

statement for management

1990

TUZIGOOT



National Monument • Arizona

SB
482
.A21
T8
1990

National Park Service • Department of the Interior

SB 482 .A21 T8 1990

United States. National
Park Service.
Statement for management,
Tuzigoot National
Monument.

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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

Tuzigoot National Monument

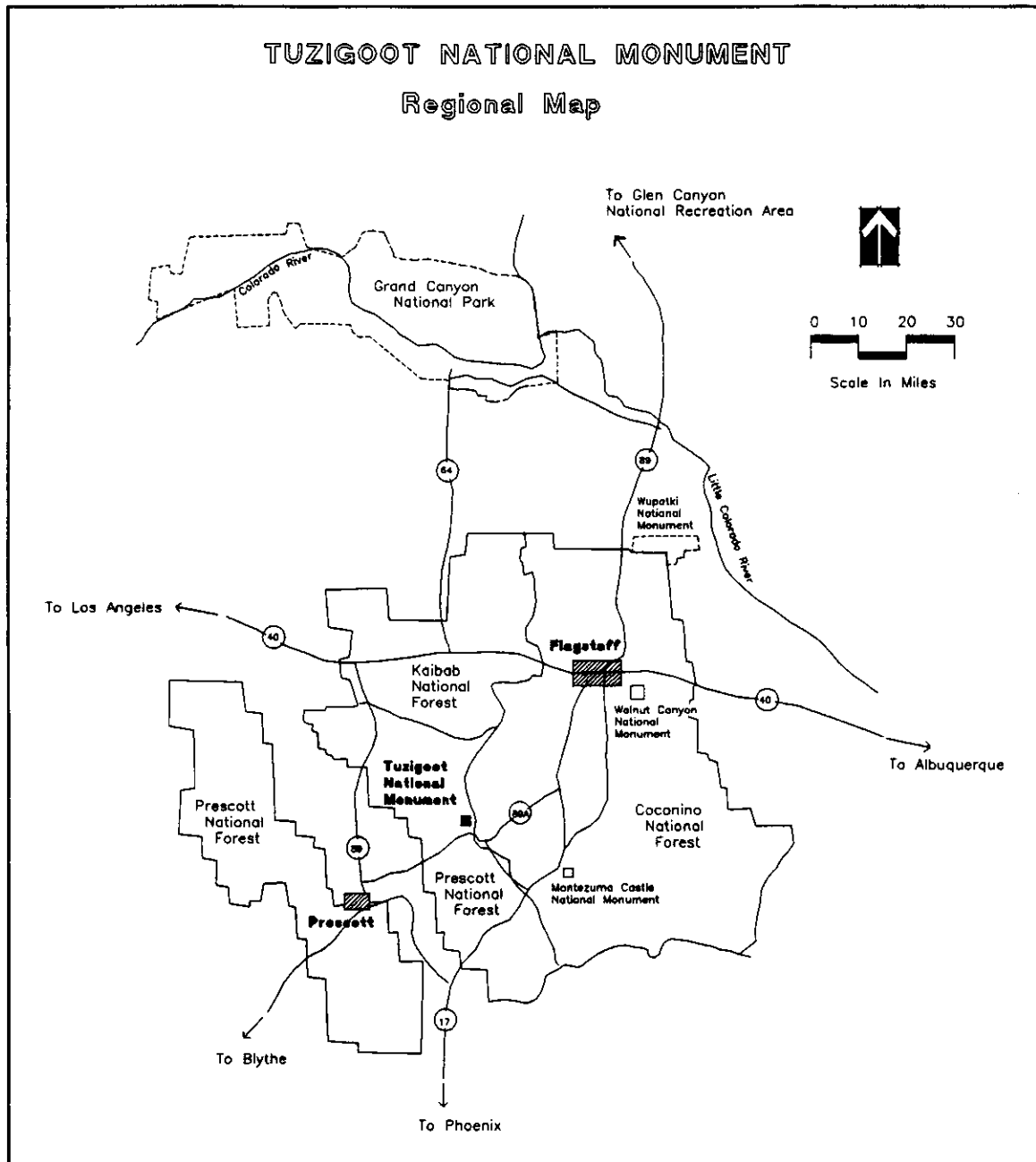
Recommended:	<u>S/ Glen E. Henderson</u> Superintendent, TUZI	<u>10/26/90</u> Date
Concurred:	<u>S/ R. Cunningham</u> General Superintendent, SOAR	<u>11/5/90</u> Date
Approved:	<u>S/ Lew Albert (Acting)</u> Regional Director, WRO	<u>12/21/90</u> Date

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I. LOCATION

Tuzigoot National Monument is located midway between the communities of Cottonwood and Clarkdale. It is adjacent to the Verde River in Yavapai County. The Monument is centrally located within the State and is within the third Congressional District.



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II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MONUMENT

The purpose of Tuzigoot National Monument is to provide for the protection, preservation, and enjoyment by the public of a prehistoric Indian pueblo.

The ruins are one of the largest pueblos built by the native Sinagua people during the period 1100 to 1450 A.D. The

July 25, 1939, Establishment Proclamation directed the National Park Service to supervise, manage, and control Tuzigoot National Monument in accordance with the August 25, 1916 Act establishing the National Park Service.

The National Park System Plan themes represented are:

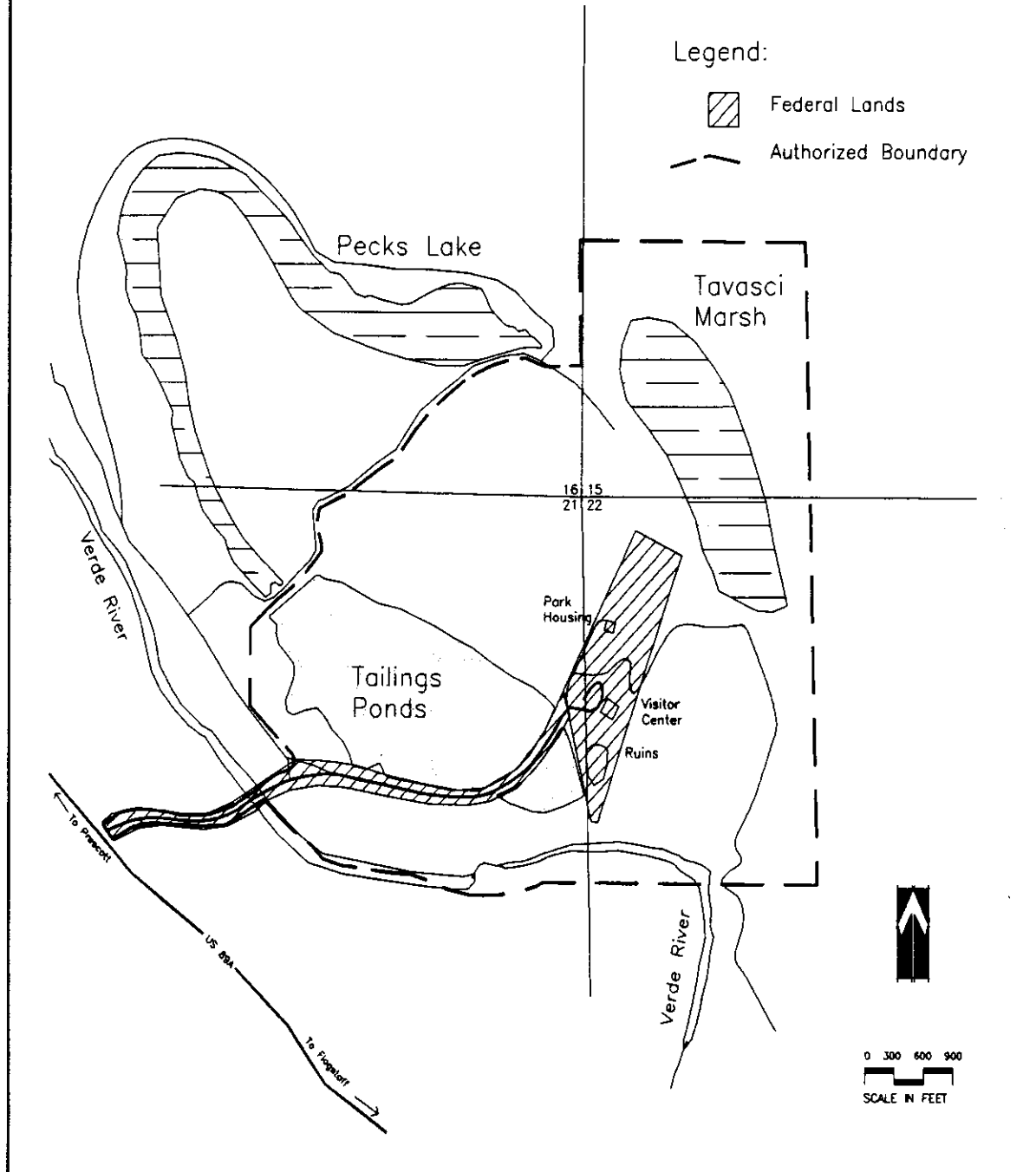
Primary Theme (I) The Original Inhabitants

Primary Subtheme (I.B) Native Villages and Communities

Prime Facet (I.B.1) Southwestern United States

TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

Boundary Map



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III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Legislative and Administrative Requirements

The Monument is administered jointly with Montezuma Castle National Monument. The two Monuments are approximately 25 miles apart with administrative offices located in the Yavapai-Apache Visitor Information Center near Montezuma Castle.

