine Joint Venture, is currently conducting exploratory drilling and ore testing in the area adjacent to the Mineral Hill Mine. A Yellowstone National Park representative attends meetings of the Mineral Hill Mine Citizen Advisory Board which monitors mine activities.

The New World Project plans to develop a gold/copper/silver deposit approximately 2 miles east of the park's northeast corner. Construction of the mine and facilities is

proposed for 1992; however, a state required permit has not yet been issued. The park is involved by providing review and input, both for a proposed baseline study and for the Montana and Wyoming environmental impact statements. Park staff are currently assessing the potential impacts of the mine on park resources. The park will continue to be involved throughout the permit, monitoring, and operation phases of the mine.

The McLaren Mine tailings dump in Cooke City, 5 miles from the northeast entrance to the park, represents a potential problem to Soda Butte Creek, which flows into the park. These waste tailings contain heavy metals (arsenic, copper, iron, lead, and zinc) and acids, which, if leached into Soda Butte Creek, can be toxic to aquatic life. The tailings dump has been designated as an EPA Superfund clean-up site. Negotiations between the National Park Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and responsible parties are under way to remove the tailings to another location for processing of the residual gold or to temporarily encapsulate and stabilize the tailings in place.

A mining consortium is currently extracting and milling minerals such as platinum, palladium, and chromium from the Stillwater drainage northeast of the park near Nye, Montana. Park managers are monitoring the situation, and will provide input as appropriate.

Oil and gas leases exist outside the park boundaries, but currently no wells are in production. The only known potential oil or gas exploration near Yellowstone is the proposed Ruby Exploratory oil/gas well on the Line Creek Plateau, south of Red Lodge, Montana, and 33 miles east of Yellowstone National Park. Again, park managers are monitoring the situation and will provide input as appropriate.

Geothermal Development Issues

Objective: To implement a geothermal research and monitoring program consistent with gaining an understanding of the crustal or subsurface "geosystem" within the greater Yellowstone area.

Adjacent to Yellowstone National Park's southwestern corner and sharing a border of approximately 40 miles, is a 488,031-acre area known as the Island Park Geothermal Area. The area is comprised principally of Targhee and Gallatin national forest land in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, and includes 12,905 acres of state-owned land and approximately 11,000 acres of privately owned lands.

The Island Park area has been considered for potential geothermal energy development. An *Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision*, dated January 15, 1980, was prepared by the USDA Forest Service. It states that certain portions of the geothermal area would be open to exploration only if there would be no adverse effect on Yellowstone's thermal features; this has not yet been determined, and no leases are

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

pending. In addition, the Forest Service has recommended to the Bureau of Land Management that exploration and development applications be withdrawn.

There has been no known activity in the past few years on private or state lands within the leasing area. However, an EIS is not required to initiate geothermal exploration and development on private land, and in some situations may not be required on state land. Consequently, it is possible that such activity could take place without the knowledge of the National Park Service. The National Park Service is attempting to monitor activities that could affect park resources.

As with geothermal energy interests, oil and gas leases have been denied due to the proximity of Yellowstone's geothermal areas. These applications are being held in abeyance, however, and could possibly be appealed.

In the past legislation has been introduced to protect the Island Park area from development, however, to date no legislative efforts have been successful.

The park is monitoring thermal activity within Yellowstone in order to establish baseline data. These activities include total convective thermal output, chemical and isotropic analyses of waters and gases in two thermal areas, discharge, temperature and conductivity, and geyser eruptions. National Park Service research is also directed toward understanding the relationship or connection of geothermal features within the park to those outside the park.

Adjacent Landowners

Objective: To work with adjacent landowners to lessen external impacts upon park resources.

The Royal Teton Ranch is the principal private landowner directly north of the park in the Gardiner, Montana, area. The Royal Teton Ranch holdings include a ranch on the west side of the Yellowstone River and lands contiguous to it totalling approximately 30,000 acres. The ranch and associated holdings lie within traditional wintering grounds for elk, bison, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep and are part of important habitat for the threatened grizzly bear.

The ranch has planted fruit orchards and crops, such as potatoes and carrots, that attract grizzly bears and other wildlife. This presents a serious problem since the park is considered critical grizzly bear habitat. At least one female grizzly has died as an indirect result of these bear attractants.

The ranch has erected fences around agricultural crops and along their common border with the park in an effort to keep out wildlife. Fences restrict and impede the movements of animals, causing extra energy expenditures during critical winter months.

The ranch has petitioned the state to reduce pronghorn antelope numbers because the pronghorn forage on their hay and pasture. The park is concerned about the removal of these animals since the population is disjunct, appears to have a low survival rate, and there is a general lack of research data on the herd.

In the past, the ranch has pastured domestic sheep in close proximity to native bighorn sheep. This is of great concern to the park since certain diseases are readily transmitted from domestic sheep to native bighorns sharing common range. An unrelated severe outbreak of keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) decimated the area's bighorns in the early 1980s.

The Royal Teton Ranch has water rights to geothermal flows in the Corwin Springs, Montana, area (about 7 miles from the park boundary), and has attempted to divert the point of water removal from an existing spring on the east side of the Yellowstone River to a drilled well on the west side of the river. Congress placed a moratorium on any development in the Corwin Springs Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA). A draft report from the lead investigating agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, has been transmitted to the Secretary of Interior for eventual transmission to Congress. The document will report: 1) if there is a cross-boundary connection between the park's geothermal resources and the Corwin Springs KGRA, and 2) what the impacts on the park's resources would be if private interests in the Corwin Springs KGRA were to draw from this geothermal aquifer. The Secretary will also offer recommendations to Congress on what must be done, if anything, to protect park geothermal features.

Firehold Land Corporation is proposing an 87-acre land development in West Yellowstone, Montana, immediately adjacent to the park. The proposed development will be known as Grizzly Park. It will contain a large-format IMAX theater, a live bear exhibit, shops, and other commercial properties. The park has expressed its willingness to work with the development proponents and the city of West Yellowstone to assure that this development does not adversely impact park resources.

The National Park Service is monitoring all adjacent land developments and activities for potential impacts to park resources.

Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Management Issues

Objective: To understand and recognize the linkages between ecosystem components and the natural processes that drive them; to work with other agencies or entities to cooperatively manage the resource for the protection of those components.

The greatest challenge now facing land managers in the greater Yellowstone ecosystem is integrating a variety of agency mandates and public needs in a way that will maintain the integrity of the largest, nearly intact natural ecosystem in the earth's temperate zone.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

In recent years, both managers and the public have responded to this challenge with many cooperative programs and ideas. For a variety of ecological reasons (some of which are only now being understood) it is not possible for managers in any part of the greater Yellowstone area to manage their units in isolation. The time when national parks could be perceived as autonomous islands, or when national forests were guided by a uniform management direction, wherever they were located, is past. The evolution of an ecosystem management approach has been spurred by encroaching civilization as well as new scientific knowledge. Today, management of public and private lands within the greater Yellowstone ecosystem is inextricably linked.

A welcome side effect to the growing realization that all parts of this ecosystem are interdependent has been the heightened recognition of the remarkable qualities of the lands that border Yellowstone National Park. The park itself, so long seen as a "crown jewel" of wild nature, was for many years viewed with no reference to its non-park setting. As a result of scientific research, the park is no longer viewed as being surrounded by lands that are somehow less "important." From an ecological perspective, the entire ecosystem has scientific and cultural values that are vulnerable to management actions in any portion.

The Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee (GYCC) was created in the 1960s to improve cross-boundary and interagency management of the greater Yellowstone area. The GYCC is made up of greater Yellowstone area managers from the National Park Service and USDA Forest Service. Over the last several years these managers have increased their cooperative efforts and have produced an aggregation of resource data for the GYA. More recently, they have been developing a document entitled A Framework for Coordination of National Parks and National Forests in the Greater Yellowstone Area.

This document is built around three principles: maintenance of functional ecosystems; encouragement of opportunities that are economically and environmentally sustainable; and, development of more coordinating procedures, building upon the many cooperative efforts that already exist. Special concern will be directed toward managing and protecting the ecological and geological processes and features that cross jurisdictional boundaries while being sensitive to the needs of the people who live in or visit the area. The document describes principles and guidelines to help ensure that all activities in both parks and forests occur in environmentally sensitive ways.

Following the public comment period, the document will be finalized. It will serve as a statement of principles to guide revisions and addenda to the management plans of the national parks and forests in the greater Yellowstone area. Over the course of a few years, these more formal agency planning documents will reflect this document's goals.

VISITOR USE OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES

Prime Objective: To provide the necessary services and facilities that will enable visitors to experience the beauty of Yellowstone National Park, and to encourage and enhance visitor appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural resources of the park and the surrounding area.

Visitor Use Areas

Objective: To protect and upgrade the cultural, visual, and natural resources in all of the park's frontcountry visitor use areas through the implementation of development concept plans.

The rise in Yellowstone's visitation has been accompanied by a rise in use of frontcountry visitor facilities. Ninety-five percent of Yellowstone's visitor use is concentrated around the park's roads and developed areas, such as visitor centers, campgrounds, and concession services. Increased visitation, along with the passage of time, has led to congestion and degradation of cultural, visual, and natural resources in all of the park's frontcountry visitor-use areas. Throughout the park, visitor-use areas no longer adequately serve the volume of visitors, nor do they meet the administrative needs of the National Park Service and the concessioners.

