STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

REVISED 1990

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

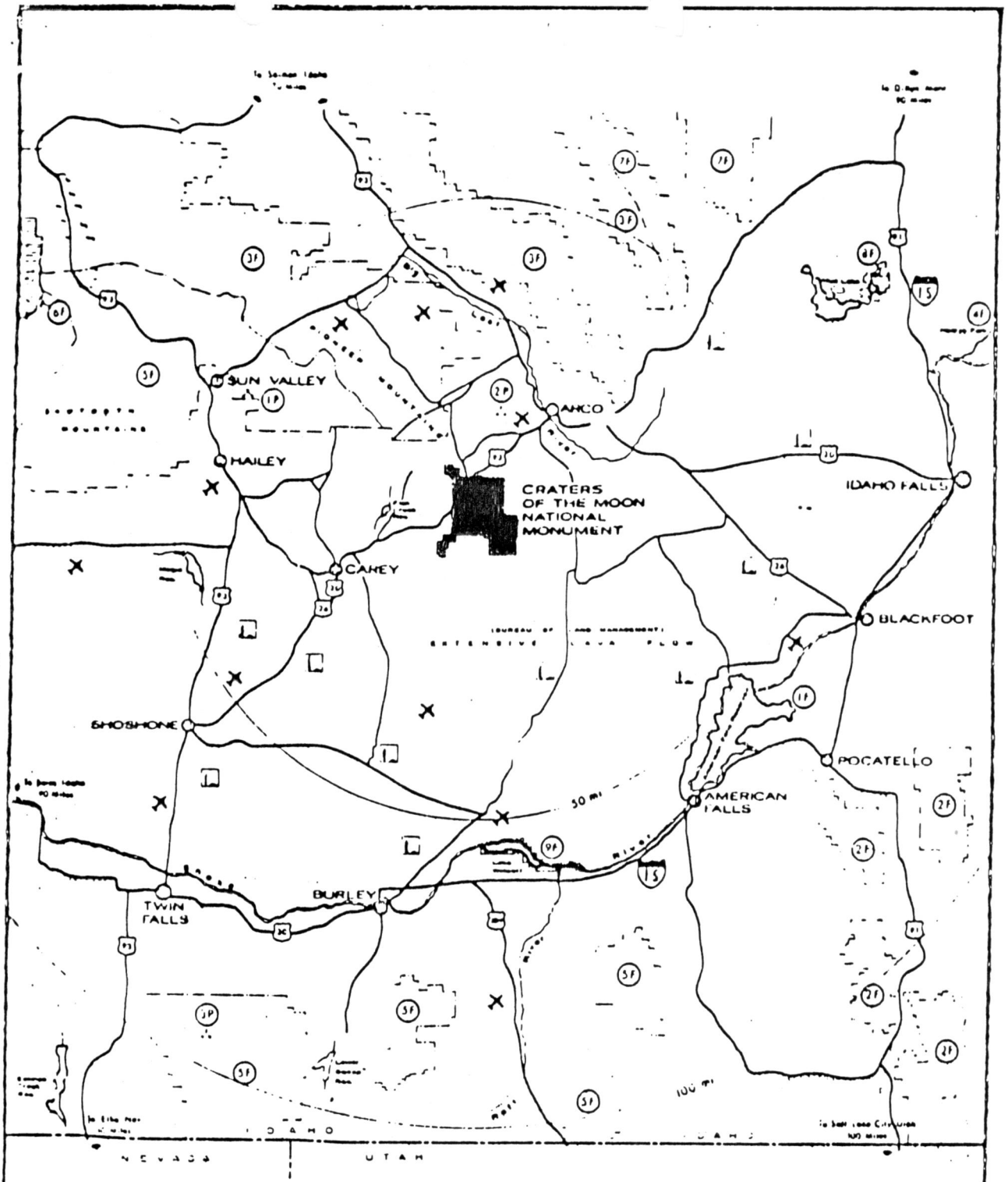
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PREPARED BY: Robert E. Rolf
Superintendent

APPROVED BY: [SGP]
Regional Director

DATE: 10/19/90



KEY TO AREAS

(1) AMERICAN FALLS RESERVOIR
(2) CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
(3) CHALLIS " "
(4) HENRY'S FORK - SNAKE RIVER
(5) SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST
(6) SAWTOOTH PRIMITIVE AREA
(7) TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
(8) CAMAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
(9) MINIDOKA " " "
(10) SUN VALLEY
(11) BLIZZARD MTN } SRI AREA
(12) MAGIC MTN

KEY TO SYMBOLS

ROADS
CITY OR TOWN
AIR STRIP
AGRICULTURE AND GRAZING
MONUMENT BOUNDARY
NATIONAL FOREST
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
FOREST SERVICE PRIMITIVE AREA
RECREATION FACILITY
FEDERAL
PRIVATE

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

REGIONAL MAP

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

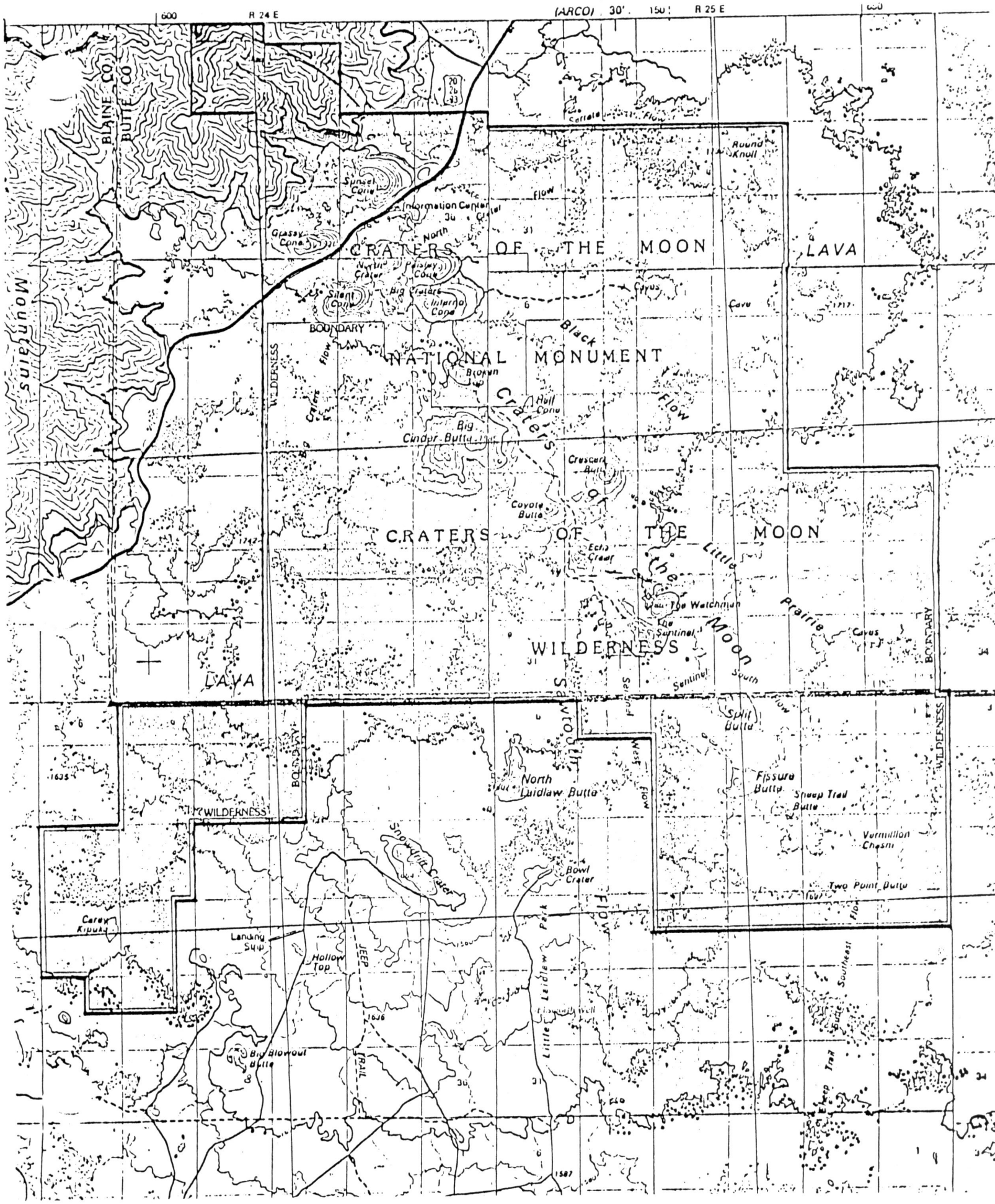

(ARCO) 30'
R 24 E
R 25 E
BLAINE CO.
BUTTE CO.
Mountains
CRATERS OF THE MOON
NATIONAL MONUMENT
LAVA
Round Knoll
Sunset Cone
Information Center
Glassy Cone
North Crater
Inferno Cone
Silent Cone
Big Craters
Cave
BOUNDARY
WILDERNESS
Black Flow
Blowout
Hell Cone
Big Cinder Butte
Crescent Butte
Coyote Butte
Echo Crater
The Watchman
The Sentinel
Little Prairie
Moon
Spatter Cones
Split Butte
West Flow
North Laidlaw Butte
Fissure Butte
Sheep Trail Butte
Vermilion Chasm
Two Point Butte
Snowball Crater
Bowl Crater
Carey Kipuka
Landing Strip
Hollow Top
JEEP TRAIL
Big Blowout Butte
Laidlaw Park
Little Southeast Butte
1635
1636
1587

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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

I. Location of the Monument

Craters of the Moon National Monument is located on the northern edge of Idaho's Snake River Plain, a vast 20,000 square mile lava landscape, itself the product of ancient volcanic activity. To the north the plain is bounded by the Pioneer Mountain Range, with the Snake River roughly prescribing the southern and eastern limits.

Along the Snake River and the interstate highway which generally runs parallel to it, several centers of population have developed. Twin Falls, Idaho Falls and Pocatello are the major population centers in the region. These towns are largely commercial and distribution centers serving the agricultural community, and still retain a somewhat rural orientation. Differing from the others, Pocatello owes much of its growth to the presence of Idaho State University.

Blaine County, in which part of the monument (13,361 acres) is located, has a slightly different character than its neighbors, due largely to the Sun Valley-Ketchum area. Sun Valley, an internationally known ski resort and prominent year-round vacation spot, has created an enclave which attracts many out-of-state visitors and residents.

Arco, 18 miles northeast of the monument and the county seat for Butte County (remaining 40,184.05 of monument acres lie within this county), is the major gateway town for the monument. With 1,200 residents, Arco offers a full range of retail and service facilities to area visitors.

Nearly all of the lands surrounding the monument come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and are used for sheep and cattle grazing on a permit basis. Hunting pressure, during the general deer season, is heavy on these lands and other recreational uses are light.

The monument is also relatively close to such national travel destination points as Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park and Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Vacationists passing through Idaho on their way to these areas make up an important segment of the summer visitation.

Craters of the Moon lies within the Idaho Second Congressional District.

II. Purpose and Significance

A. Purpose of the Monument (See Appendix A)

The purpose of the Craters of the Moon National Monument is stated in President Coolidge's proclamation of May 2, 1924, which is to preserve the

"...remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest...for educational values and to administer the area in accordance with the act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service."

B. Significance of the Monument's Resources

The primary natural resource of Craters of the Moon National Monument is the vast basaltic lava flows and associated features which resulted from extensive fissure type eruptions occurring as recently as 2,100 years ago.

Included in the Monument are examples of nearly all known features of basaltic volcanism. The uniqueness of the area lies not so much in individual features as in the existence of the many diverse features of basaltic volcanism compressed within a remarkably small geographic area.

Wildlife is surprisingly numerous, although not seen in large numbers by the average visitor. The most common are mule deer, coyote, marmot, ground squirrel, chipmunk, mountain bluebird, Clark's nutcracker, Lewis woodpecker, and black-billed magpie.