The National Park Service exercises proprietary jurisdiction over Tuzigoot National Monument. There is only one legislative constraint affecting the Monument. Public Law 95-625 (March 1978) expanded the boundary of the Monument by approximately 791 acres. The legislation established an acquisition ceiling of \$1,350,000 and authorized the acquisition of lands within the boundary through purchase, donation or exchange of other lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior in the State of Arizona.

The Monument is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and several buildings are on the list of classified structures. Management of the Monument must comply with 36 CFR Part 800, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline.

Most of the land within the authorized boundary is in private ownership. Monument boundaries were increased in 1978, but to date, the National Park Service has not acquired any of the property. The property is in two separate ownerships. One consists of 47.74 acres of Verde River frontage owned by the State of Arizona and managed by Arizona State Parks as a part of the Verde Valley Greenway. The other consists of 703.88 acres of land owned by Phelps Dodge Corporation. The latter property includes Verde River frontage, a marsh, irrigated pasture, and a mine tailings dump. The Corporation plans a major housing development and golf course on the pasture, tailings, and adjacent properties. Management control of the Marsh was recently given to the Arizona Game and Fish Department, although ownership remains with Phelps Dodge.

In January, 1988, the Master Plan for Tuzigoot National Monument was amended to exclude the tailings and some adjacent lands from within the Monument boundary (Appendix 1-3). However, legislation has not passed to implement the proposal.

A 15-acre donation easement was added to the Monument in December 1965, for the entrance road. The Approach Roads Act of January 31, 1931, was the vesting power for this addition. The donations of the acreage for the entrance road included a provision requiring ownership of the lands to revert to the original owners should the entrance road ever be abandoned. In order to retain the acreage, the entrance road must remain in use. The maintenance of the road is covered by a Maintenance

Agreement with Yavapai County. The agreement (between then Secretary of Interior Udall and the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors) states Yavapai County assumes sole responsibility for the maintenance of the entrance road. This releases the Monument from the responsibility and expense of its upkeep. It also precludes making changes to the existing roadway.

The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, was enacted by Congress after determination that the Nation's air quality was rapidly deteriorating, and that Federal leadership and financial assistance were needed to cope with the problem. The stated purpose of the Act is to protect and enhance the Nation's air quality. The primary Federal responsibility is to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments, who have the responsibility to develop and execute air pollution prevention and control programs.

Section 118 of the Act indicates that all Federal facilities must comply with all Federal, State, Interstate, and local requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity.

Part C of the Clean Air Act is entitled "Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality." Among the stated purposes of the Part is to "Preserve, protect and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value..."

As part of this preservation effort, the Clean Air Act created three classifications of varying degrees of restriction of allowable air quality deterioration. Under the terms of this classification, Tuzigoot National Monument was designated Class II. Under the terms of the Act, this classification is not mandatory, and may be recommended for upgrading to Class I if air quality related values are deemed important to the area. Under this designation, the maximum allowable increase of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide has been established as follows:

<u>Pollutant</u>	Maximum Allowable Increase (Micrograms per cubic meter.)
Particulate Matter:	
Annual Geometric Mean	19
Twenty-four hour maximum	37
Sulfur Dioxide:	
Annual Arithmetic Mean	20
Twenty-four hour maximum	91
Three hour maximum	512

Resources

The Monument contains the ruins of one of the largest pueblos built by the native Sinagua during the period 1100 to 1450 A.D. The pueblo consisted of 110 rooms and probably housed several hundred occupants. Within sight of Tuzigoot are the ruins of six other pueblos that give some indication of the concentration of population in the Verde Valley during this period.

The Tuzigoot ruins were thoroughly excavated and partially reconstructed in 1933 and 1934. Continuing stabilization gives visitors an excellent concept of the architectural style and the size of the rooms. The Visitor Center building and pueblo ruins are on the NPS list of classified structures.

The artifacts on display in the museum are part of the extensive collection found during the excavation. Burial ceramics as well as utilitarian pottery were found in abundance, with much of it excellently preserved. Tests conducted on sherds at the time of excavation show the burial ceramics (Painted bowls, jugs, ladles, etc.) were traded into Tuzigoot from other areas. Shell jewelry, parrot skeletons, and the trade ceramics are evidence the pueblo was a prosperous village and possibly located on a major prehistoric trade route. Some of the collection is curated at NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson.

While preservation of cultural resources was the impetus to create the Monument, the importance of the natural setting is recognized as an integral part in the life of prehistoric and historic peoples. The early residents were attracted to the natural resource communities in the riparian and marsh areas and adjacent uplands. The water, flora, and fauna resources created a productive environment for farming, gathering, and hunting. The geological formations, sculpted by erosion, provided the materials to build houses and support structures. Maintaining the natural environment is crucial to the cultural setting of the Monument.

The Verde Valley is located in the transition zone between the upper Sonoran life zone and the true Sonoran desert. Additional diversity in the flora and fauna results from the unique ecotype of Tavaschi Marsh and the riparian ecosystems of the Verde River.

The natural upland vegetation is semidesert bunch grasses, primarily black grama and burrograss, dominated by mesquite, creosote bush, false palo verde, saltbush, and yucca. The riparian vegetation is dominated by the tree species, primarily cottonwood, seep willow, desert willow and Arizona sycamore.

Tavaschi Marsh, in private ownership, but under the management of the Arizona Game and Fish Department, not only represents a unique ecotype within the Verde Valley but also represents one of the few marsh habitats within the State of Arizona. It occupies an area of about 35 acres and receives its water from several springs and

drainage from Pecks Lake. The Marsh supports a luxuriant growth of cattails (Typha sp.) often over six feet high. Willows and cottonwoods are found around the springs. The Marsh is the seasonal habitat and nesting ground for several species of waterfowl.

Within and immediately surrounding the Monument, one hundred and eighty species of birds have been noted. Only 23 percent are year-round residents; thus, the area is frequented by the many species of migrant bird populations, typical of the transition zone.

The mammal population consists of small rodents; i.e., rock squirrels, antelope squirrels, jackrabbits, cottontail rabbits, muskrats, Ord's kangaroo rat, and Botta's pocketgopher. The gray fox, bobcat, and coyote are the dominant carnivores. Mule deer and racoon also inhabit the area.

Reptiles are abundant. The most numerous are the banded gecko, Arizona bull snake, king snake, diamondback rattlesnake, red racer, and banded sand snake.

There are no species on the Federal endangered species list residing within the Monument.

Land Uses and Trends

The Verde Valley is experiencing substantial growth. Year-round and seasonal residents are moving here to take advantage of the excellent climate and the pleasant living conditions. Land values have escalated. Valley communities and Yavapai County are severely strained to meet the challenge.

Except for the 15-acre donation easement, the government owned land is surrounded on all sides by property owned by Phelps Dodge. East, north and northwest are the river bottoms which were used by the prehistoric Sinagua as fields. The foundation of the Sinagua culture was agriculture. These fields used by the Indians for farming are an integral part of the interpretation of Tuzigoot. These private lands have traditionally been leased for grazing and agricultural purposes. They have essentially maintained their prehistoric and historic integrity, adding much to the "atmosphere" and interpretation of Tuzigoot.

Recently Phelps Dodge Corporation and the Arizona Game and Fish Department signed an agreement which gives management control over much of the land to the State. The State is currently developing plans to restore the Marsh and allow public access for non-consumptive uses.

Abutting the government owned land on the west, is a 140-acre area of tailings waste from smelting operations at Clarkdale. Environmentally, the area has been destroyed.