Three of the major visitor-use areas in the park are guided by approved development concept plans (DCP). The DCP for a fourth area, Lake Village/Bridge Bay, is being completed and will be available for public review in 1991. In each of the areas where completed DCPs are in place, implementation of the plans is hindered or stopped due to a variety of circumstances, including a lack of funds. These areas and their plans are discussed below.

Grant Village. In 1981 the National Park Service constructed two 50-room lodging units as the first phase of the 700-room, \$20 million development outlined in the *Grant Village Development Concept Plan*.

TW Recreational Services, Inc., built four additional 50-room units, a restaurant, registration building, and a 45-room dormitory. Hamilton Stores, Inc., constructed an 8,000 square-foot store and a 30-room dormitory. The National Park Service provided funds for site work, utilities, and an employee trailer court to support the new facilities. The first of these new facilities was opened to the public in 1982.

There is no foreseeable funding for the additional development described in the *Grant Village Development Concept Plan*. There is a severe shortage of government and concession housing, and funding has been requested to improve conditions. In the absence of adequate government housing, critical law enforcement, maintenance, and

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

interpretive personnel cannot be made available to serve the visiting public in this major developed area.

The marina created at Grant has experienced numerous serious problems and is proposed for removal and restoration to a natural shoreline. The National Park Service will maintain a boat patrol dock and a courtesy dock for visitors. A standby power plant is necessary for the area since it is subject to frequent power outages.

Fishing Bridge. The Fishing Bridge area is described by biologists as among the best grizzly bear habitat in the greater Yellowstone ecosystem. Historically, this area has had the greatest frequency of bear-human encounters.

A 1988 *DCP/EIS* called for the removal of most facilities from the Fishing Bridge area. The National Park Service and the concessioners have begun implementation of the plan by closing overnight accommodations (tourist cabins and National Park Service campground), with the exception of a 358-space RV park operated by the concessioner. Planning for the relocation of the gas station/auto repair service to the Lake area is in progress. Once relocated, the Fishing Bridge station will be removed and the area rehabilitated.

The National Park Service committed to replacing the 310 campsites that were lost by the closure of the Fishing Bridge campground. This agreement was contingent upon reaching 95 percent campground occupancy during the core summer months in three of five years. This use level has been met, and the park is currently in the planning process for relocation of the campsites. Implementation of the plan, when completed and approved, will be subject to congressional appropriations.

Lake/Bridge Bay. In 1986 the *Lake/Bridge Bay Development Concept Plan (DCP)* was separated from the *Fishing Bridge/Lake/Bridge Bay DCP*, due to the controversy surrounding the Fishing Bridge portion of the plan. The major issues addressed in the *Lake/Bridge Bay DCP* are access, circulation and parking, visitor and administrative facilities, the visitor experience, and interpretation. Management of humans and bears continues to be an important component of this plan.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) among others were involved in development of the plan. The plan also addresses employee community needs in the Lake area. The completion of this plan is scheduled for late 1991.

Old Faithful. The Old Faithful area was first developed in the early 1900s. As automobile use increased, additional developments were created to meet rising demands. These developments were located in what is now viewed as inappropriate proximity to thermal features. Auto travel has continued to increase and, though the road system was improved during the 1960s, the Old Faithful area is congested and confusing to visitors.

Many areas are not adequately accessible to persons with disabilities. In addition, excessive human use carries over into thermal areas, threatening these fragile features.

The *Old Faithful Development Concept Plan* was approved in 1985. The aims of this plan are to: 1) enhance the truly unique quality of the geyser basins by reducing inappropriate development; 2) improve vehicular and pedestrian circulation; 3) improve orientation and information; 4) provide adequate, properly located support services; 5) provide appropriate winter-use facilities; and 6) improve accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Accomplishment of the objectives detailed in the plan will take many years. The park must ensure that comprehensive designs are completed and that funding is secured to meet these objectives in a reasonable time period. Otherwise, the major problems that were outlined in the *Old Faithful Development Concept Plan* will become worse.

Interpretation

Objective: To provide the necessary services and facilities within Yellowstone that will enable visitors to enjoy the park and enhance their appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural resources found here; to assist with the development of interpretive facilities and services in gateway communities.

Education and appreciation are the foundation of resource preservation and visitor safety. Presently, interpretive facilities and opportunities to obtain information in gateway communities are adequate but would benefit significantly through expanded National Park Service involvement in the development, preparation, and presentation of the gateway communities' interpretive efforts.

Wayside exhibits and other unstaffed interpretive facilities in the park are in various stages of disrepair or do not exist. There is currently a multi-year program to replace existing exhibits and to install new wayside exhibits throughout the park. Sufficient funding and staffing must be committed to assure completion of this program.

Yellowstone has a rich history of transportation beginning with the first foot parties to visit the park. Many of the historic vehicles are presently stored in facilities that do not meet National Park Service conservation standards, and more importantly, do not afford the visitor the opportunity to view the vehicles. An interpretive facility to house the vehicles and an interpretive program outlining their significance in the history of Yellowstone would enhance the overall interpretive program in Yellowstone. Funds for facility construction, conservation of the vehicles, and staffing would be required for this project.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Backcountry Use

Objective: To protect the backcountry resource, and to accommodate reasonable wilderness uses in a manner that does not cause significant deterioration to those resources.

Of Yellowstone's 2.2 million acres, over 95 percent is considered backcountry. This area has not been developed with the exception of a relatively sparse trail system and 38 patrol cabins. In accordance with the Wilderness Act, which mandated studies of suitable roadless areas, a wilderness study was completed for Yellowstone followed by a recommendation in 1972 that more than two million acres be designated as wilderness; to date Congress has not acted on this recommendation. Five wilderness areas administered by the USDA Forest Service adjoin the park.

The park has 97 trailheads, over 1,200 miles of trails, and 288 designated backcountry campsites, which received 37,318 visitor-use nights in 1990. Several designated or proposed national trails pass through the park, including the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the Nez Perce Trail, the Trail of the Great Bear, and the Lewis and Clark Trail. This immense area of densely forested plateaus, rugged mountains, unique geologic features, and a tremendous array of wildlife offers excellent opportunities for wildland recreation and solitude.

Backcountry trails and campsites are used by private parties and by commercial outfitters, who are regulated by limited concession permits and commercial use licenses. Overall backcountry use has decreased by about one-third since the early 1980s, however, backcountry stock use has remained stable. Horse travel accounts for approximately 5,100 to 7,500 stock-use nights per year.

Overnight use is managed through a system of free permits distributed at more than a dozen locations in Yellowstone. These local backcountry offices work in conjunction with the headquarters Backcountry Office to dispense up-to-date information about trail and campsite conditions and special restrictions designed to minimize public safety hazards and resource conflicts. The park would benefit greatly from a computerized network of backcountry permit issuance stations. Resource Management and Visitor Protection staff are currently involved in preparing a draft Backcountry Management Plan and accompanying environmental assessment. This plan will guide management and use of the backcountry resource parkwide.

Access for Special Populations

Objective: To provide access opportunities for all visitors to the park's main attractions and facilities, and to provide access for several backcountry trails.

Access for persons with disabilities is being improved as buildings and other facilities in the park are rehabilitated or replaced. The focus has been on wheelchair accessibility. Interpretive exhibits and visitor information are generally accessible to either the blind or the deaf, but often not both. Some facilities are only partially accessible to wheelchairs because necessary curb cuts and parking spaces do not exist. Many accessible facilities are not adequately signed. An assessment of existing accessibility was completed in 1989. The problem areas have been identified and implementation of corrective action has begun. Proposed departmental regulations have established time frames for compliance with legislation related to access for persons with disabilities. These improvements, however, will require special funding to meet anticipated deadlines.

Winter Use

Objective: To implement the approved *Winter Use Plan*; to provide for a quality winter experience for the park visitor while protecting the cultural and physical resources.

During the past 20 years, winter use in Yellowstone has increased from limited use to well over 100,000 winter visits. In 1988 the state of Wyoming proposed the Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail, a major long-distance snowmobile trail that would connect Yellowstone and Grand Teton to existing trails in the Togwotee Pass/Green River, Wyoming, area. The proposed route would create a separate off-road snowmobile trail in Grand Teton National Park. This is a significant departure from National Park Service management policy. Winter use in both parks is integrally related, therefore, the National Park Service initiated a joint winter use planning effort for Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks, and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway.

In June 1990, a draft Winter Use Plan and Environmental Assessment was distributed for a 60-day public review and comment period, which closed in August 1990. Following an evaluation of public comments, the National Park Service proceeded with a final plan and issued a Finding of No Significant Impact. The final plan was approved November 9, 1990.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES

Prime Objective: To identify, interpret, and protect Yellowstone's significant cultural resources and to manage them as vital components of the park's resource spectrum.

Prehistoric Resources Issues

Objective: To develop a protection plan for archeological sites, and to continue to develop the prehistoric data base.

Yellowstone contains remarkable archeological resources. Though over 400 archeological sites have been identified, more than 95 percent of the park has not been surveyed.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Because of this, there is the potential for archeological sites to be unwittingly disturbed or destroyed. All developed areas (including backcountry trails, campsites, utility corridors, and service roads) need to be surveyed for archeological sites. It is important that the existence of such sites be known, and that staff are adequately trained to identify, preserve, and protect them. Most known sites have yet to be evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Resources Issues

Objective: To prepare a historic structures preservation guide, and to develop a preventative maintenance program for historic structures.