Vegetation is varied on both the cinder slopes and lava flows. Over 300 species of plants are native to the Monument. The most common are big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, rubber rabbitbrush, and limber pine in the older flows and cones. The geologically younger areas support syringa, tansybush, and dwarf buckwheat. The Little Cottonwood Canyon drainage, north of the highway, supports Douglas-fir and aspen.

Numerous archeological sites have been recorded within the Monument. These sites consist mainly of sparsely scattered artifacts on the ground surface and are of limited significance archeologically. The sites are being preserved, however, as intensive investigation might yield additional information at a future date. Interpretively, the sites are a testimony to man's survival and use of a seemingly hostile environment.

III. Influences: Inventory and Analysis

A. Regional Influences

The increasingly popular use of native lava rock in building and fireplace construction throughout southeastern Idaho dictates a vital need on the part of management to provide protection for the unique and diverse forms of lava that reside within the boundaries of the Monument.

The North unit of the monument is the primary summer range for the Crater Mule Deer Herd (400-600). The natural habitat and protective status of the monument are conducive to a very high reproductive rate of the deer herd. The concern is to ensure that the deer population does not exceed the habitat carrying capacity. A three years research project, completed in 1983, established methods to continually monitor the population and detect changes in vegetation relative to deer impacts. This monitoring of the deer herd will be carried out as per standard operating procedures and in cooperation with the Idaho Fish and Game Department and the Bureau of Land Management.

Trespass of domestic livestock (primarily sheep) has been a common and continuing problem for many years in the northern section of the park. A fencing project completed in 1977 has helped to control the trespass of sheep. The fence was constructed and maintained by the park. Due to the steep terrain, it was not possible to construct the fence on the boundary line. It runs along the ridge top and approximately one and one-half miles of the fence is within the park. A special use permit allowed the sheep user to utilize 148 acres of park lands for grazing. This was a satisfactory solution to the problem, as it protected the park's water source and the grazing impact was contained to a minor section of land. With the CFR revision in 1984, livestock use in Craters of the Moon was prohibited, thus the special use permit was voided. The current need is to affect a boundary change that would change the park boundary to a more manageable configuration. A legislative proposal to adjust the boundary is currently awaiting departmental/congressional action.

Vegetation management needs are to finalize and implement a Wildlands Fire Management Plan, and to conclude a species specific plant inventory for threatened, rare and endangered species determination. A draft Wildlands Fire Plan has been framed, following a three year research project conducted under contract with the CPSU-UI. The academic analysis and investigation has been completed. The need is to infuse the administrative policies and operational procedures into the plan, and then to activate the program. This could take up to two more years, due to a major revision of NPS-18 and the lack of staff at Craters of the Moon. The plant species inventory is awaiting funding.

Air quality monitoring will continue as a long term research project. Currently, monitoring is limited to visibility but monitoring for gaseous impacts needs to be started. The collection of baseline data on the airshed and the air quality related values are critical to the long term management of the air resources. The current needs are to establish a fully integrated baseline monitoring program and to develop a cooperative agreement with the Department of Energy and the state of Idaho that will specify air management strategies and designate individual agency responsibilities in accomplishment of selected air management objectives.

The great variety of recreational activities provided by the rivers, lakes, and mountains of central Idaho and the short driving distances from the main population centers to this area have done much to determine the visitor use at Craters of the Moon National Monument. The Monument is situated so that most highway travelers heading for the Sawtooth Mountains and Salmon River country from the east and southeast usually take a route that passes through the Monument. In addition, the shortest and fastest route from Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks to Boise, Idaho, and points west or vice versa is via Highway 20/26/93 which passes through the Monument.

The above factors have caused the Monument to become a rest stop for a considerable number of the highway travelers and its camping facilities to become an overnight stopping point. Usually by 10:00 AM each morning the campground is virtually empty. The 52-unit campground in the monument operates at below capacity--only occupied during peak visitation (July through mid-August).

Exploration for geothermal energy in the region outside the monument is a possibility although not presently active or anticipated. Exploration for minerals (silver and gold) has increased dramatically during the last few years. Numerous mineral claims have been filed directly adjacent to the monument boundary.

B. Within Park Influences

Removal of volcanic material (pahoehoe, aa, bombs, lava, etc.) by visitors over the years has, in certain locations, been heavy. The results have been the complete removal of some volcanic phenomena. An aggressive program to prevent illegal removal of geological features will continue as a primary management action.

Off-trail use by foot travel and off-road-vehicles produce a long-term adverse impact on some geological features. The spatter cones and cinder cones are particularly susceptible to damage. Signing, special closures and other educational efforts will continue.

Illegal killing of mule deer at Craters of the Moon is a complex problem. The majority of poaching incidents occur in the North Unit where the adjacent lands are open to deer hunting during archery and general big game season (September to mid-November). Many of the violations are committed by hunters that unintentionally enter the monument and kill a deer within the boundary. Although past efforts to mark the monument boundary have had limited success, more must be done in order to protect the deer herd. If we are to PREVENT the illegal killing of deer an aggressive educational program is necessary. This can only be accomplished through the media and personal contacts before the hunter reaches the Monument to begin the hunt. This will be done by issuing press releases prior to hunting season, additional boundary marking, signing and increasing personal contacts with hunters as they enter the Monument area. This requires cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (see Appendix H.)

C. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

July 18, 1941--a proclamation by the President of the United States excluding land from Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho. Such land excluded was needed for the construction of Idaho State Highway 22 (now numbered 20/26/93). A total of 94.19 acres were deleted.

November 19, 1962--a proclamation (No. 3506) by the President of the United States adding a 180-acre kipuka (an island of soil and vegetation within a lava flow) and the intervening lands between the kipuka and the then existing monument boundaries, thereby aggregating 5346.41 acres within the park. The area was added because it was scientifically valuable for ecological studies and contained a mature, native sagebrush-grassland association which has been undisturbed by man or domestic livestock. (See Appendix D.)

October 23, 1970--Public Law 91-504 establishing certain lands within Craters of the Moon National Monument as wilderness. Total acreage was 43,243. (See Appendix E.)

November 27, 1989--a Memorandum of Understanding was made with both Bureau of Land Management districts (Idaho Falls and Shoshone) to encourage good working relationships with Craters of the Moon National Monument. The scope of the Memorandum of Understanding is written in broad enough terms that all concerns with the Bureau of Land Management districts are covered.

Craters of the Moon National Monument has proprietary jurisdiction.

The Clean Air Act as amended gives the National Park Service specific authority for the protection of air quality. Section 162(a) designates Craters of the Moon National Monument as a mandatory Federal class I area under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. The PSD program gives the National Park Service, as managers

of Federal class I areas, the affirmative responsibility and the authority to ensure that no new major facility will have an adverse impact on the air quality related values of an area, including visibility.

D. Resources

1. Geological

The Monument was established to preserve for public benefit an unusual array of volcanic resources. Nearly every known phenomenon of basaltic volcanism may be observed within the boundary. The basic feature is the Great Rift--a linear zone of fissures or cracks which has repeatedly and rather recently produced a chain of volcanic features along its length. The rift is approximately 60 miles in length and extends from the Pioneer Mountains to the community of American Falls, Idaho.

Oriented along the fissures are more than 25 major cinder cones, several series of spatter cones and over fifty individual lava flows which radiate outward for many miles. The oldest flows appear to be approximately 15,000 years old. The most recent activity occurred about 2,100 years ago.

Lava appears in both the rough, clinkery aa type and smooth pahoehoe with its beautiful frozen flow patterns. Large cinder cones, up to 800 feet in height, are the source of spindle-shaped, ribbon, and broadcrust "bombs" that lie strewn about the orifices. Some of the spatter cones contain deep crystal-walled pits. Large fissures reveal the orientation of the Rift zone; some are coated with spatter as evidence of the last activity. Numerous tree molds preserve in detail the shapes of trees which were flooded with lava. In some of the pahoehoe flows large lava tubes occur. Some of these are reservoirs of ice deposits which persist throughout the summer. Lava stalactites, lateral tube systems and rippling flow patterns along the floors of the tubes lend interest to the "caves".

Another feature of interest is the large number of crater wall fragments (rafted blocks) which dot the otherwise smooth expanse of lava flows. These lava monoliths were swept from the cinder cone walls by lava which welled up inside the cones and broke through the sides. Some fragments have been moved as far as four miles.

2. Plant Communities

Craters of the Moon is located on the northern edge of the Snake River Plain. It lies within an area typified by low precipitation and a wide range of temperatures, both seasonal and daily. The

climax plant community is sagebrush-grass. Local exceptions occur where streams or wind deposited snows provide moisture for thin stands of coniferous and broadleaf trees.

Mature soil accumulations in the Carey and Round Knoll Kipukas (islands of vegetation), the Little Cottonwood area, and in the southeast section of the Monument permit climax vegetation. Characteristic shrubs are big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush and rabbitbrush. Characteristic grasses are Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, western needlegrass and giant wild rye.

a. Young lava flows: Soil filled cracks, crevices and depressions provide sporadic habitat for such shrubs as syringa, tansybush and rockspirea. Limber pine also grows sparsely in the flows. Characteristic forbs are scabland penstemon and gland cinquefoil. As the flows increase in age and soil accumulation, the sage-grass community will crowd out these pioneer species, including the Limber pine. Change is imperceptibly slow; some flows over 2,000 years old still appear almost completely barren.

b. Cinder cones: The pioneer community on young cones is a widespread but sparse covering of herbs such as dwarf monkeyflower, buckwheat, cryptantha and Lewis bitterroot. In sequence, this community is replaced on northfacing slopes by limber pine. Antelope bitterbrush advances on the south and west slopes, to be replaced in turn by the climax sage-grass community. Limber pine will also eventually give way to sagegrass on the north slopes except where snow conditions favor the trees.

3. Wildlife

Wildlife resources in the area are surprisingly rich and varied.

a. Resident species: Rodents common to all vegetated portions of the area are yellowbelly marmot, chipmunks, golden-mantled ground squirrel, deer mouse and voles. Red squirrels are found in the forested areas. Mountain cottontails, whitetail and blacktail jackrabbits occur in cyclic numbers. In the most broken lava flows a few Pikas can be found.

Coyotes, red foxes, bobcats, longtail weasels, and badgers are resident mammal predators. Black bears and mountain lions occasionally enter the Little Cottonwood drainage. Golden eagles, great horned owls, redtail and Northern Harrier hawks, ravens and magpies can also be seen. Resident non-predatory birds include sagegrouse, blue grouse, Clark's nutcracker and mountain chickadee.

Characteristic reptiles include horned lizards, Great Basin rattlesnakes, rubber boas, gopher snakes and western skinks.

b. Migratory species: In the summer the lava-flow water holes are a flurry of mourning doves, bluebirds and violet-green swallows. The stream-fed valleys of the Little Cottonwood area host warblers, finches, towhees, woodpeckers and wrens. Broadtailed hummingbirds can be seen during peak flowering of the shrub species. In late fall, flocks of pinyon jays pass through the foothills.

Perhaps the most exciting wildlife observation to visitors is the sight of mule deer. They can be seen almost any morning or evening along the loop road during the summer and fall season.

At the turn of the century, mule deer began establishing a summer range along the Great Rift. Since the creation of the monument in 1924, the herd has consistently increased. The current population consists of approximately 400-600 animals that spend 7-8 months (April to November) on summer range within the monument. The winter use patterns are complex as there appears to be multiple wintering areas, all outside the monument.

An active program of monitoring and cooperation is necessary to avoid long-range conflicts. Changes would be detected through a program of monitoring numbers and the age structure of the populations and range usage.

Craters of the Moon lies midway between summer and winter ranges of a sizable pronghorn antelope herd. In April antelope bands are seen passing southwesternly along the Oregon Trail Cutoff. Their route parallels Highway 20-26-93. The animals spend the summer in the Fish Creek area. From October to late November the migration is reversed.