Phelps Dodge Corporation has leveled the area, put in dikes, and periodically floods it to control dust. Years of flooding have not produced any substantial plant growth. The Phelps Dodge Corporation and Clarkdale have an agreement allowing the secondary effluent from the Clarkdale sewage treatment plant to be pumped onto the tailings. This organic waste water may eventually add sufficient nutrients to allow plant growth. The Phelps Dodge Development Corporation recently received approval from Yavapai County for a Planned Area Development (PAD) over much of their property. The proposed development encompasses 904 acres, much of it surrounding Peck's Lake, a cut off oxbow of the Verde River. The 904 acres also includes the copper tailings field. The proposal is to construct approximately 1,755 housing units with 30 acres proposed for commercial development. Slightly more than half of the homes would be single family units with the remaining units being patio homes and casitas. The tailings field will be covered with top soil and made into a golf course. Phelps Dodge has not yet filed a preliminary site plan for development.

The recent passage of Federal legislation aimed at expediting hazardous waste cleanup might have the effect of subjecting the Federal Government to some degree of liability in the event a real property interest were to be acquired in the tailings ponds and the ponds subsequently proved to be a health hazard. In order to avoid this potential liability, revision of the legislated boundary is planned. In 1988, an Amendment to the Master Plan was approved by the Regional Director. The Amendment excludes the tailings area and other lands lying west of the lands currently in federal ownership from the Monument boundary.

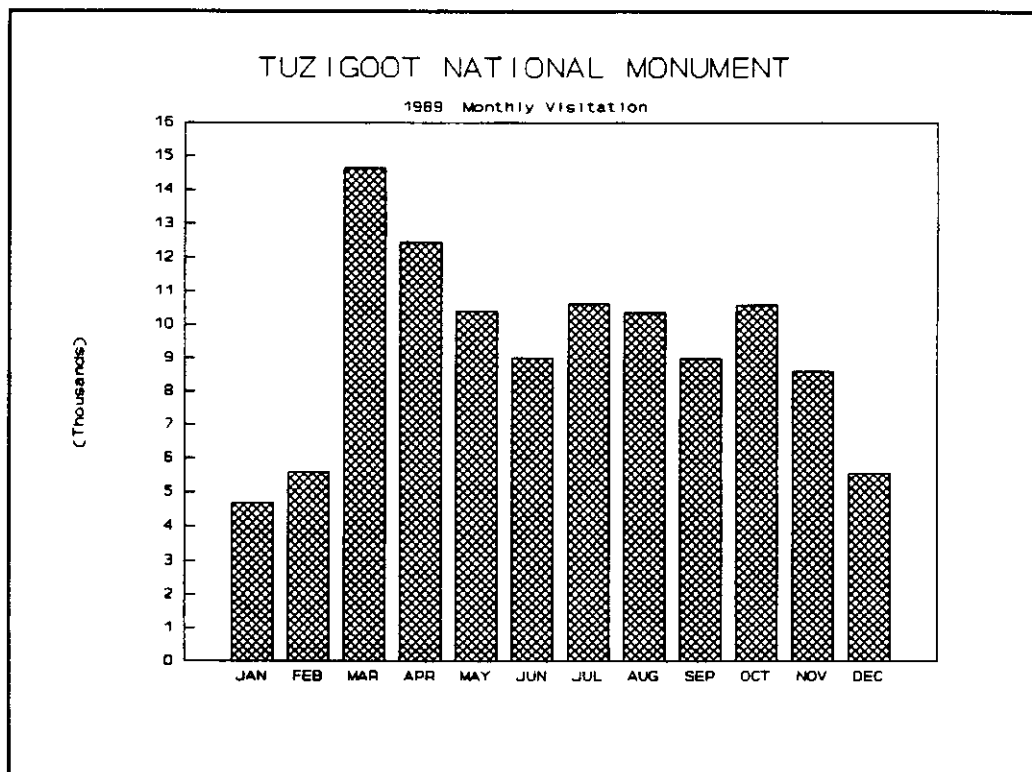
A nondedicated county road, predating the Monument's establishment, traverses the Monument, bisecting the Tuzigoot Ridge. The road is essentially unmaintained. This road is highly visible, contributes to resource protection problems, and traffic on it creates dust and noise which detract from visitor enjoyment of the area. A low-water crossing across the Verde River exists at the road's far end providing access to Dead Horse Ranch State Park. The road cannot be closed because it must remain open to provide access to private property and to Dead Horse Ranch State Park during flood conditions on the Verde River. Ideally, the county road should be obliterated. Until an all-weather access road is constructed, it is doubtful this could be accomplished.

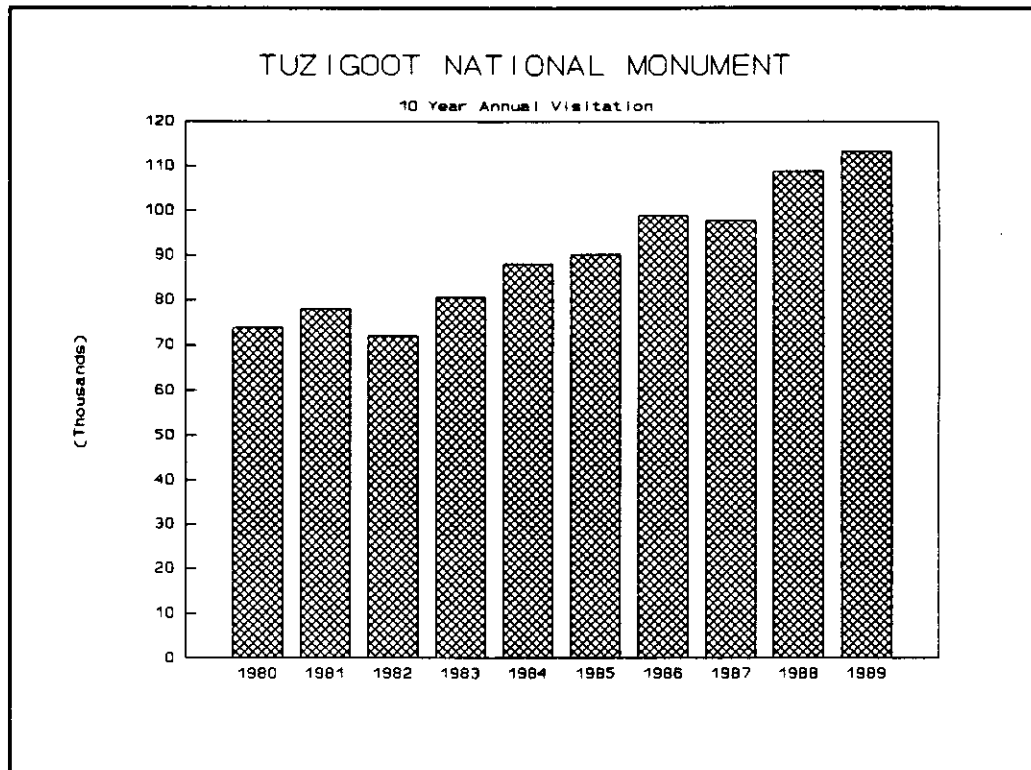
Mining for sand and gravel along Verde Valley rivers has been fairly prevalent. Approximately 1/2 mile downstream from the Monument, Valley Concrete and Materials has mined sand and gravel from the river. To date, the operation does not appear to have affected the Monument, but has created problems for downstream users. The Environmental Protection Agency currently has stopped all in river operations. Negotiations between the companies and EPA are in progress. The Verde River Greenway property owned by the State of Arizona and located within the legislated boundary, has not been entirely exempt from the mining. Periodically, through the years, material had been excavated and removed from the property. Since the purchase of the property by the State, this activity has ceased.

Two ditch companies have their ditch heads on the Verde River Greenway property. Two earthen check dams are pushed up from the river bed to create a sufficient pool for water to flow into the ditch. The ditches have been in existence for years and serve a large number of users. Questions are being asked from within the community if these practices are acceptable.

Visitor Use Analysis

Tourism is the dominant economic base for the area. Jerome, Sedona, Oak Creek Canyon, Fort Verde and Jerome State Parks, Tuzigoot, and Montezuma Castle are all popular tourist attractions. The Phoenix metropolitan area, with a population in excess of one million, is two hours drive to the south over Interstate I7. The Verde Valley has become a favorite "day's trip" for many. In 1989, Tuzigoot had 113,670 visitors.