Yellowstone's historic structures have received more attention than other cultural resources, owing to their high visibility and continued use. The structures require interior and exterior preservation maintenance. This is an ongoing and expensive task, both in materials and staff time, and such maintenance could be vastly improved with more funding. Due to budget constraints, some historic structures have not been maintained and are in danger of losing their integrity.

Management Issues

Objective: To initiate a cultural resources research and training program.

For the first time in Yellowstone, the Resource Management Plan will contain a cultural resource component in order to assist the park in managing its many cultural resources. Cultural resource training occurs intermittently. An active cultural resource research and training program in Yellowstone needs to be initiated. At present, there is no formal plan or funding for such a project.

History, Archive, and Museum Collection Issues

Objective: To implement a proactive collection and research program, and to insure the preservation of the existing collections.

Yellowstone possesses a rich cultural history and extensive and varied archival and museum collections. An aggressive research and collection program, and management of these resources faces constraints due to a lack of funds and necessary staffing.

There is no budget for preservation and maintenance of the books, paintings, and other valuable items belonging to the park's collection. Ten percent of the museum's collection has been placed on an automated inventory; the remaining 90 percent remains to be done.

TW Recreational Services currently possesses, as "issued items," historic vehicles and furnishings that are owned by the National Park Service. These items are historically significant as representations of the visitor experience in Yellowstone. Representative items should be reappropriated, catalogued, and maintained as museum pieces.

All natural history specimens collected within the boundaries of Yellowstone and retained in repositories outside the park remain NPS property and in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 2.5 [g]) must be catalogued into the National Catalogue System. Funding and staffing does not allow full compliance with this regulation.

Strong working relationships need to be established with the academic and museum community as well as with American Indian groups for the purpose of initiating research programs concerning the cultural history of Yellowstone National Park.

PARK OPERATIONS AND PLANNING OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES

Prime Objective: To improve the administrative efficiency and effectiveness of park operations, and to provide support for the accomplishment of strategic goals.

Numerous resource and development plans have been identified as needed. These plans remain incomplete due to a lack of funding and staff availability. Needed plans range from the Mammoth Hot Springs development concept plan to a vegetation management plan. These and other plans guide the park in managing specific resources and in providing the necessary developments with the least environmental impact.

Planning is under way on several park projects, but a multi-year program to accomplish the backlog of projects is needed. This would assure that park management stays ahead of evolving resource and development needs.

Employee Housing/Community Planning

Objective: To improve the quality of life for park employees by creating a sense of community and improving employee housing.

Yellowstone National Park maintains 420 housing units, accommodating National Park Service affiliated employees in 16 different developed areas. Two hundred and forty of these units are houses and apartments, and 180 are temporary structures such as mobile homes.

The last major effort to upgrade housing occurred more than 20 years ago during the park improvement program known as "Mission 66." Today, many National Park Service employees live in housing that does not meet basic health and safety standards or building codes. Small, under-insulated units, originally designed for summer use only,

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

house some employees year-round in an area where winters are severe. Deteriorating housing has caused a drain on park maintenance funds, a decline in employee morale and retention, and a deterrent to recruiting new employees.

Inadequate funding has hindered the park's ability to maintain aging and deteriorating structures and to keep up with changing building codes and regulations. When funding has become available, the extreme need as well as time constraints have often made it difficult to adequately address site selection criteria. Until recently, most new housing has been trailers, transa-homes, and modular homes. The mobility and temporary nature of these units allowed them to be placed without adequate planning. Twenty years later, these "temporary" structures are still being used.

In 1989 a service-wide housing initiative encompassing both a construction program and a planning program commenced. The construction portion of the initiative includes the rehabilitation of some existing structures and the construction of new ones. The planning portion of the initiative includes a housing assessment report, a study of employee needs, and a community plan. The community plans will be written for each of the developed areas to guide future development and to foster a sense of community while minimizing the impacts to the park's resources.

Infrastructure and Waste Management

Objective: To reduce the park's 2,500 ton-per-year solid waste program by source reduction and recycling; to investigate concentration or other uses of wastes.

Yellowstone's solid waste is transported either to an incinerator in Livingston, Montana, or to a landfill in Ennis, Montana. Charges for this service have increased significantly over the last few years and will likely continue to increase by as much as 10 percent per year.

Hazardous materials are managed in accordance with federal regulations and laws. These regulations are increasingly becoming more strict and require constant changes in procedure.

More stringent water and sewage treatment regulations have been proposed. New testing procedures will be required as well as improved or new facilities to satisfy the new regulations.

In each of the above cases, the park has the expertise to deal with such issues. These issues become problems, though, when rising costs and new regulations require additional staff time or equipment for which the park does not receive special funding. The park is then forced to meet these responsibilities by using its operating funds. As a result, some other aspect of park management must be reduced.

Facility Rehabilitation

Objective: To continue the repair maintenance of facilities (the backlog is estimated to require ten years), and to initiate a viable cyclic maintenance program.

Over the past seven years, several park facility rehabilitation programs have resulted in approximately \$11,000,000 worth of improvements in Yellowstone National Park. But this represents the repair of less than one-third of the identified shortcomings in the park. The funding, to date, has solved many of the health, life, and safety priorities, but has not addressed repair or rehabilitation work. An estimated shortfall of \$28,000,000 is mainly for building repair, road repair, trail work, campgrounds, and landscaping, and does not include funds for road reconstruction or routine cyclic maintenance. Funding this shortfall would bring the facilities, except roads, to an acceptable standard and would allow for a viable cyclic maintenance program to be instituted. If this were done, the park's facilities could be maintained in an orderly manner with proper long-range planning, rather than as today where crisis maintenance dictates the workload.

Road Rehabilitation

Objective: To bring all roads up to contemporary standards; to continue adequate road maintenance.

Most park roads are in poor condition due to subbase and drainage failures. Road inventory studies by the Federal Highway Administration indicate that the structural quality of most roads is low, bridges are in need of repair, and shoulders are insufficient. Most roads were constructed decades ago over old horse trails and wagon roads. Only 60 miles of paved road are in good condition. The roads have deteriorated to such a state that Yellowstone's Cyclic Road Program (one million dollars per year) is used mainly for patching and other stop-gap repairs. At this funding level the roads will continue to deteriorate at a faster rate than they can be maintained.

The Federal Lands Highway Program, funded by the five-cents-per-gallon gas tax, is being used to reconstruct and to make major repairs to park roads. The parkwide cost for this program is estimated at nearly \$300 million in 1991 dollars. Recent funding allocations from this program have been inadequate to keep up with needed road reconstruction. At the present rate of funding, more than 40 years will have passed before the last road section is reconstructed. Existing roads are not expected to last that long.

Road work anticipated over the next two years includes an asphalt overlay of the Lake Village bypass and reconstruction of the West Thumb to Grant Village road segment. It is expected that construction will begin in 1992 on the East Entrance road, between East Entrance and Fishing Bridge.

SUMMARY

The establishment of Yellowstone National Park and the national park system in 1872 set a unique and invaluable precedent for the management and preservation of public lands. However, as this document indicates, Yellowstone is influenced by the larger environmental and financial difficulties facing our nation. To fulfill the National Park Service's mandate to preserve natural and cultural resources, it is useful to recall the management direction first articulated by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane in a letter to the first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, on May 13, 1918. Secretary Lane stated that three broad principles should guide park management:

First, that the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations, as well as those of our own time; second, that they are set apart for the use, observation, health, and pleasure of the people; and third, that the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks.

These principles, based upon the 1916 Organic Act, remain as valid today as they were when they were first written.

II. LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE NATIONAL PARKS

1. Yellowstone National Park

	Page
Act of March 1, 1872, setting apart a certain tract of land lying near the headwaters of the Yellowstone River as a public park.....	26
Excerpt from Sundry Civil Act of March 3, 1883, authorizing leasing park grounds for hotel purposes and detail of troops for park protection.....	27
Excerpt from act of July 10, 1890, providing for admission of Wyoming into the Union and limiting authority of the State of Wyoming over the Yellowstone National Park.....	28
Act of Legislature of Idaho, approved February 7, 1891, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over all lands within the State of Idaho as may be included in the Yellowstone National Park.....	29
Act of Legislature of Montana, approved February 14, 1891, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over all lands within the State of Montana which are or which may be embraced within the Yellowstone National Park.....	29
Act of Legislature of Montana, approved March 3, 1917, ceding exclusive jurisdiction to the United States over that part of the Yellowstone National Park in the State of Montana.....	29
Act of May 7, 1894, providing for protection of birds and animals in the Yellowstone National Park and punishment for crimes therein.....	30
Act of June 28, 1916, amending act of May 7, 1894, providing for protection of birds and animals in the Yellowstone National Park and punishment for crimes therein.....	33
Act of August 3, 1894, concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park.....	34
Act of June 4, 1906, amending act of August 3, 1894, concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park.....	35
Act of March 2, 1907, amending act of June 4, 1906, concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park.....	36
Excerpt from Sundry Civil Act of March 3, 1903, authorizing private parties to use electricity furnished by Fort Yellowstone and Mammoth Hot Springs electric lighting and power plant.....	36
Excerpt from act of March 3, 1911, to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, giving jurisdiction of all felonies committed within the Yellowstone National Park to the district court for the district of Wyoming.....	36
Excerpt from Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of August 10, 1912, providing for the establishment of a winter game (elk) reserve in Wyoming south of the Yellowstone National Park.....	37
Excerpt from Interior Department Appropriation Act of January 24, 1923, authorizing giving surplus elk, buffalo, etc., inhabiting Yellowstone National Park to Federal, State, county, and municipal authorities, and selling surplus buffalo of the park herd.....	37
Act of May 26, 1926, making additions to Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests and Yellowstone National Park, and improving and extending winter feed facilities of elk, antelope, and other game animals of the Yellowstone National Park and adjacent land.....	37
Act of May 18, 1928, authorizing appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the act of May 26, 1926.....	40
Joint Resolution of February 25, 1927, authorizing acceptance of title to certain lands in Teton County, Wyo., adjacent to the winter elk refuge in said State.....	40
Excerpts from Deficiency Act of March 4, 1929, authorizing the disposal of surplus elk from the Yellowstone National Park herd.....	41
Excerpt from Act of August 25, 1916, to establish a National Park Service, providing that grazing permits may not be granted in the Yellowstone National Park.....	41