4. Water

Little Cottonwood Creek comprises the sole water supply source for the monument. A recently dug well in the Cottonwood area failed to provide a new primary source of water for the park. Enclosed springs above the main Cottonwood Creek are tapped and an extensive pipe system transports the water to the point of use at area headquarters. The water is treated and stored in a 150,000 gallon reservoir.

5. Historical

Research is needed to determine the significant archeological sites within the monument. It is unlikely that any information will be obtained which will add significantly to the general knowledge of the Idaho Indians. The monument area is a small element of the region formerly occupied by them. We do know that the Shoshoni people traveled across the Rift zone as they went between the Snake River and the valleys of the Wood River.

6. Air Resources

The air quality at Craters of the Moon is a primary resource which enables the visitor to see and appreciate those attributes and natural phenomenon for which the park was established. In addition, air quality pollution and visibility degradation directly affects the park ecosystem. The National Park Service has a responsibility to protect air quality under both the 1916 Organic Act and the Clean Air Act. As required by the Clean Air Act, the superintendent will take affirmative actions to protect air quality related values in the Class I area.

External programs needed to remedy existing and prevent future impacts on park air resources and values from man-made air pollution will be aggressively pursued by participating in the development of federal, state and local air pollution control plans and regulations.

Permit applications for new air pollution sources will be reviewed and potential impacts will be assessed. The public's understanding of park air quality issues will be promoted through educational and interpretive programs. Air quality is a valuable park resource which will be protected and managed along with all the other resources related to the park.

An Air Management Plan is currently being developed. The State of Idaho, Division of Air Quality will collaborate in the development of this critical management document.

E. Land Uses and Trends

A cross-country ski program is in the elementary stages of development. A snowmobile and trail grooming equipment have been acquired through donation and the loop road is utilized as a cross-country ski trail during the winter time.

The purpose of this service is to provide a method for winter visitors to use and enjoy the park. As the roadway is not kept snowfree from mid-November through mid-April, there is little opportunity for park visitors to explore beyond the visitor center area except by traveling over the snow.

The winter of 1987-1988 is the first time this service has been offered. Visitor use is increasing dramatically as word of the program spreads, with estimated weekly use presently around 100 skiers. A comparability study has set the user fee at $1.00 per person.

Visitor comments and enthusiasm has been extremely positive and interpretive services will be provided as usage increases and manpower permits.

F. Visitor Use Analysis

1. 10-Year Visitation, 1979-1989

A narrative of factors influencing visitation trends:

1979 - Another period of gasoline shortages, second of the decade. New traffic counter system was installed.

1980 - Gas shortages in the Western United States, mainly California. Also, the counters and method of counting visitors changed.

1981 to 1984 - Fairly steady with peak in 1982, and then a downward trend.

1985 to 1986 - Gradual increase in visitation with steady increase in percentage of regional visitors. Dramatic increase in overnight users.

1987 to 1988 - Gradual increase in visitation. Percentage of regional visitors continues to increase. Overnight users are still on the increase. Dramatic (100%) increase in winter visitation. This is due to an increase in services provided for winter use activities, i.e. providing cross-country skiing.

1989 - Small decrease in visitation for 1989, probably due to increased cost of gasoline.

Visitor Service Project, conducted by the University of Idaho, was conducted from June 26 to July 2 of 1988. Some of the information from that survey is used below, in section 3(e).

2. Average Daily Visitation

Visitation on a day-to-day basis was not kept as a permanent record and is not available for determining individual peak visitation days for the year 1985 and 1989 for comparison.

	1985	1989		1985	1989
JAN.....	1,123	3,095	JUL.....	44,679	45,920
FEB.....	2,386	1,060	AUG.....	39,711	37,729
MAR.....	3,792	2,072	SEP.....	21,320	28,875
APR.....	4,596	2,540	OCT.....	8,470	9,284
MAY.....	10,503	16,782	NOV.....	2,849	3,112
JUN.....	31,990	37,390	DEC.....	1,084	1,458
			TOTAL	172,503	183,317

3. Visitor Use Patterns (June/July/August)

a. DAILY: Peak visitation occurs between the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. During this period, visitation is steady. Over fifty percent of all visitors spend less than 3 hours within the monument. Fifteen percent stay overnight (campground). The day of the week has little bearing upon the total number of visitors to the monument.

b. Weekly:

June 1 to June 15 - Visitation increases slowly.

June 16 to August 1 - Sharp increases in visitation with the peak in mid-July.

August 2 to August 15 - Steady heavy visitation at peak level.

August 16 to August 31 - A steady decline in the number of visitors, dropping to the early June levels.

c. Visitation Patterns: (years 1984 - 1989)

Spring	13%
Summer	63%
Fall	21%
Winter	4%
Day Use	91%
Overnight	7%
Extended	2%

d. Origin: (years 1979 - 1989)

Local	8%
Regional	38%
National	48%
International	7%

e. Activities and Percentages Involved: (years 1979 - 1989)

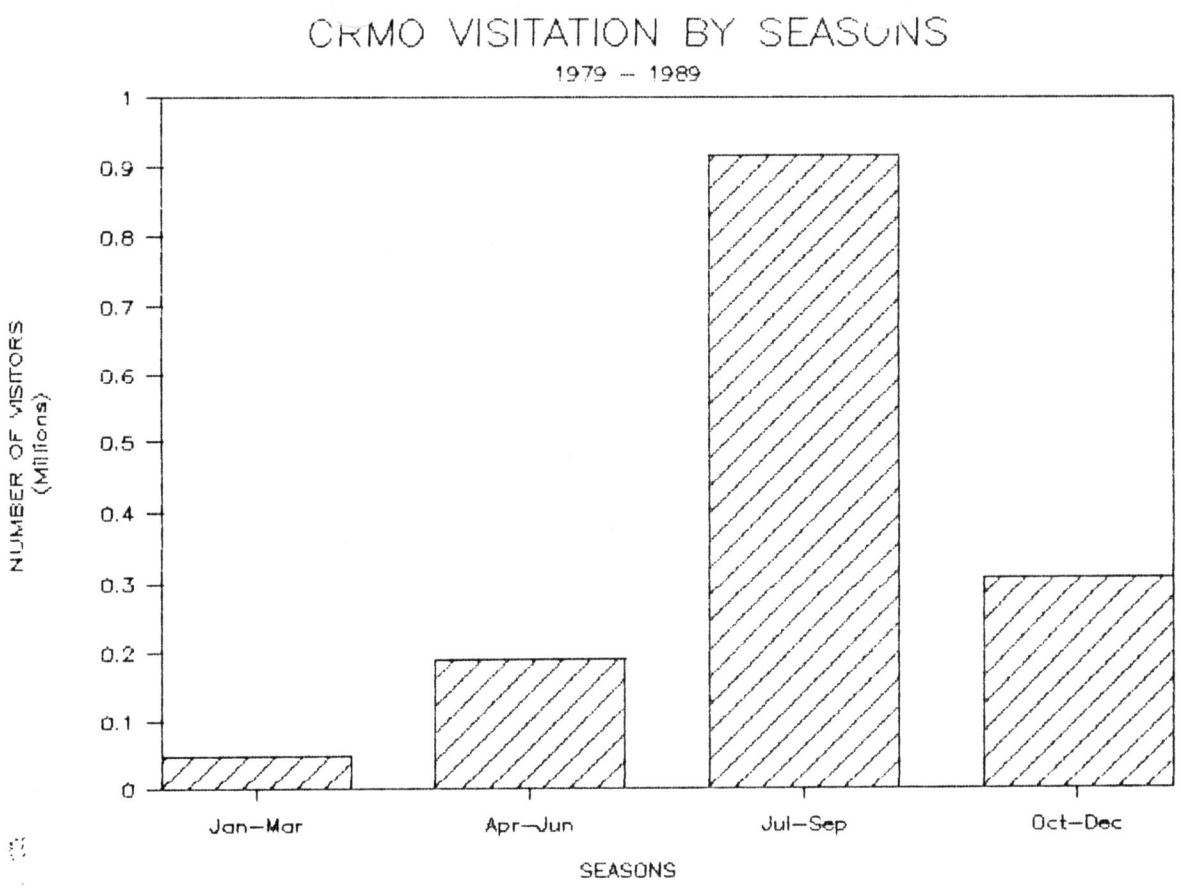
Information below was taken from the Visitor Service Project conducted by the University of Idaho in June of 1988. Statistics reflect Summer/Fall of 1988 only.