Peak visitation at the monument begins in March and lasts through August with a slight decrease for the September and October period. December and January are traditionally the slowest months of the year. Weather plays a role in the visitation pattern as it alters destination points creating fluctuations in daily totals. Mondays are traditionally slower than the remainder of the week. Regional traffic is more evident on weekends and holidays. Daily visitation peaks between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. with late afternoon traffic slightly higher on weekends. This pattern is reflective of travel time from the major destination/departure points of Phoenix or Grand Canyon.

Visitors to the Monument stay about 50 minutes. Since the Monument is usually a side trip and not their principal destination point, they are usually pressed for time and are interested in only a brief stay. The origin of visitors to the area can be characterized as 5% local, 40% regional, 30% national, and 25% international.

Facility and Equipment Analysis

Nonhistoric roads and trails consist of 1.3 miles of paved road serving major visitor use facilities and employee residential areas; two paved parking lots; and .3 miles of concrete trails and sidewalks. Roads, trails and walks are generally in good to excellent condition.

Historic buildings on the list of classified structures include a 4,238 square-foot visitor center and a small garage (workshop). Non-historic buildings consist of an apartment building containing three, three bedroom units.

Most of the buildings are in good condition. The visitor center, comfort station, apartment building, and garage all have flat roofs and sometimes leak during wet weather.

The Monument's administrative offices and a regional visitor center are located in space leased by GSA from the Yavapai- Apache Tribe. Additionally, the Tribe owns a maintenance building and maintenance yard which is also leased by GSA for use by the Monument. The leased facilities are located about two miles from Montezuma Castle National Monument at the Middle Verde Intersection of Interstate Highway 17.

Utility systems include the Monument maintained water and sewer systems. One 50,000 gallon reservoir holds the water produced by a 140-foot well. The sewage system consists of a collection system, a large septic tank, and large leach field. The water and sewer systems are generally in good condition. Electric power is supplied by Arizona Public Service.

Individual buildings are heated with electricity and fuel oil. Individual buildings have their own fuel oil tanks.

The 88-room Tuzigoot pueblo ruin is of the Sinagua culture. The ruin is generally in fair to good condition and is being maintained in accordance with the standards detailed in NPS-28 and those outlined in the Tuzigoot Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan.

Equipment is jointly utilized between Tuzigoot and Montezuma Castle. Major equipment consists of a garden tractor with attachments, personal computers, and a radio system. Motor vehicles used in park operations are leased through General Services Administration.

Status of Planning

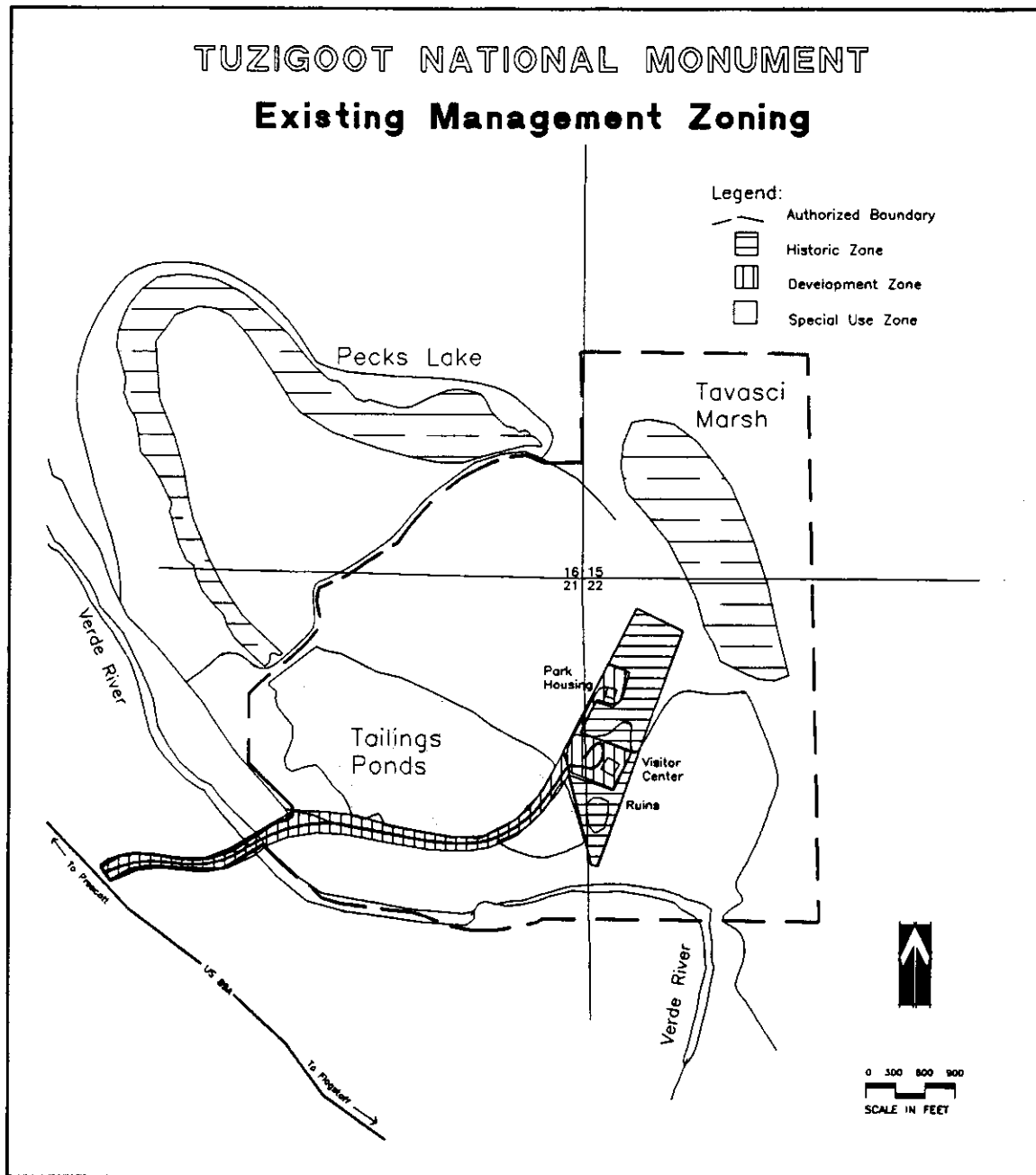
Plan	Preparer	Date Approved	Comment on Adequacy
General Management Plan	Park, DSC, SOAR	8/19/75	Generally adequate. The plan also includes Montezuma Castle NM. Some of the plan's major provisions have been implemented, e.g. expanding the boundary through legislation, leasing of the cultural center and a maintenance facility, etc.. The plan still serves to provide management direction. A 1988 amendment eliminated certain undesirable or marginal properties from the authorized boundary.
Natural/Cultural Resources Management Plan	Park	Revised and submitted for approval 4/90.	Document is updated on a yearly basis and provides the basis for resource management programs. It is adequate.
Land Protection Plan	Park, WRO	10/10/84	Plan is adequate, but does not reflect the Master Plan amendment.
Statement for Interpretation	Park	Submitted 11/2/89	Provides information on visitor use, trends, and interpretive data. A good source document for interpretive information. Updated annually.

An Interpretive Prospectus is currently being prepared in conjunction with other archeological parks in Arizona. The planning team has visited all the parks and is

currently drafting the plan.

IV. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

The Monument has been divided into three principal zones as illustrated on the Existing Management Zoning map.



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The management zones are:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Management Emphasis</u>
Historic	Preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings. The majority of the government owned land is classified in this zone.
Park Development	Provision and maintenance of park development to serve the needs of park management and visitors. This zone includes areas where park development and/or intensive use substantially alter the natural environment or the setting for historically significant resources. Roads, trails, buildings, and utility systems are the principle items classified in this zone.
Special Use	Uses carried out by other governmental agencies or private interests on lands within exterior park boundaries. NPS administrative control over the use of lands in this zone is either lacking or qualified in terms of permitting uses not covered in the three preceding zones. Lands classified in this zone for the Monument include all the privately owned properties within the legislated boundaries and the portion of the park entrance road for which the NPS has a right-of-way and Yavapai County has responsibility for maintenance.

V. MAJOR ISSUES

The Phelps Dodge Corporation inholdings, as detailed in the 1988 Master Plan Amendment, need to be acquired. The land addition is critical to the long term well being of the Monument.