	Page
Excerpt from Sundry Civil Act of July 1, 1918, restricting road extensions and improvements in the Yellowstone National Park.....	41
Act of February 25, 1919, authorizing sale of certain lands at or near Yellowstone, Mont., for hotel and other purposes.....	42
Act of June 5, 1924, amending Act of March 3, 1911, to codify, revise, and amend laws relating to the judiciary, providing for the appointment of deputy marshals to reside in Yellowstone National Park.....	42
Joint Resolution of February 28, 1929, authorizing appointment of a Yellowstone National Park Boundary Commission to inspect areas involved in proposed adjustment of Yellowstone National Park boundaries.....	43
Act of March 1, 1929, revising Yellowstone National Park boundaries....	43
Act of April 19, 1930, amending Act of March 1, 1929, revising Yellowstone National Park boundaries.....	45

An Act To set apart a certain tract of land lying near the headwaters of the Yellowstone River as a public park, approved March 1, 1873 (17 Stat. 33)

Public park established near headwaters of Yellowstone River.

Boundaries.
(R.S., sec. 2474.)

(Amended by 45 Stat. 1493, sec. p. 45; and 46 Stat. 220, sec. p. 45.)

Certain persons locating, etc., thereon, to be trespassers.

Secretary of Interior to have control of park; to make rules for its care.

(Supplemented by 45 Stat. 633, as amended. See p. 2.)

(R.S., sec. 2475.)

May grant certain leases and expend proceeds thereon.

Amended by 39 Stat. 633, as amended. See p. 2.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, and described as follows, to wit, commencing at the junction of Gardiner's river with the Yellowstone river, and running east to the meridian passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of Yellowstone lake; thence south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's rivers; thence east to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 21.)

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be

derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle-paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 22.)

Shall prevent wanton destruction of fish and game and remove trespassers.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 628)

For the protection and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park: For every purpose and object necessary for the protection, preservation, and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, including compensation of superintendent and employees, forty thousand dollars, two thousand dollars of said amount to be paid annually to a superintendent of said park and not exceeding nine hundred dollars annually to each of ten assistants, all of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and reside continuously in the park and whose duty it shall be to protect the game, timber, and objects of interest therein; the balance of the sum appropriated to be expended in the construction and improvement of suitable roads and bridges within said park, under the supervision and direction of an engineer officer detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose.

Yellowstone National Park.

The Secretary of the Interior may lease small portions of ground in the park, not exceeding ten acres in extent for each tract, on which may be erected hotels and the necessary outbuildings, and for a period not exceeding ten years; but such lease shall not include any of the geysers or other objects of curiosity or interest in said park, or exclude the public from the free and convenient approach thereto; or include any ground within one quarter of a mile of any of the geysers, or the Yellowstone Falls, nor shall there be leased more than ten acres to any one person or corporation; nor shall any hotel or other buildings be erected within the park until such lease shall be executed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all contracts, agreements, or exclusive privileges heretofore made or given in regard to said park or any part thereof, are hereby declared to be invalid; nor shall the Secretary of the Interior, in any lease which he may make and execute, grant any exclusive privileges within said park, except upon the ground leased.

Lease of grounds; conditions. (Repealed by 22 Stat. 322. See p. 24.)

The Secretary of War, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to

Detail of troops, etc., for protection of park.

make the necessary details of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the park for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein, or for any other purpose prohibited by law, and to remove such persons from the park if found therein. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 23.)

Excerpt from "An Act To provide for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union, and for other purposes," approved July 10, 1890 (28 Stat. 553):

Limitations as to
Yellowstone National
Park, etc.,
ownership, etc.,
reserved.

Nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect any act of Congress relating to the Yellowstone National Park, or the reservation of the Park as now defined, or as may be hereafter defined or extended, or the power of United States over it; and nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the right and ownership of the United States in said park and reservation as it now is or may hereafter be defined or extended by law; but exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, shall be exercised by the United States, which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same; but nothing in this proviso contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said park of civil and criminal process lawfully issued by the authority of said State.

Legislation.

Jurisdiction.
Lawful State
process may
be served.

Act of Legislature of Idaho, approved February 7, 1891, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over all lands within the State of Idaho as may be included within the Yellowstone National Park. (Session Laws of Idaho, 1890-91, p. 40)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho, That pursuant to article one, section eight, paragraph seventeen, of the Constitution of the United States, consent to purchase is hereby given and exclusive jurisdiction ceded to the United States over and with respect to all lands embraced within the military posts and reservations of Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, together with such other lands in the State as may be now or hereafter acquired and held by the United States for military purposes, either as additions to the said posts or as new military posts or reservations which may be established for the common defense; and, also, all such lands within the State as may be included in the territory of the Yellowstone National Park, reserving, however, to this State a concurrent jurisdiction for the execution, upon said lands, or in the buildings erected thereon, of all process, civil or criminal, lawfully issued by the courts of the State and not incompatible with this cession.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, an emergency existing therefor.

¹ Amended by 28 Stat. 78 (sec. p. 80), and 43 Stat. 388 (sec. p. 42).

Act of Legislature of Montana, approved February 14, 1891, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over all lands which are or which may be embraced within the Yellowstone National Park, etc. (Laws of Montana, 1891, p. 262)

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, That pursuant to article I, section 8, paragraph 17, of the Constitution of the United States, consent to purchase is hereby given and exclusive jurisdiction ceded to the United States over and with respect to all lands within the State which are or may be embraced within the Yellowstone National Park, together with all such lands as are now or may hereafter be occupied and held by the United States for military purposes either as additions to the military posts over which jurisdiction is ceded by the constitution of Montana, or as new and other posts or reservations established within the State for the common defense, reserving, however, to this State a concurrent jurisdiction for the execution upon said lands or in the buildings erected thereon of all process, civil or criminal, lawfully issued by the courts of the State and not incompatible with this cession.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Act of the Legislature of Montana, approved March 3, 1917, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the Yellowstone National Park in the State of Montana, and for other purposes. (Revised Code of Montana, vol. I, 1921, p. 232)

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, That exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the United States over all that part of the territory situate in the State of Montana now embraced in the Yellowstone National Park, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the east boundary of Yellowstone Park with the south boundary of Montana; thence north to the northeast corner of said Park; thence west along the north boundary of the Park to the northwest corner thereof; thence south along the west boundary of the Park to the boundary between Montana and Idaho; thence easterly along that boundary to the west boundary of Wyoming; thence north along the west boundary of Wyoming to the northwest corner thereof; thence east along the boundary between Wyoming and Montana to the east boundary of said Park, the place of beginning; containing an area of approximately 198 square miles, saving however, to the said State the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid described lands, as long as the lands herein described are used for a National Park and no other purposes, in suits or prosecutions for or on account of

190582 O - 44 - 1.

rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State, but outside the lands aforesaid, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on said lands: *Provided, however,* That jurisdiction shall not vest until the United States, through the proper officer or officers, notifies the Governor of the State of Montana that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said lands.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

An Act To protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes, approved May 7, 1894 (33 Stat. 73)

Yellowstone
National Park.

Sole jurisdiction
of United States.

Proviso.

State process.

Jurisdiction of
Wyoming judicial
district.
(Amended by 48
Stat. 333. See
p. 42.)

Punishment of
offenses under
Wyoming laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Yellowstone National Park, as its boundaries now are defined, or as they may be hereafter defined or extended, shall be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; and that all the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid the service in the park of any civil or criminal process of any court having jurisdiction in the States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Wyoming. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 24.)

Sec. 2. That said park, for all the purposes of this act, shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district of Wyoming, and the district and circuit courts of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed within said park.

Sec. 3. That if any offense shall be committed in said Yellowstone National Park, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment is not specially provided for by any law of the United States or by any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior, the offender shall be subject to the same punishment as the laws of the State of Wyoming in force at the time of the commission of the offense may provide for a like offense in said State; and no subsequent repeal of any such law of the State of Wyoming shall affect any prosecution for said offense committed within said park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 25.)

Sec. 4. That all hunting, or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals, when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human life or inflicting an injury, is

prohibited within the limits of said park; nor shall any fish be taken out of the waters of the park by means of seines, nets, traps, or by the use of drugs or any explosive substances or compounds, or in any other way than by hook and line, and then only at such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park; and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, or to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the streams or lakes in the park. Possession within the said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal, shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this act. Any person or persons, or stage or express company or railway company, receiving for transportation any of the said animals, birds or fish so killed, taken or caught, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for every such offense not exceeding three hundred dollars. Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds and fish in the said park, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subjected to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

Prohibition of hunting, fishing, etc.

Fishing allowed. Regulations.

Evidence of violation.

Penalty for unlawful transportation, etc.

(Amended by 39 Stat. 222. See p. 22.)