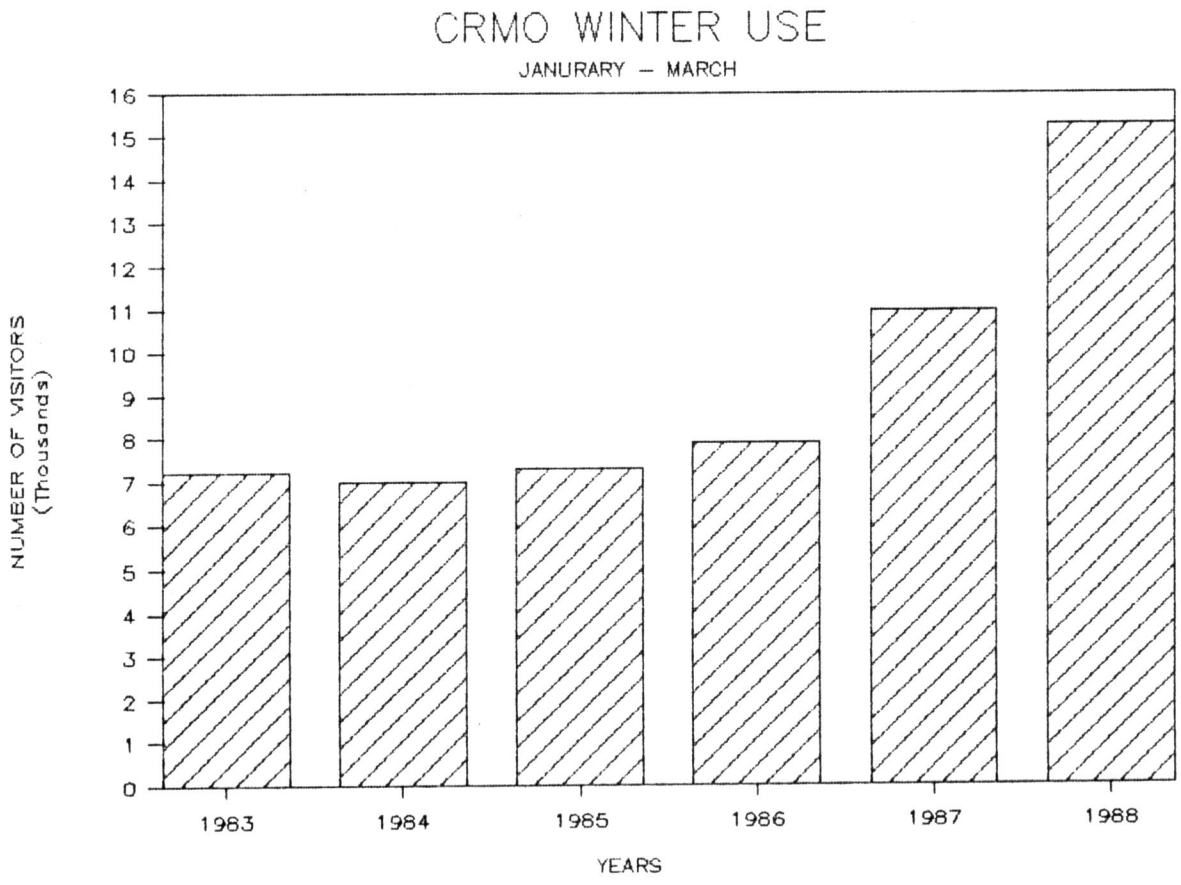
Summer/Fall

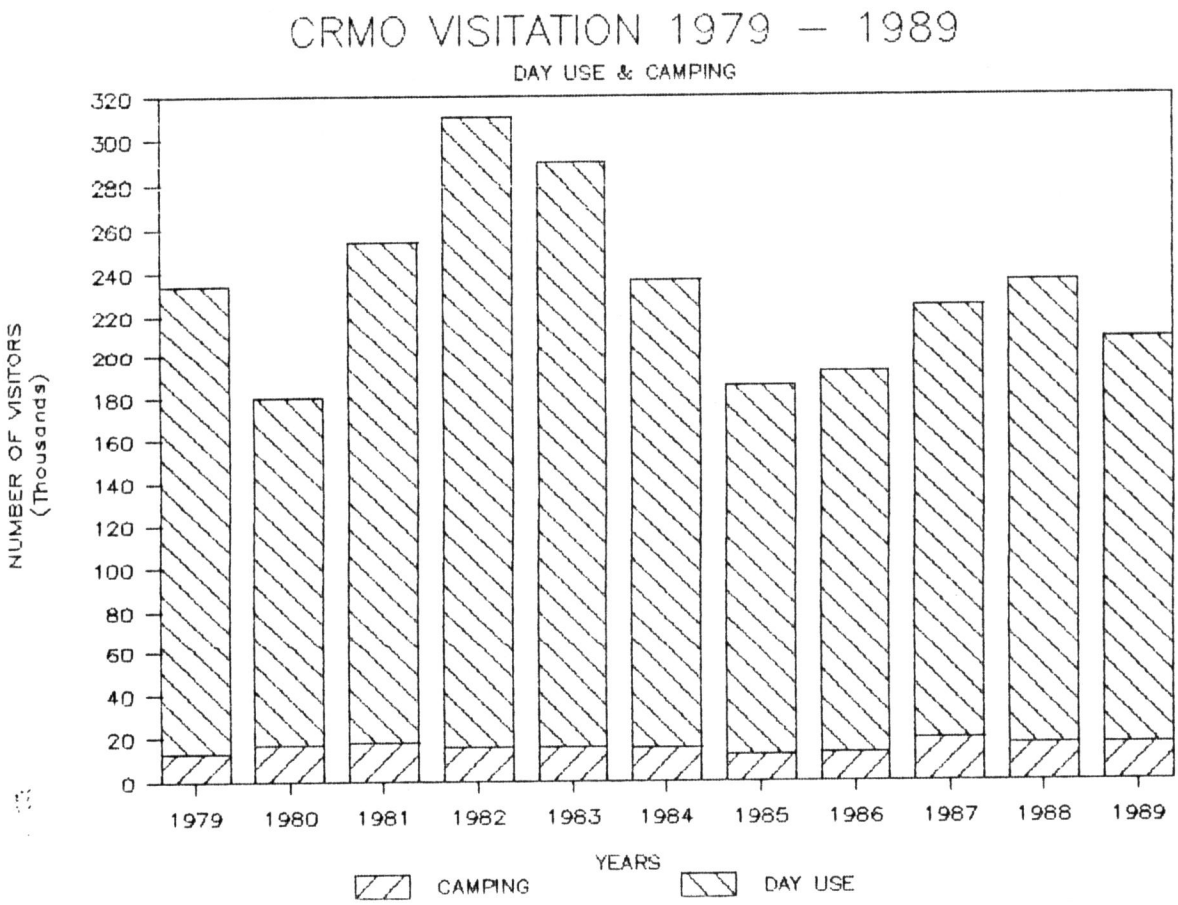
Visited Visitor Center	79%
Ranger-led program	7%
Evening slide program	8%
Hike under 1 hour	46%
Hike over 1 hour	42%
Camp overnight	15%
Overlooks/Pulloffs	82%
Picnic	21%
Photography	79%
Bicycle	2%
Other	7%

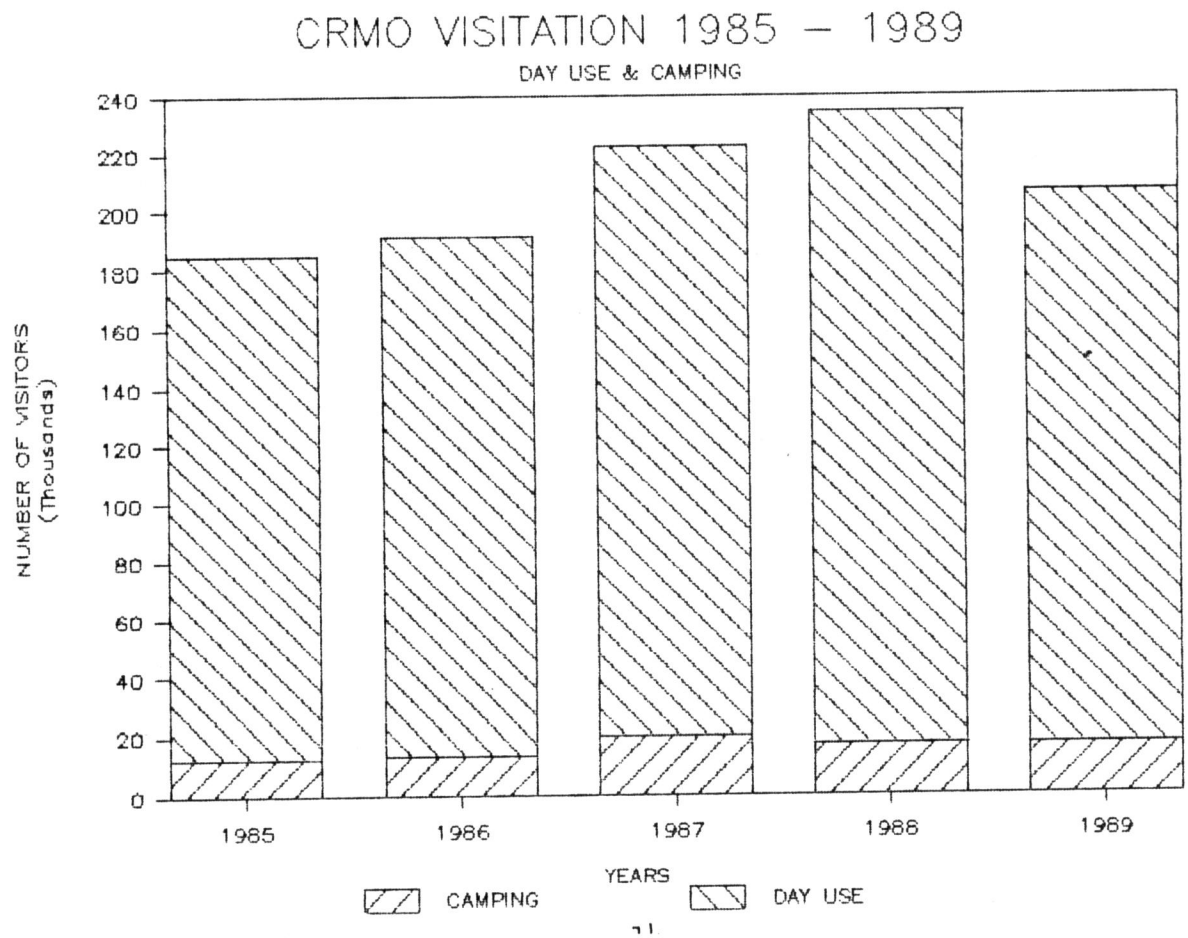
Winter/Spring

Skiing	60%
Guided Tours	20%
Sightseeing	25%
Visitor Center	80%


CRMO VISITATION BY SEASONS
1979 – 1989
NUMBER OF VISITORS
(Millions)
1
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
Jan–Mar
Apr–Jun
Jul–Sep
Oct–Dec
SEASONS


CRMO WINTER USE
JANURARY – MARCH
NUMBER OF VISITORS
(Thousands)
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
YEARS


CRMO VISITATION 1979 – 1989
DAY USE & CAMPING
NUMBER OF VISITORS (Thousands)
320
300
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
YEARS
CAMPING
DAY USE


CRMO VISITATION 1985 – 1989
DAY USE & CAMPING
NUMBER OF VISITORS (Thousands)
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
YEARS
CAMPING
DAY USE

G. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

1. Roads and Trails

Roads: Paved (Primary) - 6.65 mi.
Paved (Secondary) - .45 mi.

Graded - 3.55 mi.
Ungraded - 2.45 mi.

Trails: Paved - 2.37 mi.
Unpaved - 9.58 mi.

Parking areas: Visitor Center - 2 lots (50 spaces total)
North Crater Nature Trail - 25 spaces
North Crater Trail - 15 spaces
Paisley Pull-off - 4 spaces
Old Man of the Craters Pull-off - 4 spaces
Cinder Gardens Pull-off - 3 spaces
Inferno Cone - 12 spaces
Spatter Cones - 25 spaces
Hill Pull-off - 3 spaces
Cascades Pull-off - 6 spaces
Intervals Pull-off - 10 spaces
Tree Molds Trailhead - 25 spaces
Caves Area - 25 spaces

2. Buildings and Facilities

Buildings: 3-bedroom residence (3) (1,530 sq. ft.)
Duplex residence (1) (2,400 sq. ft. total)
Apartment, 4-unit (1) (1,450 sq. ft. total)

One of the 3-bedroom homes is vacant at the present time and probably will remain so for an indefinite period of time. Overall, the quarters are in fair condition, but could start to deteriorate if unoccupied for an extended period of time.

Visitor Center (4,600 sq. ft.)
Utility building (6 unit) (3,921 sq. ft.)
Chlorinator building (100 sq. ft.)
Storage building (858 sq. ft.)
Comfort stations-campground (2) (308 and 200 sq. ft.)
Comfort stations-Loop Drive Road (2) (pit-type)
(196 sq. ft.)

The maintenance utility building is in good condition and was extended in 1979 to provide for additional storage, parking for vehicles and a protected area for repair work on heavy equipment. However, the area needs insulation and heating for more efficient use.

The chlorinator building was remodeled in 1981. Electrical power was brought in to allow for year-round operation of the chlorination system.

A new kiosk was built in 1986 for fee collection and is located by the campground area.

A new amphitheater was designed and built in 1987. The seating capacity is for 130 people.

3. Utility Systems

Electrical: Power is furnished by the local REA Co-op to several distribution points at the headquarters and quarters areas. Park is responsible for maintaining the electrical components from the meter base into the structure, but not the meter. In some areas, there are underground lines to structures or facilities such as to the amphitheater, campground comfort stations and teleradiometer deck, which the monument is responsible for maintaining. All other power supply lines are the responsibility of the REA Co-op. General Electric AC voltage stabilizers have been installed at several locations to protect valuable electronic equipment from power surges (Visitor Center - NHA computer, Park computer. Also five portables used in quarters at occupants discretion).

Water: Water source for park residents and visitors are four springs in the northern section of the monument (Pioneer Mountains). The water is gravity fed through the chlorinator and then stored in two concrete tanks, one 50,000 gallon and one 100,000 gallon tank, for use on demand. At the chlorinator, located near the group campground, the water is treated with liquid bleach (sodium hypochlorite).

Water is supplied to the headquarters area and the campgrounds (main and group). The group campground water supply is potable. Sprinkler systems are located throughout the headquarters and residential sections to maintain the extensive lawn areas.

All water systems in the park are owned, operated and maintained by the park.

Sewage: The utility area and visitor center sewage is handled by a 2,000 gallon single compartment concrete septic tank with a 2,000 gallon leaching well. There is approximately 150 feet of leach field extending throughout a section of the visitor center lawn at a depth of 8 feet.

The residential and seasonal apartment area is served by a 2,000 gallon single compartment concrete septic tank with a 2,000 gallon leaching well. This system is located in a fairly large cinder field away from the buildings and works adequately.

The main campground area is served by two separate systems. The block comfort station (Mission 66) is served by a 2,000 gallon concrete septic tank and a concrete block, open joint leaching well. The log comfort station is served by a new (1984) 3,000 gallon concrete septic tank and a concrete block, open joint leaching well.

Temporary vault toilets are used in the main campground during the winter season. Two stalls are served by one 2,000 gallon concrete vault. The stalls are removed in the summer time when the comfort stations are opened for use.