The current authorized boundary includes lands that are no longer appropriate for acquisition or protection for Monument purposes. These include the tailings ponds and the Beaver Creek Land Company holdings. Legislation needs to be passed consistent with the 1988 Master Plan Amendment.

The 904-acre Planned Area Development proposed by Phelps Dodge Development Corporation could significantly impact the Monument. The visual impacts will be substantial and should be minimized as much as possible by vegetation screening and color selections. Other possible impacts could be more visitation, increased traffic on roads, an increase in vandalism, pets at large, etc. The park will need to work closely with the developer and county officials to try to minimize these impacts.

The agreement between Phelps Dodge Corporation and the Arizona Game and Fish Department (Appendix 1-4) giving management control of Tavaschi Marsh to the Game and Fish Department should help preserve the Marsh. However, once the Marsh is restored and opened to the public for bird watching, environmental education, and other non-consumptive public uses, it will be increasingly important that the park and the Game and Fish Department work cooperatively to develop an integrated plan of public use. The Arizona State Parks Department should also participate since access to the Marsh and to the Monument from the Verde River Greenway Trail System will undoubtedly be desirable. Additionally, access to the Marsh via the existing dirt road could significantly impact Dead Horse Ranch State Park and Tuzigoot National Monument. A coordinated planning effort is needed between the three agencies to address these concerns.

It is essential we develop a planned interpretive approach for Montezuma Castle, Montezuma Well, and Tuzigoot. These three areas all relate to the prehistoric Sinagua culture, yet there has been little attempt to integrate and coordinate the interpretive programs. Currently, an Interpretive Prospectus is being written which should address the major discrepancies and suggest solutions.

Since Tuzigoot has a complete archeological inventory, and interpretation will continue to focus on the same sites and objects now on exhibit, the primary cultural resource program needs are to maintain these objects and sites. In addition, collection and assessment of existing records and data is needed to provide background for management and interpretation of the archeology and history of the Monument. In this context, the major cultural resource issues are:

1. The Monument has a significant and very valuable collection of artifacts on display, which interpret both prehistoric and historic Native American cultures of the area. These are presently in exhibit cases that cannot be continuously monitored, and which could be easily burglarized. New security measures are required for their protection.
2. The fluctuation of temperature and humidity in the existing visitor center has real potential for harm to some unique artifacts made from organic material, and needs to be controlled by modification or replacement of the existing exhibit space.
3. In addition to the approximately 140 items at the Monument, the Western Archeological and Conservation Center stores over 5,000 artifacts from the Monument. Planning storage, treatment, and security of these objects requires a Collection Management Plan.
4. Since Tuzigoot was excavated by archeologists and amateurs prior to establishment of the Monument, there are probably some objects in private and institutional collections. The location and extent of the collections have never been determined; a survey and inventory of them would provide valuable data for future research and interpretation.
5. Site records, reference bibliography and interpretive context for the prehistoric and ethnographic resources of the Monument have been periodically revised, but need to be updated for ready use in interpretation, management and research.
6. An archeological overview and annotated bibliography were prepared in 1977; since then research on the Sinagua and Hohokam has been accomplished within the Monument and in nearby areas, which can add to interpretation. These should be incorporated in a revised bibliography.
7. Some historic research can contribute to management of the Monument's cultural resources. The last administrative history was written in 1965; documenting activities at the Monument since then in an Administrative History would provide general historical data for present and future managers.
8. An Historic Structure Preservation Guide should also be prepared for the museum and headquarters building and the tool storage house, following which a systematic program of structures maintenance should be carried out.
9. There is a continuous need to stabilize the sites on exhibit at Tuzigoot. Although the main ruin is in excellent preservation, its condition still requires periodic monitoring. It is important that a specialist in historic structure

maintenance inspect the ruins at regular intervals, prepare historic preservation guides, and establish a regular schedule for stabilization and repair.

The natural environment in this rich riparian area and adjacent uplands provided shelter and sustenance as well as an aesthetic setting for the Sinagua and Hohokam people. Because the geological forms and biotic components are integral features of the cultural resources, the Monument is dedicated to maintaining the landscape that attracted the early residents. To that end, it is essential to protect and preserve the ecological processes that created the cultural setting. Some human activities threaten the natural resources. These are briefly discussed below. The three most serious threats facing the Monument are:

1. Lack of basic resource data--There is an insufficient understanding of park ecosystems and threats to them, as noted in the previous section on natural resources baseline information. This makes it difficult to properly assess the condition of resources or identify threats. In a very real sense, this lack of data represents a threat of its own. It renders it difficult for the superintendent to make well reasoned decisions on how to properly manage the resources.
2. Adjacent land uses--Increasing development on adjacent and surrounding lands, i.e., mining, feral animals, woodcutting, highway, a bisecting dirt through-road, subdivisions and associated developments, water demands, pesticide and fertilizer use draining into water resources, and visual intrusions to the cultural and natural setting all result in direct and indirect impacts to the Monument resources.
3. Surface water diminution--Uncertain water rights, human-caused alterations in spring flows, and draining the Marsh affect water resources. Water quality from Peck's Lake is affected by pesticide and fertilizer uses on the golf course. The future uses of Peck's Lake and the Verde River are questionable regarding diversion, quality, etc.

While the road bisecting the Monument is not dedicated, the county has at times performed maintenance. The standard of maintenance is quite low and vehicles often have problems, especially in wet weather. The Monument needs to be supportive of the State Park's efforts to obtain an all weather access route which might then allow the existing road to be closed.

The Verde Valley Chamber of Commerce has established the promotion of tourism as their number one long-term goal. Additionally, they have had the State designate their office as a tourist information facility. This allows them to be listed on State publications and also requires they staff their office seven days a week. With the increased interest in tourism within the Verde Valley, the Monument staff must

-
- continue to be actively involved with the community to make sure the programs and views of the National Park Service are adequately communicated.

VI. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

A. Improve the quality of the visitor's experience:

...Acquire an adequate land base through acquisition or other means to interpret more fully the Monument and to help preserve the prehistoric and historic integrity of the surrounding lands.

...To provide a high-quality interpretive program based on the relationship between man and his environment as reflected in the ancient Sinaguan culture and its remains within the Monument.

...To relate and coordinate the interpretive story of Tuzigoot with the interpretive story at Montezuma Castle National Monument.

B. To minimize the impacts on the Monument created by development and/or use of lands surrounding the Monument:

...Work cooperatively with individuals, organizations, and government units on land use planning to maintain the environmental integrity of the Monument.

C. Monitor the condition of archaeological and natural resources and restrict public use, modify management practices and otherwise eliminate conditions having adverse effects on them:

...To retain, to the extent possible, the native vegetative community that existed historically when men first entered the Verde Valley.

...To stabilize the pueblo ruin to slow deterioration as much as is practical.

...To reduce the impacts caused by through traffic on the road bisecting the Monument.

D. To provide for visitor use facilities, management facilities, and programs necessary to meet the public needs and protect park resources.

LEGISLATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2544—July 25, 1939—41 Stat. 2548]

WHEREAS certain Government-owned lands in the State of Arizona have situated thereon historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest; and

WHEREAS it appears it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Tuzigoot National Monument:

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, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in the State of Arizona are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and set apart as the Tuzigoot National Monument:

GILA-SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 16 N., R. 3 E., beginning at a point in section 21, N. 83 degrees 51 minutes, E. 5032.4 feet of the W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner said section 21; thence N. 26 degrees, 55 minutes, E. 1950.5 feet; thence S. 63 degrees, 05 minutes, E. 594.5 feet; thence S. 19 degrees, 56 minutes, W. 2977.7 feet; thence W. 70.0 feet; thence N. 13 degrees, 52 minutes, W. 1369.1 feet to the place of beginning containing approximately 42.665 acres.

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 25, 1916 (c. 408, 39 Stat. 335; U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary 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 25th day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

TITLE II--ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

ACQUISITION CEILING

Sec. 201. The limitations on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within certain units of the National Park System are amended as follows:

- (1) Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida: Section 8 of the Act of October 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1255), is amended by changing "\$110,000,000" to "\$150,000,000". 16 USC 602m.
- (2) Buffalo National River, Arkansas: Section 7 of the Act of March 1, 1972 (88 Stat. 44), is amended by changing "\$30,071,500" to "\$30,915,000". 16 USC 460m-14.
- (3) Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia: Section 10 of the Act of October 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 1068), is amended by changing "\$10,500,000" to "\$28,500,000". 16 USC 459i-9.