That all guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such wild beasts, birds, or wild animals shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized by the officers in said park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under charge of violating the provisions of this act, and upon conviction under this act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, teams, horses, or other means of transportation such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this act. Such forfeited property

Forfeiture of guns, traps, etc.

shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 26.)

Commissioner.
Appointment.

Duties.

Trials.

Appeals.

Process in felony
cases.

Process.
Bail, etc.

Summary arrests.

SEC. 5. That the United States circuit court in said district shall appoint a commissioner, who shall reside in the park, who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made, of any and all violations of the law, or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park, and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this act. Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the commission of any misdemeanor, or charged with the violation of the rules and regulations, or with the violation of any provision of this act prescribed for the government of said park, and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the said park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose the punishment and adjudge the forfeiture prescribed. In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of said commissioner to the United States district court for the district of Wyoming, said appeal to be governed by the laws of the State of Wyoming providing for appeals in cases of misdemeanor from justices of the peace to the district court of said State; but the United States district court in said district may prescribe rules of procedure and practice for said commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to said United States district court. Said commissioner shall also have power to issue process as hereinbefore provided for the arrest of any person charged with the commission of any felony within the park, and to summarily hear the evidence introduced, and, if he shall determine that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged for trial, shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place for confinement, within the jurisdiction of the United States district court in said State of Wyoming, and shall certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in the case to the said court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall grant bail in all cases bailable under the laws of the United States or of said State. All process issued by the commissioner shall be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Wyoming; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing the arrest by any officer of the Government or employee of the United States in the park, without process, of any person taken in the act of violating the law or any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That

the said commissioner shall only exercise such authority ^{Limit of authority.} and powers as are conferred by this act. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 27.)

SEC. 6. That the marshal of the United States for the ^{Deputy marshals.} district of Wyoming may appoint one or more deputy marshals for said park, who shall reside in said park, and the said United States district and circuit courts shall hold one session of said courts annually at the town ^{Terms of court.} of Sheridan in the State of Wyoming, and may also hold other sessions at any other place in said State of Wyoming or in said National Park at such dates as the said courts may order. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 28.)

SEC. 7. That the commissioner provided for in this act shall, in addition to the fees allowed by law to commis- ^{Fees, etc.} sioners of the circuit courts of the United States, be paid an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable quar- ^(See vol. 31, p. 133; vol. 42, p. 1860; and vol. 43, p. 1028.) terly, and the marshal of the United States and his deputies, and the attorney of the United States and his assistants in said district, shall be paid the same compensation and fees as are now provided by law for like services in said district. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 29.)

SEC. 8. That all costs and expenses arising in cases ^{Costs, etc.} under this act, and properly chargeable to the United States, shall be certified, approved, and paid as like costs and expenses in the courts of the United States are certified, approved, and paid under the laws of the United States. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 31.)

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected in the park a suitable building to be used as a jail, and also having in said building an office for the ^{Jail.} use of the commissioner, the cost of such building not to exceed five thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated upon the certificate of the Secretary as a voucher therefor. ^{Appropriation.} (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 30.)

SEC. 10. That this act shall not be construed to repeal existing laws ^{Existing laws.} conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War certain powers with reference to the protection, improvement, and control of the said Yellowstone National Park.

An Act To amend "An act to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, approved June 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 238).¹

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following paragraph, forming part of section four of an Act entitled "An Act to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to ^{Yellowstone National Park.} punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes,"

¹ See 41 Stat. 732 (p. 11).

approved May seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, to wit:

Protection of
property, etc., in.
Vol. 22, p. 73.
Amended. (See
p. 39.)

Punishment for
violations of law,
etc.
Former
provision.

"Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the said park, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subjected to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings," be amended to read as follows:

Punishment for
violations of law,
etc., in.

"Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the said park, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subjected to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings." (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 26.)

Penalty reduced.

An Act Concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park, approved August 3, 1894 (23 Stat. 223)^a

Yellowstone
National Park.

Leases
authorized.

(Amended by vol.
34, p. 207, and
vol. 34, p. 1219.
See pp. 28 and
38.)

Proviso.

Natural
curiosities
excluded.

Privileges
granted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to lease to any person, corporation, or company, for a period not exceeding ten years, at such annual rental as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, parcels of land in the Yellowstone National Park, of not more than ten acres in extent for each tract and not in excess of twenty acres in all to any one person, corporation, or company, on which may be erected hotels and necessary outbuildings: *Provided*, That such lease or leases shall not include any of the geysers or other objects of curiosity or interest in said park, or exclude the public from free and convenient approach thereto or include any ground within one-eighth of a mile of any of the geysers or the Yellowstone Falls, the Grand Canyon, or the Yellowstone River, Mammoth Hot Springs, or any object of curiosity in the park: *And provided further*, That such leases shall not convey, either expressively or by implication, any exclusive privilege within the park except upon the premises held thereunder and for

^a Amended by 29 Stat. 535, as amended (see pp. 9-12).

the time therein granted. Every lease hereafter made for any property in said park shall require the lessee to observe and obey each and every provision in any act of Congress, and every rule, order, or regulation made, or which may hereafter be made and published by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the use, care, management, or government of the park, or any object or property therein, under penalty of forfeiture of such lease, and every such lease shall be subject to the right of revocation and forfeiture, which shall therein be reserved by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That persons or corporations now holding leases of ground in the park may, upon the surrender thereof, be granted new leases hereunder, and upon the terms and stipulations contained in their present leases, with such modifications, restrictions, and reservations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

New leases to
present holders.

This act, however, is not to be construed as mandatory upon the Secretary of the Interior, but the authority herein given is to be exercised in his sound discretion. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 32.)

Authority of
Secretary of the
Interior.

That so much of that portion of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, relating to the Yellowstone Park as conflicts with this act be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repeal.
Vol. 22, p. 525.
See p. 37.

An Act To amend an Act approved August 3, 1894, entitled "An Act Concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park," approved June 4, 1906 (34 Stat. 207)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to lease for a period not exceeding ten years, at an annual rental to be determined by him, to any person, corporation, or company he may authorize to transact business in the Yellowstone National Park separate tracts of land, not exceeding twenty acres each, at such places not to exceed ten in number to any one person, corporation, or company, in said park as the comfort and convenience of visitors may require, for the construction and maintenance of substantial hotel buildings and buildings for the protection of stage, stock, and equipment. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 32.)

Yellowstone
National Park.
Leases of land
for hotel pur-
poses, etc.,
authorized.
Vol. 22, p. 525,
amended. See
p. 34.
(Amended also
by 34 Stat. 1219,
Sec. p. 34.)

Number limited.

Any person, corporation, or company holding a lease within said park for the purposes above described is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to execute mortgages upon his or its rights, properties, and franchises, including his or its contract or contracts with the Secretary of the Interior, and such mortgages, together with the approval of said Secretary of the Interior, may be filed for record in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so recorded shall have all the effect of a public record.

Mortgages.
(Amended by 39
Stat. 535, as
amended. See
pp. 9-12.)

Subject to
leases.

Any mortgage, lien, or incumbrance created under the provisions hereof shall be subject to the rights of the Government to compel the enforcement of the terms of the lease or contract of the mortgagor, and any purchaser under a foreclosure of such incumbrance shall take subject to all the conditions assumed by the original lessee or contractor. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 33.)

Existing law
continued.

All provisions of existing law in relation to said park not in conflict herewith are hereby continued in full force and effect.

An Act To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act approved August third, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled 'An act concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park,'" approved June fourth, nineteen hundred and six, approved March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1219)*

Yellowstone
National Park.
Leases of land
for hotel pur-
poses.
Vol. 23, p. 222.
Sec. p. 34.
Period extended.
Vol. 34, p. 207.
amended. See p.
35.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to amend an act approved August third, eighteen hundred ninety-four, entitled 'An act concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park,'" approved June fourth, nineteen hundred and six, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized and empowered to lease, according to the other terms of said amended act, for a period not exceeding twenty years. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 32.)

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 1130)

Yellowstone
National Park.
Use of electricity
by private
parties.

Private parties or companies doing business in the Yellowstone National Park under authority from the Government may be permitted, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, to use electricity furnished by the electric lighting and power plant of Fort Yellowstone and Mammoth Hot Springs at actual cost to the Government for operation, maintenance, and depreciation of the plant and ten per centum additional, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 35.)

Excerpt from "An Act To codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1094)

Yellowstone Park
offenses in Wy-
oming district
court.
Vol. 23, p. 73.
(Sec. p. 30.)

SEC. 26. The district court for the district of Wyoming shall have jurisdiction of all felonies committed within the Yellowstone National Park and appellate jurisdiction of judgments in cases of conviction before the commissioner authorized to be appointed under section five of an Act entitled "An act to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said Park, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

* See 45 Stat. 235, p. 11.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913," approved August 10, 1912 (37 Stat. 293).

For the establishment of a winter game (elk) reserve in the State of Wyoming, which shall be located in that section of Wyoming lying south of the Yellowstone Park, and shall include not less than two thousand acres in township forty-one north, ranges one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and sixteen west, forty-five thousand dollars, to be available until expended, and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to purchase said lands with improvements, to erect necessary buildings and inclosures, and to incur other expenses necessary for the maintenance of the reserve.

Elk reserve, Wyoming. Purchase of lands, etc., for establishing. (See 44 Stat. 1246, p. 40.)