The group campground is served by pit toilets over open holes, cinder leaching pits (just holes in the ground, but they leach adequately due to the cinder soil). Vault toilets should be considered due to buildup of solid wastes.

Loop drive vault toilets at the Tree Molds and Caves parking areas are each served by 2,000 gallon concrete vaults. Structural cracks have developed in the vaults which allow liquids to leach off creating a maintenance problem with pumping and odor.

All sewage systems are owned, operated and maintained by the park. However, pumping of the system is done by contract.

Radio: The radio system consists of a base station and remote repeater. Equipment includes: two mobile radios and ten hand held radios. Service is provided as needed by private contractors and the Olympic National Park Radio Shop.

4. Major Equipment

Owned: One ton Dodge 1986 truck with dump bed

Leased: GSA Motor Pool

2 1/2 ton dump truck with snowplow blade attachment
4 x 4 3/4 ton Dodge pickup
Van, Dodge (ambulance)
Chevrolet S10 4 x 4 Ranger pickup, compact
Dodge pickup (Administration)
Dodge pickup (Maintenance)

John Deere 544D-H loader/backhoe
Fair Snowcrate 742 SI self-contained fan snowblower compatible with loader

H. STATUS OF PLANNING

Name	Preparer	Date Approved	Comment on Adequacy	Repository
Statement for Management	CRMO	10/88	Being revised for approval 1990	CRMO/PNR
Resource Management Plan	Sparhawk-CRMO	03/87	Being revised for approval	CRMO/PNR
General Management Plan	CRMO/PNR	-	Started 1987	CRMO/PNR
Statement for Interpretation	Clark-CRMO	02/86	Current	CRMO/PNR
Interpretive Prospectus	Finn-HFC	12/79	Current	HFC/CRMO/PNR
Backcountry Plan	CRMO	11/89	Current	CRMO
Park Safety Plan	CRMO	08/88	Current	CRMO/PNR
Air Quality Plan	CRMO	-	To be drafted in 1991	CRMO/PNR
Wildlife Management Plan	-	-	10-238 submitted, study required	CRMO/PNR
Cave Management Plan	Sparhawk-CRMO	-	Scheduled for 1991	CRMO/PNR
Fire Ecology	Sparhawk-CRMO	01/82	To be completed in 1991	CRMO/PNR
Museum Exhibit Plan	-	-	10-238 submitted in 1985	HFC/CRMO/PNR
Collection Management Plan	-	-	10-238 submitted in 1985	CRMO/PNR
Sign Plan	CRMO	-	Being revised 1990	CRMO/PNR
Cultural Resource Study (Administrative History)	Clark-CRMO	06/84	10-238 submitted in 1984	CRMO/PNR
Computer Management Plan	Sparhawk-CRMO	10/89	Current	CRMO/PNR
Hazardous Waste Plan	Sparhawk-CRMO	01/90	Current	CRMO/PNR

I. Management Zoning Map

Craters of the Moon has four major zones: Natural, Park Development, Natural Development/ Wilderness, and Outstanding Features.

Natural: This zone north of the highway has an administrative gravel road, one research campsite, and one group campground with two pit toilets and no water. In order for people to use this area, they must have a permit which is provided by the rangers.

Park Development: This area contains the visitor center, shop, housing units and campground, paved roads, parking lots, viewpoints, and walking trails in this zone. However, the surrounding area is natural and managed as such.

Wilderness (Natural): The wilderness area contains approximately 80% of the park land. There is a proposal by BLM to make the land abutting our southern and eastern boundary a wilderness area. (See Appendix B.)

Outstanding Features: Most park users remain within the Outstanding Natural Feature Zone, which includes the seven mile loop drive with eight major visitor use areas serviced by approximately seven miles of designated foot trails.

IV. Major Issues/Concerns

Development of Interpretive Services

The future development of a major interpretive site at Big Sink has been under consideration for several years. Big Sink is associated with several other volcanic features that are already being interpreted. Interpreting Big Sink would provide a more complete geologic story to the visitor than what is now presented. After conferring with PNRO on this possibility, it is now felt Big Sink is a significant geologic feature that should be interpreted to the park visitor. This project would include the development of appropriate wayside exhibits and the construction of a ramp, stairway and viewing deck. Further planning and NEPA compliance will proceed upon the location of a funding source.

In FY 1990, tentative plans for the redevelopment of the Devil's Orchard trail to interpret the importance of resource management were made. Funds to support this project will be sought from Craters of the Moon Natural History Association and private sector donation sources.

In FY 1987, an Exhibit Planning Team was established to develop new exhibits and facilities for the visitor center. Further planning and production will proceed according to Harpers Ferry Center scheduling.

After many years in which no publications on Craters of the Moon were available, the park is now involved in the production of several different books. The Interpretive Division is now working with Harpers Ferry Center, the Craters of the Moon Natural History Association, U.S. Geologic Survey and Boise State University on various publications related to the park. These publications should provide visitors with information in several different formats at several different price levels.

Roads and Trails

Our roadways, pulloff areas and parking lots are increasingly a serious matter of concern. The major problem is the development of perpetual transverse cracks in the pavement. Many cracks have reached a point where they are not only annoying and uncomfortable to the park visitor driving over them in a vehicle, but they constitute a general safety hazard. In the past, maintenance efforts have ranged from packing asphalt in the cracks to experimenting with various oils, tar and plastic mixtures. Nothing thus far has worked.

We are convinced that a lasting solution to the problem is to replace the road surface with a new surface.

Baseline Resources Inventory and Monitoring

The need to establish a baseline data system for the resources of the park is paramount. As pressures on park resources increase, it is critical that we have the information necessary to recognize change and measure results. The implementation of the Resources Management Plan and our long term success as stewards of the park are directly dependent on completing such a project. Many management actions might be initiated through common sense, without further research or monitoring, but management actions can not be evaluated without knowing the current status of the resource.

The first phase of this project was completed in 1988. Baseline has been established with the completion of a vegetation map, deer population characteristics, mammals and bird species and habitat maps/lists, and a summary and abstracts of all relevant publications/research projects. Other major components that need to have baseline established are air resources regarding gaseous pollutants, water resources, specific plant species inventory, cave inventory, invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, winter range use/distribution of mule deer, and cultural resources study.

Once a solid baseline data inventory has been established, a perpetual monitoring system must be implemented. Change can only be determined through long term data collection and analysis of the results. The need is to acquire funding support to execute a fully integrated monitoring program that will be achieved on a reoccurring basis for perpetuity.

The baseline inventory and resource monitoring program is the cornerstone for managing the park and involves all aspects of park resources and management concerns: chemical, geophysical, biological and human uses.

Air Quality Degradation

Craters of the Moon has participated in air quality monitoring projects for the National Park Service and other agencies for well over a decade. Until recently, managers have assumed that a pristine airshed existed at Craters of the Moon, with limited pollution occurring in form of wind-blown dust and smoke. Recent preliminary information indicates that visibility is significantly deteriorating, and that vegetation may be suffering from gaseous pollution, even though Craters of the Moon may have some of the cleanest air in the continental United States. Over the past several years, visual range has shown a significant steady decline: Total Suspended Particulates have generally decreased and pH has remained constant.

Because the airshed is relatively pristine, and located in a major clean air corridor that sustains the southwestern U.S. airshed, the active management of the air resources is crucial to the well being of not only Craters of the Moon, but also for many other National Park Service areas. It is imperative that background data are collected, in order to establish a baseline datum point for all future air resource references and measurements. Southern Idaho is experiencing steady growth, and new industrial facilities are receiving construction approval on a continuous basis. Several PSD permits have recently been approved, and many others are pending, with a multitude of less than major polluting facilities coming on the line at a steady rate. The background pollution level is rapidly increasing and Craters of the Moon does not have any firm baseline data to formulate a management strategy to work from. It is essential that a comprehensive air quality monitoring program becomes operational as soon as possible--before the airshed is deteriorated beyond the point of reversibility.

Mining and Mineral Exploration

Although actual mining operations adjacent to the monument have not occurred, the potential exists. The number of mineral claims filed by large corporations within the past several years has dramatically increased, with several claims filed directly adjacent to the boundary, and an open pit, cyanide leaching heavy metal recovery mine operating less than ten miles from the northern boundary.

V. Management Objectives

Preservation of geological resources--to preserve to the greatest extent possible the basaltic volcanism features of the Monument through effective interpretation and protection programs.

Preservation of natural resources--to perpetuate the natural ecosystems of the monument through active and effective resources management programs.

Preservation of air quality--to preserve visibility and associated vistas and to prevent deterioration of the airshed and all air quality related values.

Preservation of archeological sites--to identify, evaluate, protect, and preserve the park's archeological and historic resources in a manner consistent with historic preservation law and National Park Service policies.

Water conservation--to emphasize water conservation in the development of management and visitor facilities as well as in the park's operating programs.

Physical development--to provide, in the most environmentally suitable locations possible, only those developments necessary to serve the needs of park visitors and park management.

Interpretation--to foster an understanding and appreciation of the environmental forces that formed the present-day landscape of the Snake River Plain as well as an understanding of the plants and animals which have adapted to this harsh habitat.

Recreational use--to encourage camping, picnicking, hiking, and other compatible recreational uses by providing quality facilities for a more meaningful experience for the visitor.

Cooperation--to promote perpetuation and compatible use of Monument and regional resources through cooperation in planning and management activities with other governmental agencies as well as private interests.

Wildlife--to promote a continuing program of scientific research and study to gather information that will allow for long term wildlife management programs.

Grazing--to work on a cooperative basis with other government agencies, primarily the Bureau of Land Management in matters of mutual concern, such as the effect of stock grazing in the vicinity of the monument.

Wilderness preservation and management--to ensure a strong and definite commitment by park management to the preservation of the monument's wilderness.

Campground--to continue management of the Lava Flow Campground to insure a safe and pleasant experience for the monument visitor and to provide minimum access to the handicapped.

Management efficiency--to increase the Service's ability to accomplish its mission in the most cost effective manner, creating more park self sufficiency and helping to offset the national deficit.

Winter use--to increase visitor use and enjoyment of the monument during the winter time.

Baseline Inventory and Resources Monitoring--to initiate and maintain a fully integrated and articulate natural resources inventory and long-term monitoring system.