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 202. Section 13 of the Act of August 22, 1972 (88 Stat. 612), is amended by changing "\$18,502,000" to "\$47,502,000". 16 USC 460m-12.

TITLE III--BOUNDARY CHANGES

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES

Sec. 301. The boundaries of the following units of the National Park System are revised as follows, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not exceed the amounts specified in the following paragraphs for acquisitions of lands and interests in lands within areas added by reason of such revisions: Appropriation authorizations.

(18)(A) Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately seven hundred and ninety-one acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Master Proposal, Tuzigoot National Monument", numbered 378-30,000D, and dated January 1973: \$1,350,000.

(B) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange or otherwise and subject to such terms, reservations, conditions applied to the acquired lands as he may deem satisfactory, the lands and interests in lands that are included within the boundaries of the Tuzigoot National Monument as revised by this paragraph. When so acquired, they shall be administered in accordance with provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535). Land acquisitions. Administration. 16 USC 1 et seq.

(C) In exercising his authority to acquire such lands and interests in lands by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the national monument and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Arizona. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Property conveyance.

APPENDIX I-2

MASTER PLAN AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT TO THE
MASTER PLAN
FOR
TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

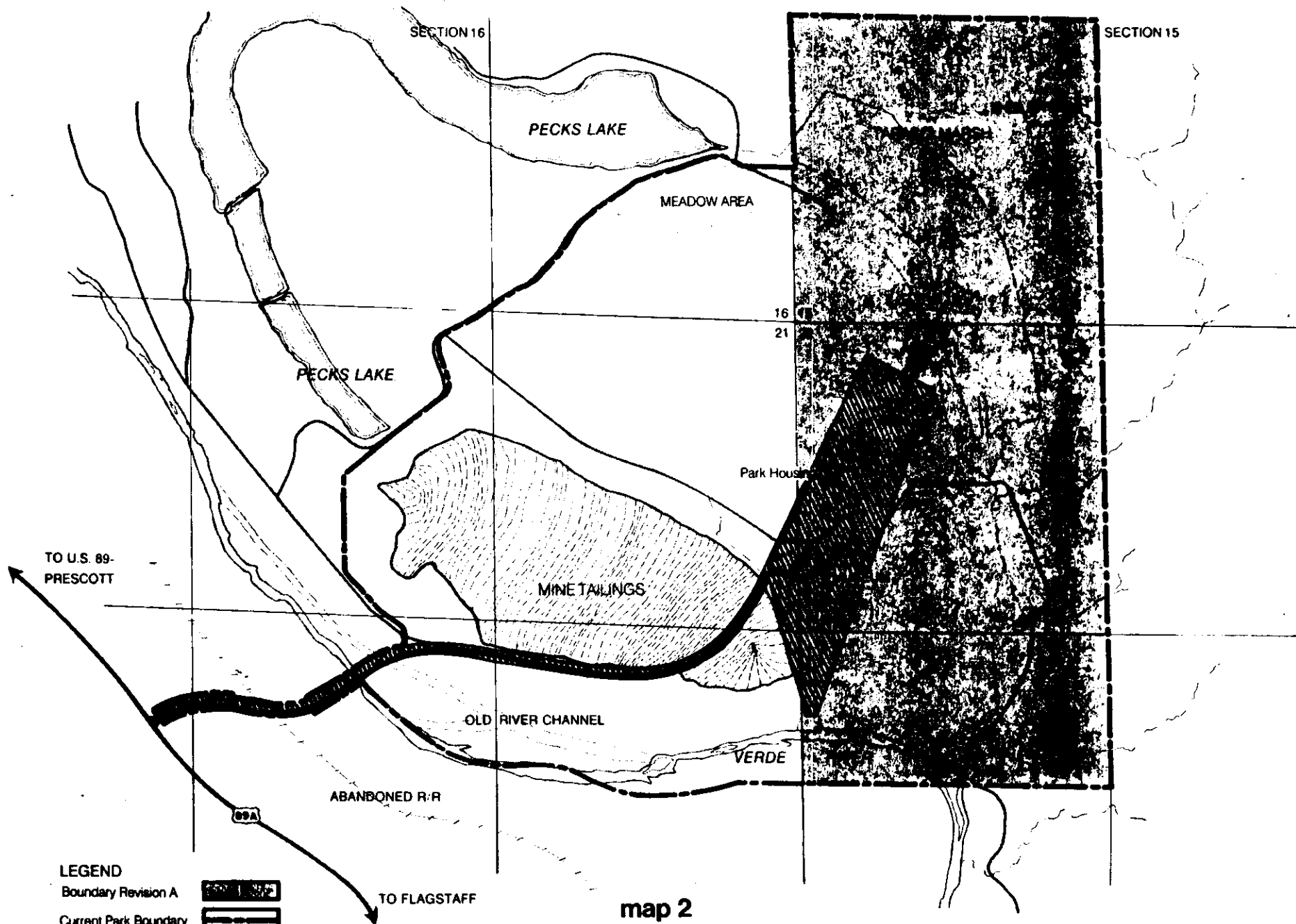
November, 1987

The Master Plan for Tuzigoot National Monument, approved August 19, 1975, is hereby amended. The attached Map 2. Boundary Revision A. identifies the monument's proposed revised exterior boundary.

RECOMMENDED: Glen E. Anderson 12/16/87
Superintendent, Tuzigoot N.M. Date

CONCURRED: James O. Harvey 12/16/87
General Superintendent, SOAR Date

APPROVED: Stanley L. Albright 1/21/88
Regional Director, Western Region Date



BOUNDARY REVISION A
Tuzigoot National Monument

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

FOR REVISION OF THE

MASTER PLAN

FOR

TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

The National Park Service proposes to revise sections of the Master Plan for Tuzigoot National Monument relating to the proposed unit boundary, and to recommend legislation to change the unit's authorized boundary. The proposed revision would delete from the proposed boundary certain private lands no longer considered necessary or appropriate for inclusion as part of the unit. Boundary revision requires action by Congress.

An environmental assessment was prepared in February, 1967, analyzing three boundary options for Tuzigoot National Monument. Reconsideration of the proposed unit boundary was considered to be necessary to respond to alterations in land and institutional conditions since completion of the master plan in 1975.

The public comment period lasted 30 days. Two letters were received during the comment period. One individual indicated concern that any reduction of the proposed boundary area would permit development to encroach and thereby degrade the monument's historic scene. The other letter, representing the views of the National Parks and Conservation Association, indicated that the preferred alternative appropriately included key areas of environmental significance to the north, east, and south of the ruins, and expressed support for that alternative.

The proposed revision of the boundary will not physically affect the monument but will increase the probability of land disturbance and development in closer proximity to the ruins than might occur under the existing authorized boundary. However, such land disturbance and development as may occur will not affect significant identified natural or cultural resources and will not significantly affect the historic scene of the monument.

No additional environmental compliance steps are necessary prior to approval of the Master Plan Amendment and submission of proposed legislation to Congress.

Based on review of the environmental assessment, the National Park Service concludes that the plan amendment does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, and consequently an environmental impact statement need not be prepared.

Recommended: W. E. Henderson 12/16/87
Superintendent, Tuzigoot N.M. Date

Recommended: James E. Harvey 12/16/87
General Superintendent, SOAR Date

Approved: Stanley T. Albright 1/21/88
Regional Director, Western Region Date

TAVASCI MARSH PRESERVATION

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

STATE OF ARIZONA

AND

PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION

AGREEMENT AND AMENDMENT OF AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT AND AMENDMENT OF AGREEMENT ("This Agreement") is made and entered into on the 15th day of January, 1990 between the STATE OF ARIZONA, acting herein by and through the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, hereinafter referred to as the "Commission", and PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION, hereinafter referred to as "Phelps Dodge".