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes," approved January 24, 1923 (42 Stat. 1214).¹

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion and under regulations to be prescribed by him, to give surplus elk, buffalo, bear, beaver, and predatory animals inhabiting Yellowstone National Park to Federal, State, county, and municipal authorities for preserves, zoos, zoological gardens, and parks: *Provided*, That the said Secretary may sell or otherwise dispose of the surplus buffalo of the Yellowstone National Park herd, and all moneys received from the sale of any such surplus buffalo shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 36.)

Surplus game animals. Gifts to Federal, State, etc., authorities authorized. *Proviso*. Sale of surplus buffalo.

An Act To make additions to the Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests, and the Yellowstone National Park, and to improve and extend the winter feed facilities of the elk, antelope, and other game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent lands, and for other purposes, approved May 26, 1928 (44 Stat. 655)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as a means of providing within township 8 south, ranges 7 and 8 east, and township 9 south, ranges 7, 8, and 9 east, Montana principal meridian, the winter range and winter feed facilities indispensable for the adequate and proper protection, preservation, and propagation of the elk, antelope, and other game animals of the Yellowstone National Park and adjacent lands, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, and subject to the limitation hereinafter prescribed may, and is hereby, authorized to perform the following acts:

Yellowstone National Park.

Lands designated in Montana for preservation, etc., game animals in the park, etc.

Authority of Secretary of the Interior.

(a) Accept and deposit in a special fund in the Treasury, and expend for the acquisition of lands as herein authorized, private funds donated for such purpose.

Acceptance of donations to purchase the lands.

(b) Acquire by purchase, or by acceptance of donations or bequests, such lands in private or State ownership.

Acquire lands in private or State ownership.

¹ See p. 20. (Sec. 4, 46 Stat. 381.)

ship within the townships above described as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 37.)

Exchanges for other forest lands may be made. **Timber from national forests.** **Proviso.** Notice of proposed exchanges to be published. **Removal of timber allowed.** **Sec. 2.** That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized in his discretion to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands held in private or State ownership within the townships herein above described, and in exchange therefor may patent not to exceed an equal value of national forest land in the State of Montana, surveyed and nonmineral in character, or the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the grantor to cut and remove not to exceed an equal value of timber within the national forests of said State, the values in each case to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture jointly: *Provided*, That before any such exchange is effected, notice of the contemplated exchange reciting the lands involved shall be published once each week for four successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which may be situated the lands to be accepted and in some like newspaper published in any county in which may be situated any lands or timber to be given in such exchange. Timber given in exchange shall be cut and removed from national forests under the laws and regulations relating to the national forests and under the direction and supervision and in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 38.)

Timber, minerals, etc., may be reserved by owners of land conveyed. **Conditions and use.** **Proviso.** Property, etc., retained subject to State taxation. **Sec. 3.** That reservations of timber, minerals, or easements, the values of which shall be duly considered in determining the values of the lands conveyed, may be made by the owner or owners thereof in lands conveyed to the United States under the provisions of this Act. Where such reservations are made, the right to enjoy them shall be subject to such reasonable conditions respecting ingress and egress and the use of the surface of the land as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, whichever may be responsible for the handling and use of the land as provided in this Act: *Provided*, That all property, rights, easements, and benefits authorized by this section to be retained by or reserved to owners of land conveyed to the United States shall be subject to the tax laws of the States where such lands are located. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 39.)

Absaroka National Forest, Mont. Lands added to. **Sec. 4.** That, subject to all valid existing claims and entries under the land laws of the United States, all unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the United States situated east of the Yellowstone River, in townships 8 and 9 south, ranges 7, 8, and 9 east, Montana principal meridian, State of Montana, and any lands acquired under the provisions of this Act are hereby added to and made parts of the Absaroka National For-

est, subject to all laws and regulations relating to the national forests, and the east bank of the Yellowstone River is hereby established as the western boundary of said Absaroka National Forest in the townships above described.

SEC. 5. That, subject to all valid existing claims and entries under the land laws of the United States, all unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the United States situated west of the Yellowstone River, in townships 8 and 9 south, ranges 7 and 8 east, Montana principal meridian, State of Montana, and any lands acquired under the provisions of this Act, are hereby added to and made parts of the Gallatin National Forest, subject to all laws and regulations relating to the national forests, and the east bank of the Yellowstone River is hereby established as the eastern boundary of said Gallatin National Forest in the townships above described.

Gallatin
National Forest,
Mont.
Lands added to.

SEC. 6. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to add by Executive proclamation to Yellowstone National Park any or all of the lands within a certain territory or tract in township 9 south, ranges 7 and 8 east, Montana principal meridian, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north line of said Yellowstone National Park where said line crosses the divide between Reese Creek and Mol Heron Creek; thence northeasterly along said divide to the junction of said divide with the branch divide north and west of Reese Creek; thence along said branch divide in a northeasterly and easterly direction around the drainage of Reese Creek, to the Yellowstone River; thence southerly and southeasterly along the west bank of the Yellowstone River to the line marking the western limits of the town of Gardiner, Montana; thence south on said town limits line to the northern boundary of Yellowstone National Park; thence west along the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park to the point of beginning, which are unappropriated lands of the United States or which may be acquired by the United States under the provisions of this Act, within the territory described in this section, subject, however, to all valid existing claims and to reservations such as are authorized by section 8 of this Act; but, with the exception of valid existing claims, no land so added to Yellowstone National Park shall be subject to entry under the mining laws of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior for such lands as are added to Yellowstone National Park may provide by rules and regulations for the management and use of the added lands as may in his discretion be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act: *And provided further*, That the lands of the United States acquired by donation or purchase within the area described in section 1 of this Act shall not be

Yellowstone
National Park.
Lands added to.
Description.

Subject to valid
claims, etc.

Provided.

Rules for man-
agement, etc., of
added lands.

Donated lands
not subject to
mining or home-
stead entries.

subject to location and entry under the mining laws of the United States nor the Act of June 11, 1906, authorizing homestead entries in national forests. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 40.)

Absaroka and
Gallatin Forests,
and Yellowstone
Park.

An Act Authorizing an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1926 (Forty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 655), to make additions to the Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests, and to improve and extend the winter-feeding facilities of the elk, antelope, and other game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent lands, approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 603)

Sum authorized
for additions to.

Vol. 44, p. 655.
See p. 37.

Extensions of
winter feed facil-
ities for game
animals.

Proviso.
Expenditures not
to exceed contri-
bution of com-
bined total with
private, etc.,
agencies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$150,000, which sum shall continue available until expended, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1926 (Forty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 655), entitled "An Act to make additions to the Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests and the Yellowstone National Park, and to improve and extend the winter-feed facilities of the elk, antelope, and other game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent land, and for other purposes": *Provided*, That the total expenditures from this appropriation shall not exceed the combined total of the sums contributed by private or other agencies under the provisions of clause (a) of section 1 of said Act, and the appraised values of land donated or bequeathed under the provisions of clause (b) of section 1 of said Act.

Joint Resolution Authorizing the acceptance of title to certain lands in Teton County, Wyoming, adjacent to the winter elk refuge in said State established in accordance with the Act of Congress of August 10, 1912 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 283), approved February 25, 1927 (44 Stat. 1246)

Elk refuge, Wyo.
Additional land
accepted for, in
Teton County,
Wyo.
Vol. 37, p. 293.
See p. 37.

Description.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept, on behalf of and without expense to the United States, from the Izaak Walton League of America, or its authorized trustees, a gift of certain lands in Teton County, Wyoming, described as the south half of section 4; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 5; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 5; the south half of the southwest quarter of section 5; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 7; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 7, and lot 4 of section 7; all of section 8; the north half of the northeast quarter of section 9; the north half of the northwest quarter of section 9; and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9;

the north half of the northeast quarter of section 17; lot 1 of section 18; and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 18; all in township 41 north, range 115 west, of the sixth principal meridian, including all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all rights, easements, and appurtenances thereunto appertaining, subject to the conditions that they be used and administered by the United States, under the supervision and control of the Secretary of Agriculture, for the grazing of, and as a refuge for, American elk and other big game animals, and that they be known as the Izaak Walton League addition to the winter elk refuge: *Provided*, That upon the conveyance of said lands to the United States, as herein provided, they shall become a part of the winter elk refuge established pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of August 10, 1912 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 293), and shall be subject to any laws governing the administration and protection of said refuge.

Provided.

Added to winter elk refuge near Yellowstone Park.
Vol. 37, p. 293.
See p. 37.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1929, and June 30, 1930, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1644)*

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion, and under regulations to be prescribed by him, to sell or otherwise dispose of the surplus elk from the Yellowstone National Park herd, and all moneys received from the sale of any such surplus elk shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 36a.)

Yellowstone National Park.
Disposal of surplus elk.

Excerpt from "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535)

The Secretary of the Interior may, under such rules and regulations and on such terms as he may prescribe, grant the privilege to graze live stock within any national park, monument, or reservation herein referred to when in his judgment such use is not detrimental to the primary purpose for which such park, monument, or reservation was created, except that this provision shall not apply to the Yellowstone National Park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 3.)

Grazing permits.

Yellowstone accepted.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 676)

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: Hereafter road extensions and improvements shall be made in said park

Road extensions restricted.

* See p. 37. (42 Stat. 1214.)

under and in harmony with the general plan of roads and improvements to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 34.)

An Act To authorize the sale of certain lands at or near Yellowstone, Montana, for hotel and other purposes, approved February 25, 1919 (40 Stat. 1182)

Madison National Forest, Mont.

Sale of land in, near Yellowstone, to Oregon Short Line R.R. Co., for hotel, etc.