A P P E N D I X A

22. Craters of the Moon National Monument

	Page
Establishment: Proclamation (No. 1694) of May 2, 1924	161
Boundaries enlarged: Proclamation (No. 1843) of July 23, 1928	162
Boundaries enlarged: Proclamation (No. 1916) of July 9, 1930	164
Excluding certain land from monument: Proclamation (No. 2499) of July 18, 1941	165

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1694—May 2, 1924—43 Stat. 1947]

WHEREAS, there is located in townships one south, one and two north, ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian, in Butte and Blaine Counties, Idaho, an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and

WHEREAS, this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument, together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by authority of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all valid existing claims, and set apart as a National Monument all that piece or parcel of land in the Counties of Butte and Blaine, State of Idaho, shown as the Craters of the Moon National Monument upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any feature of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

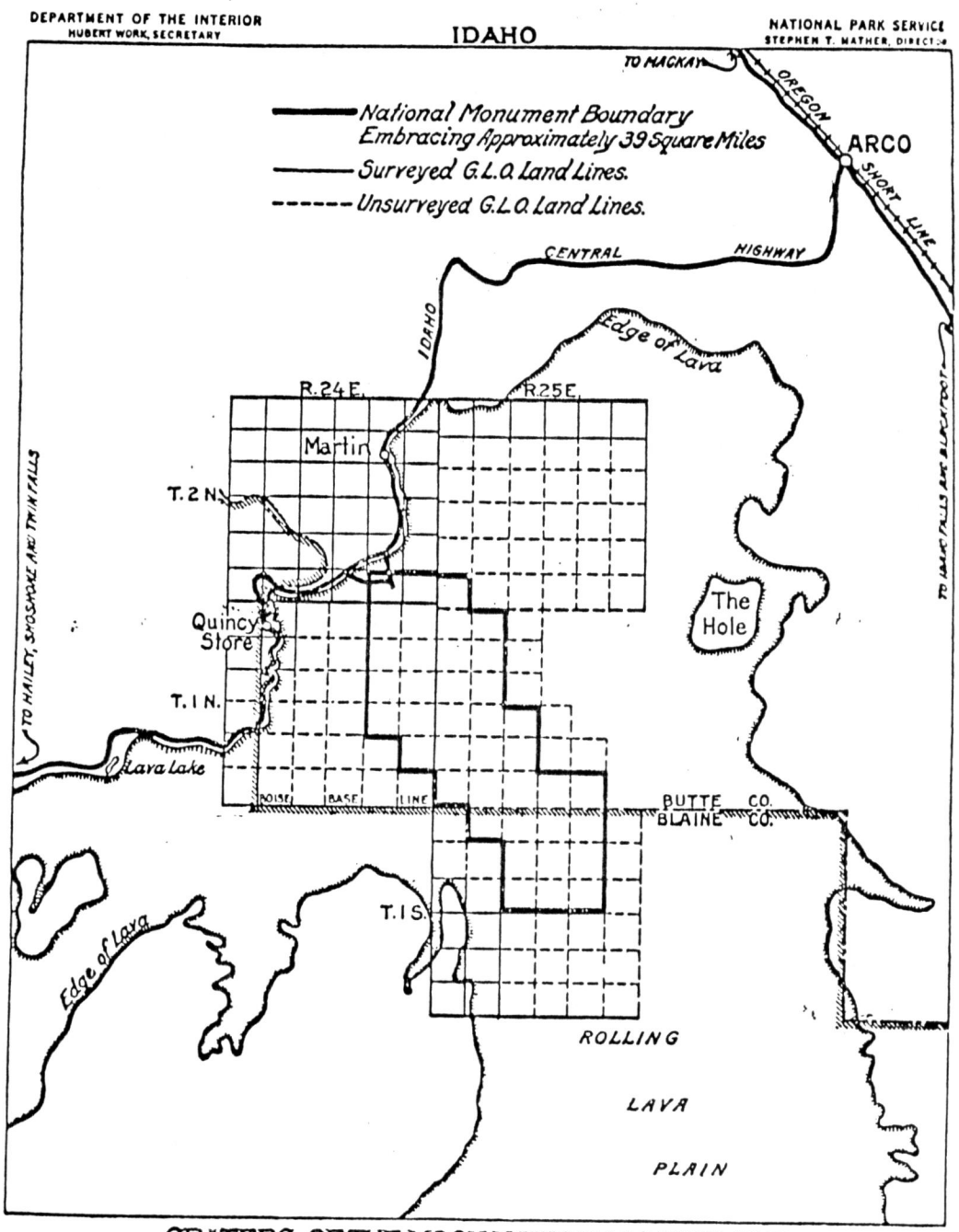
The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this Monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (39 Stat., 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

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

DONE in the City of Washington this 2d day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and of the
[SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.



CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

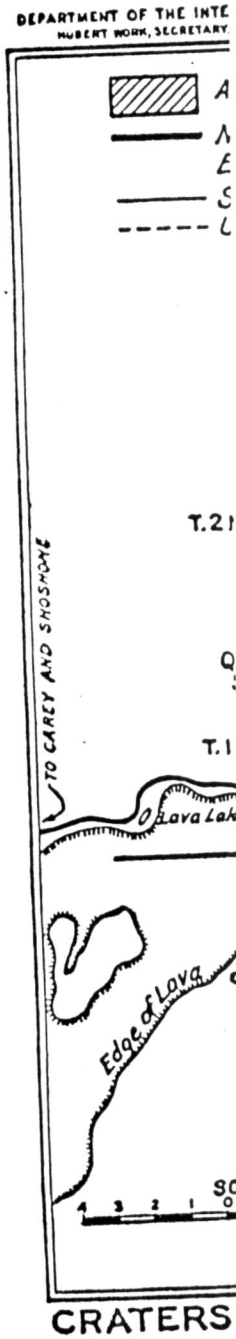
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1843—July 23, 1928—45 Stat. 2959]

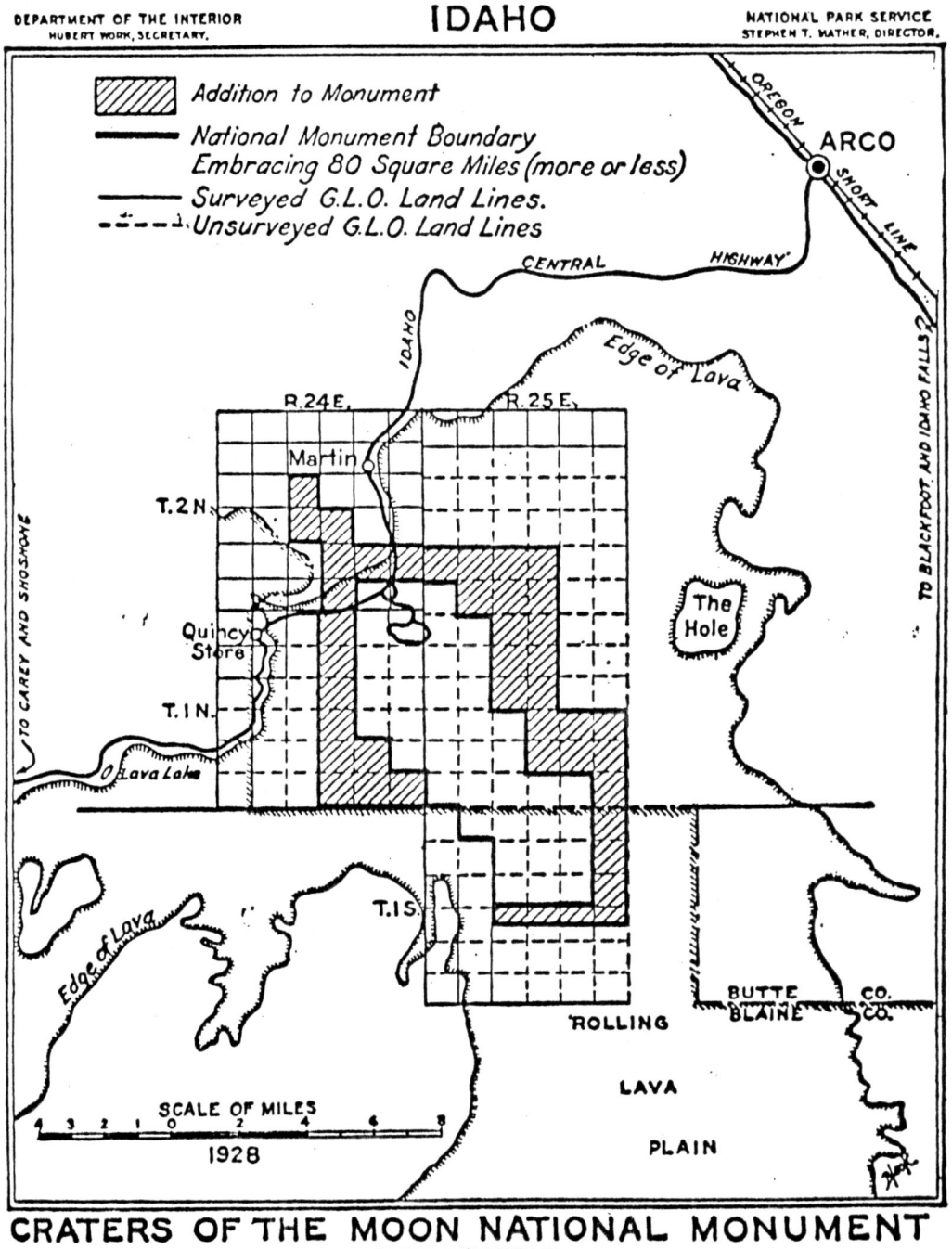
WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Craters of the Moon National Monument in the State of Idaho, certain adjoining lands for the purpose of including within said monument certain springs for water supply and additional features of scientific interest located thereon.

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twenty-five East
twenty-six, twen



CRATERS

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by authority of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American antiquities", approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 225), do proclaim that Sections sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-four in Township two North, Range twenty-four East; Unsurveyed Sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in Township two North, Range twenty-five East; Unsurveyed Sections three, ten, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six in Township



one North, Range twenty-four East; Unsurveyed Sections three, four, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-six in Township one North, Range twenty-five East; Unsurveyed Sections one, twelve, thirteen and the north half of Sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four in Township one South, Range twenty-five East; all Boise Meridian, Idaho; are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all valid existing claims, and set apart as an addition to the Craters of the Moon National Monument and that the boundaries of the said National Monument are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any feature of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this Monument as provided in the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (39 Stat.; 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

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 23 day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-third.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1916—July 9, 1930—46 Stat. 3029]

WHEREAS lot 1, section 28, township 2 north, range 24 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, is bounded on the north and east by the Craters of the Moon National Monument; and

WHEREAS said lot 1, section 28, contains a spring which is needed to furnish the said monument with an adequate water supply; and

WHEREAS said lot 1, section 28, is vacant unappropriated public land of the United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the lands hereinafter described shall be, and are hereby, added to and included within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and as part of said monument shall be, and are hereby, made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), 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 monument:

BOISE MERIDIAN

In township 2 north, range 24 east, lot 1, section 28.

Nothing herein shall affect any existing valid claim, location, or entry on said lands made 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.

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 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of [SEAL] the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2499—July 18, 1941—55 Stat. 1660]

WHEREAS it appears that certain public land which is now a part of the Craters of the Moon National Monument in the State of Idaho, established by proclamation of May 2, 1924, 43 Stat. 1947, and enlarged by proclamations of July 23, 1928, 45 Stat. 2959, and July 9, 1930, 46 Stat. 3029, is not necessary for the proper care and management of the objects of scientific interest situated on the lands within the said monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that such land is needed for the construction of Idaho State Highway No. 22, by the State of Idaho:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225, U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431, do proclaim that a strip of land situated in section 3, Township 1 North, Range 24 East, and sections 25, 34, 35 and 36, Township 2 North, Range 24 East, Boise Meridian, Butte County, Idaho, as shown on a map prepared by the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, State of Idaho, on file in the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, bearing the title