WHEREAS, the Commission and Phelps Dodge have heretofore entered that Agreement dated April 24, 1951 relating to Show Low Lake and surrounding lands, which Agreement is recorded in Book 5, Pages 517-519, in the records of Navajo County, Arizona and has been amended by the following:

1. Supplemental Agreement dated August 18, 1955;
2. Supplemental Indenture dated October 11, 1963,
recorded in Docket 290, Pages 385-387;

hereinafter referred to collectively as the "1951 Agreement";

WHEREAS, uncertainties have been raised regarding some provisions of the 1951 Agreement which the Commission and Phelps Dodge desire to resolve by amending the 1951 Agreement and entering This Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Commission and Phelps Dodge desire to cooperate in the management of Show Low Lake, a riparian area near Tuzigoot National Monument known as Tavaszi Marsh and another riparian area on the Verde River upstream from Tavaszi Marsh known

as Packard Ranch and to cooperate in conservation programs and quality real estate developments at Show Low Lake and Verde Valley Ranch.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants and conditions hereinafter set forth, it is mutually agreed as follows:

I. Show Low Lake

1.1 Upon execution of This Agreement, Phelps Dodge shall convey to the Commission as a gift for fish, wildlife, public recreational and related purposes that tract of land consisting of approximately eight (8.0) acres situated on the shore of Show Low Lake in Navajo County, Arizona described as follows and shown on the plat (not to scale) attached hereto as Exhibit A (referred to hereinafter as "Donated Lands"):

Being a portion of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 9 North, Range 22 East, G.&S.R.B.&M., Navajo County, Arizona, more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the west Quarter Corner of said Section 10; THENCE S89 degrees 33'27"E, 495.00 feet to a point marking the centerline and beginning of a 60.00 foot wide highway easement described in Docket 312, Page 959; THENCE N36 degrees 41'05"W, along said centerline, 87.87 feet to a point marking the beginning of a tangent curve, having a radius of 302.92 feet to the right; THENCE northwesterly, continuing along said centerline and along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 22 degrees 24'26", having an arc distance of 118.47 feet; THENCE N14 degrees 16'39"W, continuing along said centerline, 28.00 feet; THENCE N75 degrees 43'21"E, 20.00 feet to the easterly edge of pavement in the aforementioned easement, said point also marking the POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE along said easterly edge of pavement the following courses and distances:

N14 degrees 16'39"W, 211.00 feet to a point marking the beginning of a tangent curve, having a radius of 801.02 feet to the right; THENCE northerly, along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 08 degrees 21'35", having an arc distance of 116.87 feet; THENCE N05 degrees 55'04"W, 562.22 feet; THENCE, leaving said edge of pavement, N89 degrees 14'52"E, 304 feet, more or less to a point at the elevation of 6535 feet (based on the elevation of the northwest corner of said Section 10 being 6561 feet as shown on the Show Low South Quadrangle, mapped, edited, and published by the U.S.G.S. and dated 1977); THENCE S14 degrees 07'59"E, 121.63 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S25 degrees 23'45"E, 109.59 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S33 degrees 09'48"E, 120.65 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S34 degrees 52'31"E, 120.67 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S35 degrees 08'55"E, 119.85 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S38 degrees 11'27"E, 95.43 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S38 degrees 34'30"E, 64.01 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S66 degrees 18'40"W, 604 feet, more or less, to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

The said conveyance shall be by quitclaim deed in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B. The Commission and Phelps Dodge agree that the following conditions shall apply to the Donated Lands:

A. The conveyance to the Commission shall reserve to Phelps Dodge an easement over the north three hundred fifty (350) feet of the Donated Lands on which Phelps Dodge, its affiliates, successors or assigns may construct any improvements needed to meet dam safety requirements.

B. The Commission shall prohibit vehicular traffic between the high and low water level of the lake within the Donated Lands except for boat launching and emergency purposes.

C. The Commission shall maintain the Donated Lands in a clean and orderly condition and all facilities will be constructed and operated in a way which will comply with all laws and regulations and will not cause water pollution or unsightly or odoriferous conditions.

D. The Commission shall design and construct any facilities on the Donated Lands in a manner consistent with public park purposes and to maintain attractive appearances conforming to the overall quality of the lake area. The Commission shall consult with Phelps Dodge with regard to the architecture and location of any facilities to be constructed on the Donated Lands and shall comply with reasonable requests of Phelps Dodge with respect to such architecture and location to the extent that funds are available to comply with such requests.

1.2 The use, development and management of Show Low Lake and the shore of Show Low Lake extending from the low water mark to twenty (20) feet horizontally away from Show Low Lake from the top of the spillway elevation (being at elevation 6,570 feet) ("Show Low Lake and Lands") shall be subject to the following

conditions:

A. The Commission and the general public shall have access from Show Low Lake Road and Kiewatt Lane to Show Low Lake dam (except during spillway overflows) and to the Donated Lands.

B. The Commission and the general public shall have access from the Donated Lands and Show Low Lake dam to, and the right to use, the entire water body of Show Low Lake subject only to restrictions necessary for safety and maintenance and operation of the dam, spillway and pumping facilities.

C. The general public shall have an easement from the Donated Lands and Show Low Lake dam around the entire shore of Show Low Lake extending from the low water mark to 20 feet horizontally away from Show Low Lake from the top of the spillway elevation (being at elevation 6,570 feet) (the "Shoreline Easement"). The Shoreline Easement will be for public non-vehicular use with no camping or fires permitted and without limiting Phelps Dodge's rights to place and maintain private improvements within the Shoreline Easement which do not prevent public use of the Shoreline Easement. Such improvements may include boat docks for homeowners associations and for lodging facilities but shall not include boat docks for individual residences.

D. The Shoreline Easement shall be attached to and run with the land within the Shoreline Easement. No land within the Shoreline Easement may be conveyed without the conveyance expressly excepting the Shoreline Easement.

E. The Commission shall have the right to manage the waters of Show Low Lake for fish, wildlife and recreation purposes including vegetation programs, stocking and studies, law enforcement, and management of other aquatic wildlife associated with Show Low Lake. Phelps Dodge and the Commission shall each have the right and shall cooperate to enhance the fishery and the waters of Show Low Lake.

F. The parties hereto agree that this Section 1.2 of this Agreement shall remain in effect and run with the land. Phelps Dodge agrees that any conveyance of Show Low Lake and Lands or parts thereof shall be subject and make reference to This Agreement. TC
105

1.3 Sub-paragraph (3)(d) is hereby deleted from the 1951 Agreement and said Sub-paragraph (3)(d) shall be of no further force and effect. Except with respect to the deletion of the said Sub-paragraph (3)(d), all other provisions of the 1951 Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

1.4 Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to interfere with any rights of record affecting Show Low Lake and

Lands or with the rights of Phelps Dodge, its subsidiaries, affiliates and successors to use, manage, maintain and rehabilitate Show Low Lake and Lands, and to use, manage, maintain, repair, modify or replace Show Low Lake dam and appurtenances, for the supply of water for mining, metallurgical and related purposes.

II. Verde Valley Riparian Areas

2.1 The Commission and Phelps Dodge hereby agree to cooperatively manage that land located in Sections 15 and 22, Township 16 North, Range 3 East, Yavapai County, Arizona, shown on the plat (not to scale) attached hereto as Exhibit C (referred to hereinafter as the "Tavasci Marsh Land") and that land in Sections 7 and 8, Township 17 North, Range 3 East, Yavapai County, Arizona, shown on the plat (not to scale) attached hereto as Exhibit D (referred to hereinafter as "Packard Ranch Lands") (said Tavasci Marsh Lands and Packard Ranch Lands being referred to hereinafter collectively as the "Riparian Areas") upon the following terms and conditions:

A. Except as specifically provided for hereinafter, Phelps Dodge will not construct or allow the construction of any structures within the Riparian Areas without the consent of the Commission.

B. This Section 2.1 of This Agreement shall remain in effect and run with the Riparian Areas unless and until any portion of the Riparian Areas is conveyed to one of the following federal or state governmental agencies

(or their successors) at which time the rights of the Commission under this Section 2.1 shall be transferred to the grantee with respect to the conveyed portion:

National Park Service

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Forest Service

Arizona Game and Fish Department

Arizona State Land Department

Arizona State Parks Board

In the event any of the Riparian Areas or portions thereof are conveyed to a recognized national conservation organization, this Section 2.1 of this Agreement shall terminate with respect to such conveyed portion and such conveyance shall provide that (1) such conservation organization shall elect either to manage and use such conveyed lands only for marsh, riparian habitat and wildlife purposes or to allow the Commission to manage the said conveyed lands for the same purposes while such conveyed lands are owned by the conservation organization and (2) the conservation organization may convey the said lands only to one of

the federal or state governmental agencies listed above in this Paragraph B. Phelps Dodge may reserve from any such conveyance to one of the listed federal or state agencies or conservation organizations the rights provided to Phelps Dodge under Paragraphs E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L of this Section 2.1. In the event that any of the Riparian Areas or portions thereof are conveyed to a party other than one of the federal or state agencies listed above or other than a recognized national conservation organization, the parties hereto agree that any such conveyance shall be subject to and make specific reference to this Agreement.