Proviso.

Regulations for operation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to sell and convey to Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Utah and authorized to do business in the State of Montana, its successors and assigns, for hotel and other purposes, and at a price to be fixed by appraisement at not less than \$25 per acre, and under such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, the following described lands, situated in Gallatin County, Montana: Lot three and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township thirteen south, of range five east, Montana principal meridian, including the area at present covered by the right of way for the wye tracks of said Oregon Short Line Railroad Company; also all that portion of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section thirty-four lying south of the right of way and station grounds of said company, the entire tract above described consisting of eighty-eight and two one-hundredths acres; the right of way and station grounds of said Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and the right of way for the wye tracks of said company being designated in the filing map of the Yellowstone Park Railroad Company filed with the Secretary of the Interior, the land described being within the boundaries of the Madison National Forest: *Provided, however*, That any hotel erected on said lands shall be operated by the said Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, or its successors in interest, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the conduct and operation of hotels within the Yellowstone National Park.

An Act To amend section 115 of the Act of March 3, 1911, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved June 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 383)

United States courts, Vol. 34, p. 1130 amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 115 of the Act approved March 3, 1911, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 115. The State of Wyoming shall constitute one judicial district, to be known as the district of Wyoming.

Terms of the district court for said district shall be held at Cheyenne on the second Mondays in May and November, at Casper on the first Monday in February, at Evanston on the second Tuesday in July, and at Lander on the first Monday in October; and the said court shall hold one session annually at Sheridan, on such date as the court may order. The marshal and clerk of the said court shall each, respectively, appoint at least one deputy to reside at Casper, and one to reside at Evanston, and one to reside at Lander, and shall also maintain an office at each of those places: *Provided*, That, until a public building is provided at Casper, suitable accommodations for holding court in said town shall be furnished free of expense to the United States. The marshal of the United States for the said district may appoint among others one or more deputy marshals, who shall reside in the Yellowstone National Park."

Wyoming judicial district.
(Amends sec. 2, 38 Stat. 78. See p. 20.)

Terms.
Deputy marshals and clerks.

Proviso.
Rooms at Casper.

Deputy marshals for Yellowstone Park.

Joint Resolution To authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Yellowstone National Park Boundary Commission to inspect the areas involved in the proposed adjustment of the southeast, south, and southwest boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park, approved February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1613)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a commission, consisting of five members, to be known as the Yellowstone National Park Boundary Commission, whose duty it shall be to inspect the areas involved in the proposed adjustment of the southeast, south, and southwest boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park, and report to the President its recommendations concerning such adjustment. The necessary expenses of such inspection shall be paid from any appropriation available for Yellowstone National Park: *Provided*, That said commission shall make a final report to the Congress on or before January 1, 1931.

Yellowstone National Park Boundary Commission.
Appointment of, to inspect and report on adjustment of boundaries of the park.

Proviso.
Date of final report.

An Act To revise the north, northeast, and east boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park in the States of Montana and Wyoming and for other purposes, approved March 1, 1929 (45 Stat. 1635)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the boundary of the Yellowstone National Park is hereby changed so as to read as follows:

Yellowstone National Park.
Boundaries changed.
(Amends vol. 17, p. 22. See p. 24.)
Description.
(Amended by vol. 46, p. 229. See p. 46.)

"Beginning on the present north boundary line of Yellowstone National Park at its intersection with the hydrographic divide immediately north of Pebble Creek, approximately at park boundary monument 29 east; thence following said divide around the head of the drainage of Pebble Creek to its intersection with the

present east boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, at a point near park boundary monument 54 north; thence southerly along said boundary line to its intersection with the hydrographic divide between Soda Butte and Cache Creeks, at a point near park boundary monument 51 north; thence easterly along said hydrographic divide to its intersection with the crest of the Absaroka Range; thence southerly along said crest to its intersection with the main hydrographic divide between Little Lamar River and the North Fork of Shoshone River, passing over Republic and Hoodoo Peaks; thence westerly along said divide passing over Notch Mountain to its intersection with the present east boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, at a point near park boundary monument 26 north; thence continuing westerly along said divide, now between the headwaters of Lamar River and Jones Creek; headwaters of Sedge, Bear, Cub, and Clear Creeks, and the headwaters of Jones and Crow Creeks, and between Crow Creek and Middle Creek, to its intersection with the present east boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, approximately at park boundary monument 18 north, passing over Pyramid and Cathedral Peaks, Mount Chittenden, and Avalanche Peak, thence southerly along said boundary line to its intersection with the hydrographic divide immediately south of Middle Creek, approximately at park boundary monument 15 north; thence westerly along said divide, now between a southern tributary of Middle Creek, headwaters of Beaverdam, Trappers, and Mountain Creeks, and the headwaters of Canfield and Eagle Creeks, to its intersection with the present east boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, at a point near park boundary monument 5 north, passing over Reservation and Atkins Peaks, Mount Schurz, Mount Humphreys, and Eagle Peak; and

“Beginning on the present west boundary line of Yellowstone National Park at its intersection with the left bank of Gallatin River between park monuments 45 and 46 north; thence northwesterly along said bank to a point opposite the hydrographic divide between Daly and Tepee Creeks; thence northeasterly across the Gallatin River and along said divide, around the headwaters of Daly, Black Butte, Specimen, and Fan Creeks, to the intersection of said divide with the present north boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, at a point near park boundary monument 11 west.

“All of those lands lying within the boundary lines above described and the present north, east, and west boundary lines are hereby included in and made a part of the Yellowstone National Park; and all of those lands of the present Yellowstone National Park excluded from the park are hereby included in and made a part of the contiguous national forests subject to all laws and regulations applicable to national forests, and upon accept-

Excluded lands
added to con-
tiguous national
forests.

ance thereof by appropriate action of the State, jurisdiction for all purposes whatsoever shall be, and is hereby, ceded over the land hereby excluded from the park to the State of Wyoming (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 21a): *Provided*, That whereas it is the purpose and intent of Congress to retain the areas hereby added to the park in its original wilderness character, therefore, no new roads shall be constructed and no hotels or permanent camps shall be authorized or permitted to be maintained on such lands."

Proviso.
No new roads, hotels, etc., permitted on added areas. (Repealed by 46 Stat. 220. See p. 45 below.)
Laws made applicable.
Vol. 17, p. 31.
See p. 26.
Vol. 26, p. 222.
See p. 23.
Vol. 28, p. 72.
See p. 20.
Vol. 29, p. 535.
See p. 2.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the Act of March 1, 1872, reserving lands for park purposes, the Act of July 10, 1890, admitting the State of Wyoming into the Union, the Act of May 7, 1894, entitled "An Act to protect the birds and animals in the Yellowstone National Park and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all Acts supplementary to and amendatory of said Acts are made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby added to the park: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, entitled "An Act to create a Federal Power Commission, to provide for the improvement of navigation, the development of water power, the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and to repeal section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or extend over such lands. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 21b.)

Proviso.

Water Power Act not applicable.
Vol. 41, p. 1062.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (title 16, section 485, United States Code), as amended, shall continue to be applicable to the areas included within the Yellowstone National Park by this Act, and any lands within such areas acquired by exchange thereunder shall thereupon become a part of the Yellowstone National Park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 21c.)

Exchange of lands with private owners, authorized.
Vol. 42, p. 463.

SEC. 4. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral right of way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 21d.)

Valid existing claims, etc., not affected.

An Act To amend section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to revise the north, northeast, and east boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park in the States of Montana and Wyoming, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1929, being Public Act Numbered 533 of the Seventieth Congress, approved April 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 230)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to

Yellowstone
National Park,
Mont. and Wyo.
Boundaries
changed.
Vol. 45, p. 1435,
and vol. 17, p.
82. See pp. 43
and 28.

revise the north, northeast, and east boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park in the States of Montana and Wyoming, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1929, being Public Act Numbered 888 of the Seventieth Congress, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the proviso at the end of that section so that when so amended the section will read as follows: That the boundary of the Yellowstone National Park is hereby changed so as to read as follows:

Description.

"Beginning on the present north boundary line of Yellowstone National Park at its intersection with the hydrographic divide immediately north of Pebble Creek, approximately at park boundary monument 29 east; thence following said divide around the head of the drainage of Pebble Creek to its intersection with the present east boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, at a point near park boundary monument 54 north; thence southerly along said boundary line to its intersection with the hydrographic divide between Soda Butte and Cache Creeks, at a point near park boundary monument 51 north; thence easterly along said hydrographic divide to its intersection with the crest of the Absaroka Range; thence southerly along said crest to its intersection with the main hydrographic divide between Little Lamar River and the North Fork of Shoshone River, passing over Republic and Hoodoo Peaks; thence westerly along said divide passing over Notch Mountain to its intersection with the present east boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, at a point near park boundary monument 26 north; thence continuing westerly along said divide, now between the headwaters of Lamar River and Jones Creek; headwaters of Sedge, Bear, Cub, and Clear Creeks, and the headwaters of Jones and Crow Creeks, and between Crow Creek and Middle Creek, to its intersection with the present east boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, approximately at park boundary monument 18 north, passing over Pyramid and Cathedral Peaks, Mount Chittenden, and Avalanche Peak, thence southerly along said boundary line to its intersection with the hydrographic divide immediately south of Middle Creek, approximately at park boundary monument 15 north; thence westerly along said divide, now between a southern tributary of Middle Creek, headwaters of Beaverdam, Trappers, and Mountain Creeks, and the headwaters of Canfield and Eagle Creeks, to its intersection with the present east boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, at a point near park boundary monument 5 north, passing over Reservation and Atkins Peaks, Mount Schurz, Mount Humphreys, and Eagle Peak; and

"Beginning on the present west boundary line of Yellowstone National Park at its intersection with the left bank of Gallatin River between park monuments 45 and

46 north; thence northwesterly along said bank to a point opposite the hydrographic divide between Daly and Tepee Creeks; thence northeasterly across the Gallatin River and along said divide, around the headwaters of Daly, Black Butte, Specimen, and Fan Creeks, to the intersection of said divide with the present north boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, at a point near park boundary monument 11 west.