"FAP 128-E(1)
Map showing right-of-way across
Craters of the Moon National
Monument—Butte County—Idaho
February 1941 — Scale 1"=400'"

is hereby excluded from the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

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

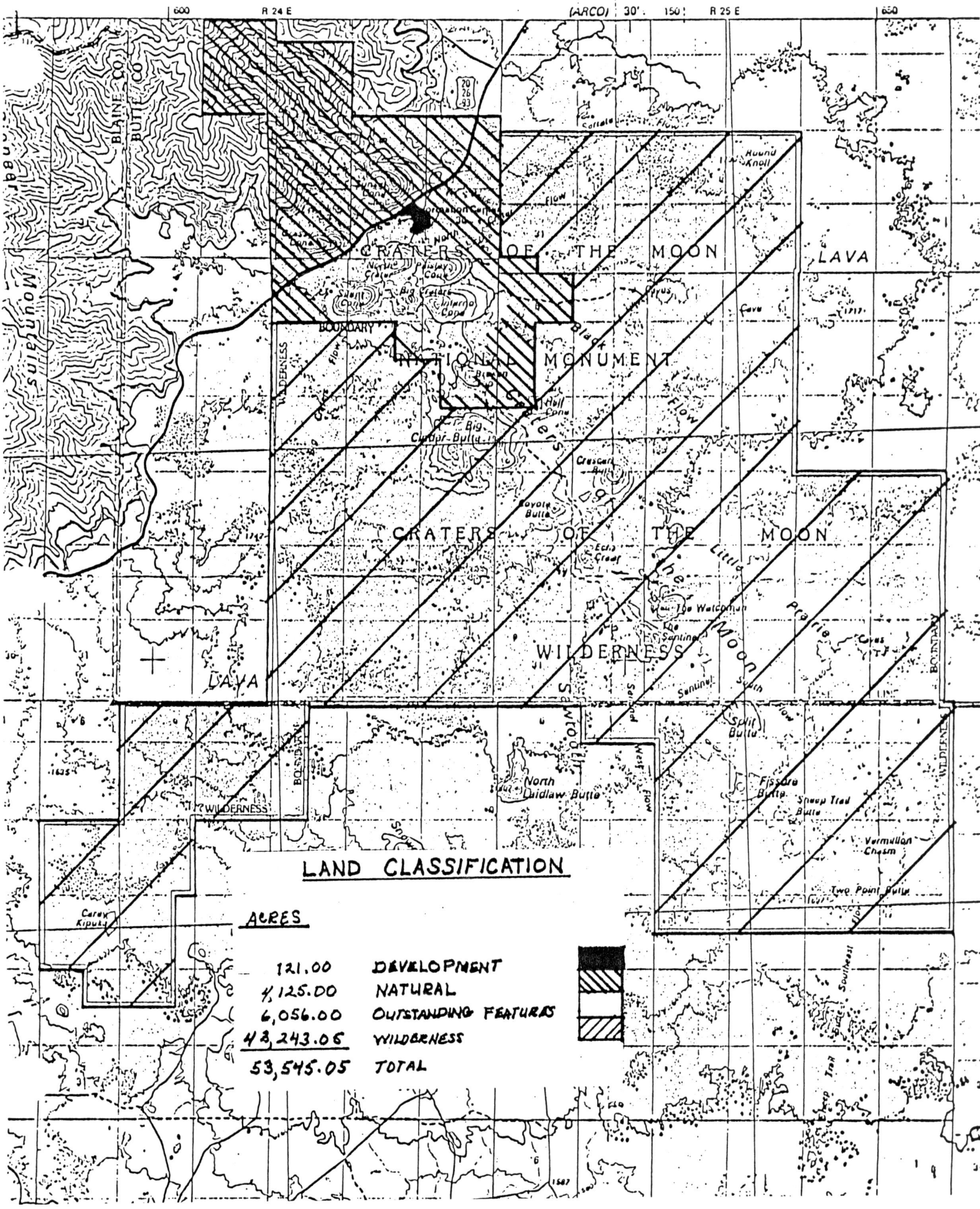
DONE at the City of Washington this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence [SEAL] of the United States the one hundred sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES.
Acting Secretary of State.

APPENDIX B



LAND CLASSIFICATION

ACRES	
121.00	DEVELOPMENT
4,125.00	NATURAL
6,056.00	OUTSTANDING FEATURES
43,243.06	WILDERNESS
53,545.05	TOTAL

APPENDIX C

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)

AND

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)

FOR

PLANNING AND PROGRAM COORDINATION

This Memorandum of Understanding is made between the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, acting by and through the Superintendent, Craters of the Moon National Monument, hereinafter "NPS", and the Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, acting by and through the District Manager, hereinafter "BLM".

1. Purpose of Agreement

Both agencies recognize that the land use and resource plans and program activities used to carry out their respective management responsibilities may significantly affect the plans and management programs of the other. They also recognize the need for harmonious and effective cooperative relationships between agencies of the Department of the Interior.

Under the statutory and regulatory authority of the act of August 25, 1916, but not limited to this authority, this agreement is specifically intended to:

A. Foster early identification of potential resource planning and management conflicts in the agencies' plans, programs, and decisions.

B. Avoid conflicts whenever possible.

C. Facilitate resolution of conflicts that do develop.

This agreement is expected to serve as a master, or umbrella, for more subject matter, specific program or operational agreements that may from time to time be necessary.

2. Scope

The provisions of this agreement extend to all planning and program activities of the two agencies that relate to or are germane to the administrative and management activities of the other and/or offer opportunities to improve management efficiencies and reduce costs. These programs and activities include but are not limited to: land use and resource management planning; natural and renewable resources (plant, and animal management); land resource and related-lands action; environmental enhancement and protection; cultural recreation and wilderness resources; livestock use and grazing; energy and minerals development; management support (fires, research, etc.) and operations.

3. Organization

No formal organizational structure, administrative or otherwise, is necessary to implement this agreement and the functional purposes hereof are implemented through the operational procedures set forth herein. No direct financing by the BLM or the Park Service is

required by this agreement nor shall any property, real or personal, be acquired, managed or disposed of pursuant hereto.

4. Implementation Responsibilities

A. Representatives of the BLM and the NPS will meet periodically, or at least annually to discuss and coordinate matters of mutual concern.

B. To share information and exchange data.

C. Monitor progress in carrying out this agreement.

D. Strive to anticipate and avoid conflicts, and seek to resolve conflicts that arise at the lowest organizational level possible.

5. Term of Agreement

This agreement shall remain in effect, unless otherwise terminated pursuant to this paragraph, for a period of five (5) years from the date of the last execution of this agreement. Sixty days prior to the scheduled termination date the agreement shall be reviewed for re-affirmation or modification. The agreement may be reaffirmed for an additional term of five (5) years by the execution of a re-affirmation agreement to be attached to this agreement. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon giving notice of an intention to do so not less than sixty days prior thereto, or by Congressional action inconsistent with this agreement.

6. Officials Not To Benefit

No member of, or delegate to, Congress, or resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this restriction shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a corporation or company for its general benefit.

7. Nondiscrimination

In connection with the operations authorized under this agreement, each agency agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, sex, or national origin. The aforesaid provision shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; lay-off or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship.

The parties herein fix their signatures the day indicated and this agreement shall take effect upon the date of its last execution.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By Robert E. Scott
Superintendent,
Craters of the Moon National Monument

Date Nov. 27, 1989

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

By Lehman Cook
Area ~~or District~~ Manager

Date Dec 19, 1989

CRMO

L 2300

SUPERINTENDENT
ADMIN CLERK
PARK RANGER
PARK INTERPRETER
MAINTENANCE
FILES

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)

AND

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)

FOR

PLANNING AND PROGRAM COORDINATION

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A. Foster early identification of potential resource planning and management conflicts in the agencies' plans, programs, and decisions.

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required by this agreement nor shall any property, real or personal, be acquired, managed or disposed of pursuant hereto.

4. Implementation Responsibilities

A. Representatives of the BLM and the NPS will meet periodically, or at least annually to discuss and coordinate matters of mutual concern.

B. To share information and exchange data.

C. Monitor progress in carrying out this agreement.

D. Strive to anticipate and avoid conflicts, and seek to resolve conflicts that arise at the lowest organizational level possible.

5. Term of Agreement

This agreement shall remain in effect, unless otherwise terminated pursuant to this paragraph, for a period of five (5) years from the date of the last execution of this agreement. Sixty days prior to the scheduled termination date the agreement shall be reviewed for re-affirmation or modification. The agreement may be reaffirmed for an additional term of five (5) years by the execution of a re-affirmation agreement to be attached to this agreement. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon giving notice of an intention to do so not less than sixty days prior thereto, or by Congressional action inconsistent with this agreement.

6. Officials Not To Benefit

No member of, or delegate to, Congress, or resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this restriction shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a corporation or company for its general benefit.

7. Nondiscrimination

In connection with the operations authorized under this agreement, each agency agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, sex, or national origin. The aforesaid provision shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; lay-off or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship.

The parties herein fix their signatures the day indicated and this agreement shall take effect upon the date of its last execution.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By Robert E. Scott
Superintendent,
Craters of the Moon National Monument

Date Nov. 27, 1989

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

By J. Lynn Bennett
~~Area or~~ District Manager
Shoshone District

Date Feb. 22, 1990

A P P E N D I X D

Presidential Documents

Title 3—THE PRESIDENT

Proclamation 3506

ADDITION TO THE CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT, IDAHO

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, established by Proclamation No. 1694 of May 2, 1924, was reserved and set apart as an area that contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action that are of unusual scientific value; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to add to the Craters of the Moon National Monument a 180 acre kipuka, a term of Hawaiian origin for an island of vegetation completely surrounded by lava, that is scientifically valuable for ecological studies because it contains a mature, native sagebrush-grassland association which has been undisturbed by man or domestic livestock; and to add to the monument the intervening lands between the kipuka and the present monument boundaries:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431), and subject to valid existing rights do proclaim that the following-described lands are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Craters of the Moon National Monument:

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

T. 1 S., R. 24 E.
sec. 3, W-½
All of sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 19
sec. 10, W-½
sec. 20, W-½ and W-½ E-½
sec. 29, S.W-¼ and W-½ NE-¼
sec. 30, NE-¼;
containing 5,300 acres, more or less.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any of the features or objects of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty seventh.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

[F.R. Doc. 62-11455; Filed, Nov. 21, 1962; 9:54 a.m.]

FEDERAL REGISTER
THURSDAY
November 22, 1962 11447

Craters of the Moon, N.M. D.10

A P P E N D I X E

APPENDIX E

Public Law 91-504
91st Congress, S. 3014
October 23, 1970

An Act

To designate certain lands as wilderness.

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

Wilderness areas. Designation.

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

SECTION 1. In accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

(a) certain lands in the (1) Bering Sea, Bogoslof, and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which comprise about forty-one thousand one hundred and thirteen acres, three hundred and ninety acres, and six thousand four hundred and two acres, respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled "Bering Sea Wilderness—Proposed", and "Bogoslof Wilderness—Proposed", and "Tuxedni Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1967, and (2) the lands comprising the Saint Lazaria, Hazy Island, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which comprise about sixty-two acres, forty-two acres, and two thousand six hundred and thirty acres, respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled "Southeastern Alaska Proposed Wilderness Areas", dated August 1967, which shall be known as the "Bering Sea Wilderness", "Bogoslof Wilderness", "Tuxedni Wilderness", "Saint Lazaria Wilderness", "Hazy Islands Wilderness", and "Forrester Island Wilderness", respectively; Bering Sea. Bogoslof. Tuxedni. Saint Lazaria. Hazy Islands. Forrester Island.

(b) certain lands in the (1) Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon, which comprise about seventeen acres and twenty-one acres, respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled "Three Arch Rocks Wilderness—Proposed", and "Oregon Islands Wilderness—Proposed", dated July 1967, and (2) the lands comprising the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges, Washington, which comprise about five acres, one hundred and twenty-five acres, and forty-nine acres, respectively, and which are depicted on a map entitled "Washington Islands Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1967, as revised January 1969, which shall be known as "Three Arch Rocks Wilderness", "Oregon Islands Wilderness", and "Washington Islands Wilderness", respectively; Three Arch Rocks. Oregon Islands. Washington Islands.

(c) certain lands in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico, which comprise about eight thousand five hundred acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Salt Creek Wilderness—Proposed", and dated August 1967, which shall be known as the "Salt Creek Wilderness"; Salt Creek. 84 STAT. 1104 84 STAT. 1105

(d) certain lands in (1) the Island Bay and Passage Key National Wildlife Refuges, Florida, which comprise about twenty acres each and which are depicted on maps entitled "Island Bay Wilderness—Proposed" and "Passage Key Wilderness—Proposed", dated August 1967, and (2) the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, which comprise about eight thousand nine hundred acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Wichita Mountains Wilderness—Proposed", dated October 1967, which shall be known as "Island Bay Wilderness", "Passage Key Wilderness", and "Wichita Mountains Wilderness", respectively; Island Bay. Passage Key. Wichita Mountains.

Seney.
Huron Islands.
Michigan Islands.
Wisconsin Islands.
Moosehorn.

(e) certain lands in (1) the Seney, Huron Islands, and Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Michigan, which comprise about twenty-five thousand one hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and forty-seven acres, and twelve acres, respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled "Seney Wilderness—Proposed", "Huron Islands Wilderness—Proposed", and "Michigan Islands Wilderness—Proposed", (2) the Gravel Island and Green Bay National Wilderness Refuges, Wisconsin, which comprise about twenty-seven acres and two acres, respectively, and which are depicted on a map entitled "Wisconsin Islands Wilderness—Proposed", and (3) the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine, which comprise about two thousand seven hundred and eighty-two acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Edmunds Wilderness and Birch Islands Wilderness—Proposed", all said maps being dated August 1967, which shall be known as "Seney Wilderness", "Huron Islands Wilderness", "Michigan Islands Wilderness", "Wisconsin Islands Wilderness", and "Moosehorn Wilderness", respectively;

Pelican Island.