"All of those lands lying within the boundary lines above described and the present north, east, and west boundary lines are hereby included in and made a part of the Yellowstone National Park; and all of those lands of the present Yellowstone National Park excluded from the park are hereby included in and made a part of the contiguous national forests subject to all laws and regulations applicable to national forests, and upon acceptance thereof by appropriate action of the State, jurisdiction for all purposes whatsoever shall be, and is hereby, ceded over the land hereby excluded from the park to the State of Wyoming." (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 21a.)

Described areas
added to park.
Excluded lands
added to con-
tiguous national
forests.

Jurisdiction of
Wyoming.

14. Yellowstone National Park

Enlarging the park: Proclamation (No. 2013) of October 20, 1932..... Page 49

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2013—Oct. 20, 1932—47 Stat. 2537]

WHEREAS Congress by act of May 26, 1926, (44 Stat. 655-657), entitled "An act to make additions to the Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests, and the Yellowstone National Park, and to improve and extend the winter feed facilities of the elk, antelope, and other game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent land, and for other purposes," authorized the President of the United States to add to the Yellowstone National Park, by Executive proclamation, certain lands in the State of Montana referred to therein; and

WHEREAS pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture have jointly recommended the addition to the park of the hereinafter-described lands; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including such lands within said park for the preservation and protection of the wild game therein and for administrative purposes;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the area hereinafter described shall be, and is hereby subject to all valid existing rights, added to and made a part of the said park and is hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park, within T. 9 S., Rs. 7 and 8 E., described as follows:

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, MONTANA

Beginning at a point on the north line of said Yellowstone National Park where said line crosses the divide between Reese Creek and Mol Heron Creek, thence northeasterly along said divide to the junction of said divide with the branch divide north and west of Reese Creek; thence along said branch divide in a northeasterly and easterly direction around the drainage of Reese Creek, to the Yellowstone River; thence southerly and southeasterly along the west bank of the Yellowstone River to the line marking the western limits of the town of Gardiner, Mont.; thence south on said town-limits line to the northern boundary of Yellowstone National Park; thence west along the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park to the point of beginning, containing approximately 7,600 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

By the President:

HERBERT HOOVER.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

21. Yellowstone National Park

Division of the waters of the Yellowstone River.....	Page
.....Act of June 15, 1940	99

An Act Granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River, approved June 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 399)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of Congress approved August 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 551), granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River be, and it is hereby, amended to provide that the consent of Congress is given to the State of North Dakota to negotiate and to enter into the compact or agreement therein authorized providing for an equitable division and an apportionment between the States of the water supply of the Yellowstone River and of the streams tributary thereto, upon condition that the representative appointed by the President of the United States under the Act of August 2, 1937, to participate in said negotiations as the representative of the United States and to report to Congress of proceedings and of any compact or agreement entered into, shall continue to represent the United States and to report under this Act: *Provided*, That such Act of August 2, 1937, is amended by striking out "June 1, 1939" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 1, 1943":² *Provided*, That such compact or agreement shall not be binding or obligatory upon any of the parties thereto unless and until the same shall have been approved by the legislatures of each of the said States and by the Congress of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall apply to any waters within or tributary to the Yellowstone National Park or shall establish any right or interest in or to any lands within the boundaries thereof.

Yellowstone River.
Consent given to N. Dak. to negotiate, etc., for division of waters.

Federal representative: report to Congress.

Provides.
Time extension.
Approval.

Yellowstone National Park.
nonapplication to waters within, etc.

¹ See proclamation No. 2013 of October 20, 1932 (47 Stat. 2537), adding certain lands to Yellowstone National Park, pursuant to Act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 655, 657).

² Act of March 16, 1944 (Public Law 257—78th Congress), amended this Act by striking out "June 1, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 1, 1947."

25. Yellowstone National Park ¹

Snake River waters division, excluding park from provisions of act.....	Page
..... Act of June 3, 1948	173
School facilities, Federal assistance for..... Act of June 4, 1948	174
Yellowstone River waters division, excluding park from provisions of act.....	
..... Act of June 2, 1949	175
Excerpt from act approving Snake River Compact, excluding waters of the park from provisions of the Compact..... Act of March 21, 1950	175

An Act Granting the consent of Congress to the States of Idaho and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries originating in either of the two States and flowing into the other, approved June 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 294)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Idaho and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact providing for an equitable division and apportionment among the said States of the waters of the Snake River and all of its tributaries originating in either of the two States and flowing into the other, upon condition that one suitable person, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, shall participate in said negotiations as the representative of the United States and shall make report to Congress of the proceedings and of any compact entered into: *Provided*, That any such compact shall not be binding or obligatory upon any of the parties thereto unless and until the same shall have been ratified by the legislature of each of said States and approved by the Congress of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall apply to any waters within the Yellowstone National Park or Grand Teton National Park or shall establish any right or interest in or to any lands within the boundaries thereof or in subsequent additions thereto.

Snake River.
Consent of
Congress to
interstate
compact.

Ratification
and approval.

Nonapplica-
bility.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sufficient sum to pay the salary and expenses of the representative of the United States appointed hereunder: *Provided*, That such representative, if otherwise employed by the United States, while so employed shall not receive additional salary in the appointment hereunder. (See p. 175.)

Appropriation
authorized.

¹ See also General Legislation, pp. 16-17.

II. NATIONAL PARKS—YELLOWSTONE

An Act To provide adequate school facilities within Yellowstone National Park, and for other purposes, approved June 4, 1948 (62 Stat. 338)

Yellowstone
National Park.
School
facilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, payments may be made, as provided herein, in advance or otherwise, from any revenues received by the United States from visitors to Yellowstone National Park, to the appropriate school district or districts serving that park, as reimbursement for educational facilities (including, where appropriate, transportation to and from school) furnished by the said district or districts to pupils who are dependents of persons engaged in the administration, operation, and maintenance of the park, and living at or near the park upon real property of the United States not subject to taxation by the State or local agencies and upon which payments in lieu of taxes are not made by the United States: *Provided*, That the payments for any school year for the aforesaid purpose shall not exceed that part of the cost of operating and maintaining such facilities which the number of pupils, in average daily attendance during that year, bears to the whole number of pupils in average daily attendance at those schools for that year. (16 U.S.C. § 40a.)

Cooperative
agreements
with States,
etc.

Sec. 2. That, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, the aforesaid educational facilities cannot be provided adequately and payment made therefor on a pro rata basis, as prescribed in section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may enter into cooperative agreements with States or local agencies for (a) the operation of school facilities, (b) for the construction and expansion of local facilities at Federal expense, and (c) for contribution by the Federal Government, on an equitable basis satisfactory to the Secretary, to cover the increased cost to local agencies for providing the educational services required for the purposes of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 40b.)

Special fund.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to maintain hereafter in a special fund a sufficient portion of the park revenues, based upon estimates to be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, and to expend the same upon certification by the Secretary of the Interior. (16 U.S.C. § 40c.)

An Act Granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River, approved June 2, 1949 (63 Stat. 152)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact, or agreement, not later than June 1, 1952, providing for an equitable division and apportionment between the States of the water supply of the Yellowstone River and of the streams tributary thereto, upon condition that one suitable person, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, shall participate in said negotiations as the representative of the United States and shall make a report to Congress of proceedings and of any compact or agreement entered into: *Provided*, That such compact or agreement shall not be binding or obligatory upon any of the parties thereto unless and until the same shall have been approved by the legislatures of each of said States and by the Congress of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall apply to any waters within or tributary to the Yellowstone National Park or shall establish any right or interest in or to any lands with the boundaries thereof.

Yellowstone
River compact.
Consent of
Congress.

Approval.

Nonapplic-
ability.

Excerpt from "An Act Granting the consent and approval of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Idaho and Wyoming relating to the waters of the Snake River," approved March 21, 1950 (64 Stat. 23, 34)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to an interstate compact relating to the waters of the Snake River, signed (after negotiations in which a representative of the United States duly appointed by the President participated) by the Commissioners for the States of Idaho and Wyoming on October 10, 1949, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and thereafter ratified by the legislatures of each of the States aforesaid as provided for by Public Law 580, Eightieth Congress, approved June 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 294), which compact reads as follows:

SNAKE RIVER
compact.
Consent and
approval of
Congress.

ARTICLE XIV

A. Nothing in this compact shall be deemed:

3. To apply to any waters within the Yellowstone National Park or Grand Teton National Park.
(See p. 173.)

22. Yellowstone

An Act to authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho. (92 Stat. 3467) (P.L. 95-625)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

* * * * *

FACILITIES AT YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 601. (a) The Secretary is hereby authorized to acquire and upgrade the concession facilities owned by the Yellowstone Park Company at Yellowstone National Park in the State of Wyoming.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

* * * * *

Approved November 10, 1978.

NPS D-152 b