(f) certain lands in the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Florida, which comprise about three acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Pelican Island Wilderness—Proposed" and dated August 1970, which shall be known as the "Pelican Island Wilderness"; and

Monomoy.

(g) certain lands in the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts, which comprise about two thousand six hundred acres but excepting and excluding therefrom two tracts of land containing approximately ninety and one hundred and seventy acres, respectively and which are depicted on a map entitled "Monomoy Wilderness—Proposed" and dated August 1970, which shall be known as the "Monomoy Wilderness".

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

SEC. 2. In accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

Craters of the Moon.
84 STAT. 1105

(a) certain lands in the Craters of the Moon National Monument, which comprise about forty-three thousand two hundred and forty-three acres and which are depicted on a map entitled

84 STAT. 1106

"Wilderness Plan, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho", numbered 131-91,000 and dated March 1970, which shall be known as the "Craters of the Moon National Wilderness Area";

Petrified Forest.

(b) certain lands in the Petrified Forest National Park, which comprise about fifty thousand two hundred and sixty acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Recommended Wilderness, Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona", numbered NP-PF-3320-O and dated November 1967, which shall be known as the "Petrified Forest National Wilderness Area".

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL FORESTS

Mount Baldy.

SEC. 3. In accordance with section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(b)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness: the area classified as the Mount Baldy Primitive Area with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Proposed Mount Baldy Wilderness", dated April 1, 1966, comprising an area of approximately seven thousand acres, within and as a part of the Apache National Forest, in the State of Arizona.

APPENDIX F

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Craters of the Moon National Monument
P. O. Box 29
Arco, Idaho 83213

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A44

June 25, 1990

Ervin Cowley
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Office
3380 Americana Terrace
Boise, ID 83706

Dear Mr. Cowley:

As you discussed with Shelley Sparhawk on June 22, 1990, the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) Central Analytical Lab sends copies of all reports directly to Karl Gebhardt. As Shelley and you decided that it is not necessary for Craters of the Moon to send duplicate reports, we will attach this letter to our copy of the Interagency Agreement for operation of the acid deposition site and will continue reporting as in the past.

If you have any further questions regarding the site, please contact Shelley at 527-3257.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert E. Scott
Superintendent

bcc:
Sparhawk
Current Plans Book
CRMO files

Interagency Agreement
Between
Bureau of Land Management
and
National Park Service
Craters of the Moon National Monument

I. BACKGROUND. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is involved with the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) for the purpose of collecting regional baseline deposition chemistry and acid precipitation data.

In September of 1979, the National Park Service (NPS) located at Craters of the Moon National Monument began operating the NADP station through a memorandum of understanding and an interagency agreement with the BLM. This interagency agreement replaces Interagency Agreement No. ID-910-IA3-04.

The BLM and NPS have need for continuing the development of adequate atmospheric deposition data for Southern Idaho. Data from the station at Crater of the Moon National Monument will greatly benefit the NADP. Continued operation will enable long-term trends to be monitored. The Craters of the Moon site is ideally located and has available skilled personnel currently collecting climatic and air quality information.

II. OBJECTIVE. This agreement will allow for sharing the expenses of operating the NADP station located at Craters of the Moon National Monument. Continuing this station helps BLM and the NPS meet their responsibility to the National Atmospheric Deposition Program.

III. STATEMENT OF WORK.

A. The NPS will:

1. Operate and maintain the station in accordance with current NADP operational requirements found in "Field Observer Instruction Manual, North Central Regional Project NC-141, Atmospheric Deposition Project Handbook."

2. Notify the Contracting Officers Representative (COR) immediately upon encountering problems that may affect the project's operation.

3. Repair or replace equipment and equipment and accessories (noncapitalized) in order to continue the site operations. Examples are pH meter probes, recording charts, batteries, ink, chemicals, glassware, etc.

4. Provide BLM a copy of the NADP reports quarterly.

B. BLM will:

1. Supply replacement or repair equipment considered capitalized, such as rain gauges, deposition sampler, pH meter, and conductance meter, when necessary.

2. Supply copies of the NADP reports upon request.

C. BLM and NPS mutually agree that:

1. Property acquired or constructed through the provisions of this agreement will be owned by the party paying for its acquisition.

IV. REPORTS. NPS will provide BLM with copies of the NADP reports quarterly. Reports will be mailed to:

Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Office
3380 Americana Terrace
Boise, Idaho 83706

V. PAYMENT. BLM will reimburse the NPS up to $2,000 per year for operation of the station. NPS will submit prior to September 30 each year an SF 1081 for reimbursement. BLM's obligations under this agreement is contingent upon Congressional appropriations.

Billings will be sent to:

Keith Treseder
Contracting Officer
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Office
3380 Americana Terrace
Boise, ID 83706
Telephone (208) 334-

Contracting Officer's Representative (COR)

Ervin Cowley
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Office
3380 Americana Terrace
Boise, ID 83706
Telephone (208) 334-9516

VI. TERMINATION.

This agreement will continue until September 30, 1994, unless terminated.

The Initiating Agency may terminate this agreement upon 30 days written notice of suc termination. The Participating Agency shall be reimbured for commitments extending beyond the effective date of termination to a date not later than the date upon which the agreement would have expired if not terminated under this paragraph, which the Participating Agency, in the exercise of due diligency, is unable to cancel. Payments under this agreement, including payments under this article, shall not exceed the ceiling amount elsewhere specified in this agreement.

VII. AUTHORITY.

Economy Act of 1932, 44 Stat. 417

Keith O Lerude — 5-21-90

Contracting Officer
Bureau of Land Management — Date

Robert E Lee — 5-10-90

National Park Service — Date

APPENDIX G

Economy Act Determination

1. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has a requirement for the operation and maintenance of a National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) station in support of the NADP project. The estimated total cost for the services is $2,000.00 per year for 5 years. Legal authority exists for this acquisition.

2. It is impractical and more costly to acquire the services from a commercial source because the station is established at the headquarters of the Craters of the Moon National Monument where skilled staff is available to operate the station. The nearest commercial sources is at least 18 miles away. Moving the station would reduce the validity of the long term data collected from the station.

3. The National Park Service is especially suited to provide the services as the site is at the their Craters of the Moon National Monument. Their employees have been operating and maintaining the station for ten (10) years. This action does not conflict with any other agencies authority.

Requested by: Erwin R. Cowley Date 5-18-90

Concurrence : Robert S. Burr Date 5-21-90
Field Solicitor

Approved: Keith Traxler Date 5-21-90
Contracting Officer

3. The exhibit system shall be maintained to National Park Service standards of visual quality, informational integrity and structural soundness. All costs of routine care, and maintenance and rehabilitation procedures shall be borne by the Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce. The quality and suitability of maintenance shall be verified by an annual inspection conducted by personnel authorized by the National Park Service. The cost of such inspection to be borne by the National Park Service.

4. The National Park Service shall provide technical advice, recommend maintenance and rehabilitation procedures, and supply liaison between the Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce and National Park Service Field areas for aquisition of up-dated photographs and other display materials needed for exhibit maintenance.

5. This indefinite loan agreement may be terminated within thirty days after written request of either party.

SIGNED:

For the Idaho Falls,
Idaho Chamber of Commerce: Nancy J. Corbett Date: March 20/81

For the National Park Service: [signature] Date: 4/16/81

RE-AFFIRMATION AGREEMENT

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

and

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

By execution of this re-affirmation statement, the attached Memorandum of Understanding is hereby reaffirmed for an additional term of five (5) years from the below date. All terms and conditions of the attached Memorandum of Understanding shall remain in effect and all said conditions shall apply as stated.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By Robert E. Stott
Superintendent, Craters of the Moon National Monument

Date: 10-17-89

STATE OF IDAHO

By _____
Director, Department of Fish and Game

Date: _____

APPENDIX H

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

and

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

This Memorandum of Understanding is made between the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, acting by and through the Superintendent, Craters of the Moon National Monument; hereinafter "Park Service", and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game acting by and through its Director, hereinafter "IF&G".

1. Purpose of Agreement.

This agreement is made in recognition of the need for intergovernmental cooperation in the preservation, use and management of wildlife resources within the Craters of the Moon National Monument and upon adjacent Federal and State lands. Such cooperative management shall include but not limited to following:

a. Wildlife resource inventories and data collection;

b. The protection of wildlife with specific reference to the Craters mule deer herd;

c. Control consumptive resource utilization and the illegal killing of mule deer and other wildlife; and

d. Wildlife interpretation and hunter education;

AND to otherwise provide for the mutual aid and assistenance between NPS and IF&G.

2. Authorities.

This agreement is made pursuant to the statutory and regulatory authority contained in, but not limited to, Title 36, Fish and Game, I.C.A. § 36.104(b)9; 16 U.S.C. §§ ~~1b-1~~, ~~1a-6~~, 661, ~~3~~ (1982 ed.), and § 24.6, Part 24, Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations.

3. Organization.

No formal organizational structure, administrative or otherwise, is necessary to implement this agreement and the functional purposes hereof are implemented through the operational procedures set forth herein. No direct financing by the State or the Park Service is required by this agreement nor shall any property, real or personal, be acquired, managed or disposed of pursuant hereto.

4. Idaho Fish and Game Responsibilities.

a. Provide Park Service with data re mule deer inventories within Region Six.

b. Provide Park Service with current regulations and policies regarding wildlife management, closed areas within Region Six, special hunting seasons and all other information involving the enforcement of IF&G laws and regulations.

c. Issue ex-officio conservation officer cards to NPS rangers at Craters of the Moon National Monument qualified pursuant to IF&G Policy E-2.05.

d. Close at all times to the hunting of mule deer and other wildlife the area within the boundaries of the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

5. National Park Service Responsibilities.

a. Collect wildlife data and conduct an annual census of the Craters' mule deer herd;

b. Monitor the wildlife habitat and mule deer range condition within the monument and adjacent lands;

c. Enforce IF&G hunting regulations within the monument and assist State enforcement of such regulations on lands adjacent thereto;

d. Assist IF&G to inform hunters of State and NPS regulations re hunting within the monument and upon lands adjacent thereto.

e. Provide IF&G upon request with all incident reports for enforcement actions taken by NPS pursuant to Idaho law and IF&G regulations.

f. The Park Services shall submit to IF&G the names of law enforcement personnel for designation as ex-officio conservation officers who have been deputized as "Authorized Officers" pursuant to § 36.1301 of the Idaho Code.

6. Term of Agreement.

This agreement shall remain in effect, unless otherwise terminated pursuant to this paragraph, for a period of five (5) years from the date of the last execution of this agreement. Sixty days prior to the scheduled termination date the agreement shall be reviewed for re-affirmation or modification. The agreement may be reaffirmed for an additional term of five (5) years by the execution of a re-affirmation agreement to be attached to this agreement. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon giving notice of an intention to do so not less than sixty days prior thereto, or by Congressional action inconsistent with this agreement.

7. Officials Not To Benefit.

No member of, or delegate to, Congress, or resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this restriction shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a corporation or company for its general benefit.

8. Non-discrimination.

In connection with the operations authorized under this agreement, each agency agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, sex, or national origin. The aforesaid provision shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; lay-off or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship.

The parties herein fix their signatures the day indicated and this agreement shall take effect upon the date of its last execution.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By _____
Superintendent, Craters of the Moon National Monument

Date: 8-30-84

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

By _____
Jerry M. Conley, Director

Date: August 28, 1984

Approved this 14th day of September, 1984.

_____
Daniel J. Tobin, Jr.
Regional Director
Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service