C. Grazing on the Packard Ranch Land and Tavaschi Marsh Land may continue, under specific guidelines established by the Commission, until such time as wildlife habitat improvement plans are developed and implemented except that Phelps Dodge will terminate the existing grazing lease, in accordance with the provisions of that grazing lease, on that portion of the Tavaschi Marsh Land which lies north of the Tuzigoot Road designated on Exhibit C hereto. The Commission will erect and maintain the fences around the Riparian Areas to exclude livestock and not the public, when the grazing leases are terminated.

D. The Commission may restore the wetland character of the Riparian Areas and carry out habitat improvement and modification by vegetation control, drainage modifications and transplantation of species which are not designated or proposed for designation at the time of transplantation in any legally protected category which could cause significant interference with Phelps Dodge's present or future use of other lands.

E. Phelps Dodge shall have the first right to use water from Shea Springs situated north of the Tavaschi Marsh Land as long as the supply to the Tavaschi Marsh Land (which may include Phelps Dodge providing supplemental water of equivalent quality from other sources) is not significantly less than would be supplied under natural conditions from Shea Springs.

F. Phelps Dodge will have the right to maintain, and Phelps Dodge and the public shall have the right to use, existing roads and paths through the Riparian Areas. Existing roads and paths may be eliminated only with the approval of Phelps Dodge and pursuant to applicable law. The Commission and the public shall have a nonexclusive easement at locations designated by Phelps Dodge entering the Southwest Quarter of Section 15 and the Northwest Quarter of Section 22 from the Southeast Quarter of Section 16, Township 16 North,

Range 3 East.

G. The main ditch to the Verde River from Pecks Lake along the west side of the Tavaschi Marsh Land shown on Exhibit C hereto may be maintained, improved and used by Phelps Dodge for drainage control of Pecks Lake.

H. Phelps Dodge will have the right of ingress and egress through the Riparian Areas to areas within the Riparian Areas which are not subject to this Agreement and to areas outside the Riparian Areas along existing routes and other routes to be selected by Phelps Dodge in consultation with the Commission within the corridors designated as "Future Access Corridors" on Exhibits C and D hereto.

I. Upon approval and issuance of the necessary permits by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality ("ADEQ"), Phelps Dodge will have the right to utilize a portion of the Tavaschi Marsh Land, not to exceed 15 acres, for outflow facilities and the development of enhanced and constructed wetlands. The location of such facilities will be selected in consultation with the Commission in the northernmost portion of the Tavaschi Marsh Land subject to ADEQ compliance requirements.

J. The Commission and Phelps Dodge will cooperate in the development of appropriate paths and observation

stations through the Riparian Areas for the public. The Commission will bear the cost and consult with Phelps Dodge in selecting the locations of the paths and observation stations.

K. It is understood that natural and diverted storm water flows will pass over the Riparian Areas, provided that the Commission may review and make recommendations to Phelps Dodge on the locations and nature of any storm water diversion facilities, and provided further that the Commission and Phelps Dodge shall cooperate to minimize storm damage potential from diverted storm water flows.

L. Phelps Dodge shall have the right to construct utility facilities over the Riparian Areas at locations determined by Phelps Dodge in consultation with the Commission except that no utility facilities shall be constructed within the portion of the Tavaschi Marsh Lands lying within the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 22 or lying within the Southwest Quarter of Section 15 except as needed to service the facilities provided for in Paragraph I of this Section 2.1.

M. The Commission may prohibit and enforce the prohibition against the cutting of trees within the Riparian Areas.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused This Agreement to be executed as of the date first written above.

ATTEST:

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH
COMMISSION

Dani S. Shoultz
Secretary and Director

By Francis W. Werner
Chairman

Approved as to form:

APKER, APKER, HAGGARD &
KURTZ, P.C.

PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION

By Admiral

Its Vice President & General Manager

JCH 1/4/90

STATE OF ARIZONA)
)ss.
County of Maricopa)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me
this 10th day of January, 1990 by Dani S. Shoultz & Francis W. Werner acting by
and through the Arizona Game and Fish Commission.

Marcia E. Katterer
Notary Public

My Commission expires:

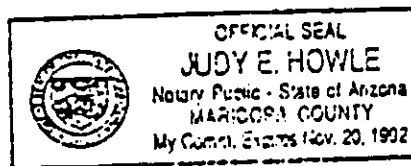
March 3, 1991

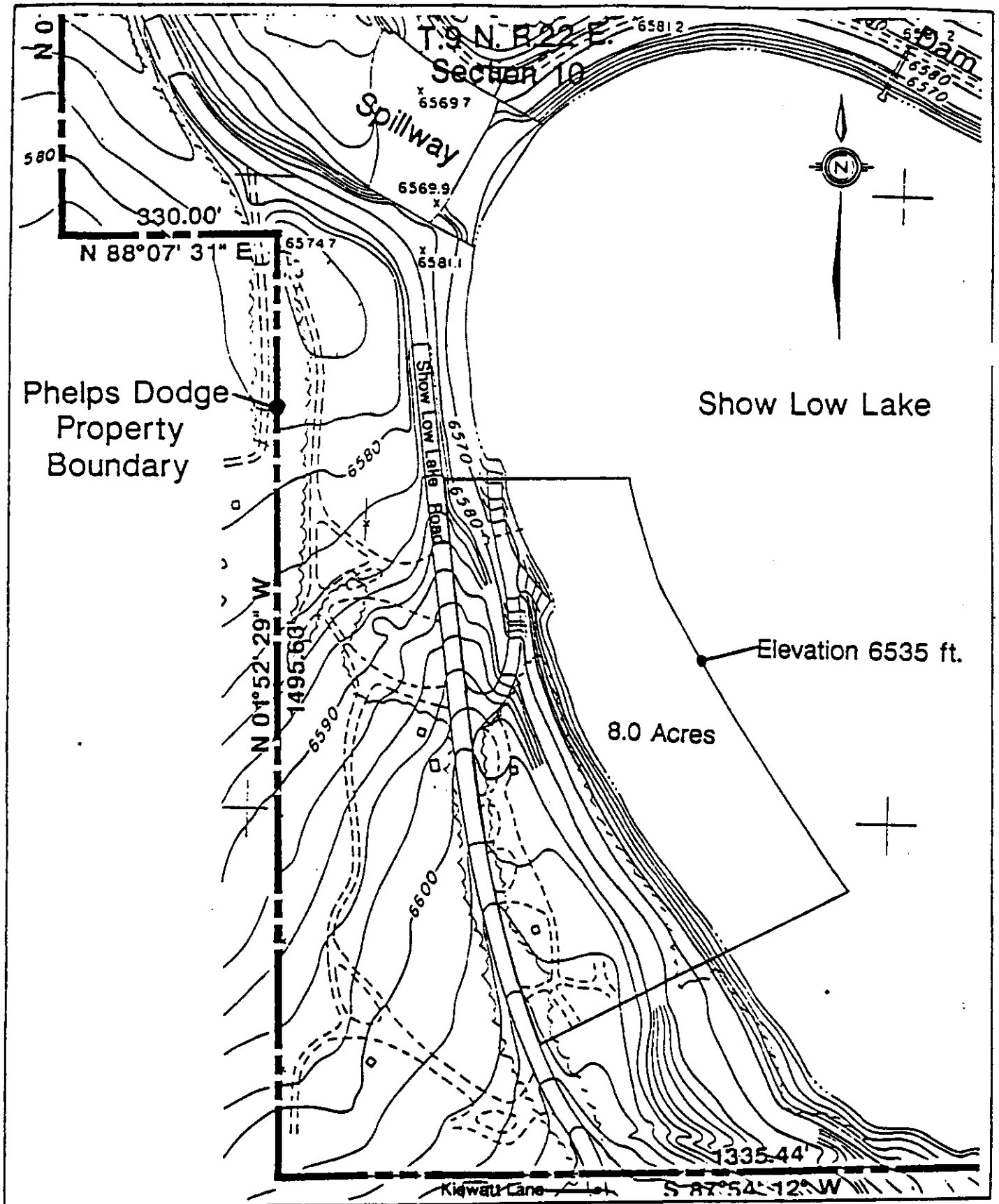
STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
County of Maricopa)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me
this 15th day of January, 1990 by A. E. Himebaugh
Vice Pres. & Gen. Manager of Phelps Dodge Corporation on behalf of the
Corporation.

Judy E. Howle
Notary Public

My Commission expires:





Donated Lands

EXHIBIT A

Not to scale

This Deed is exempt from the requirements of A.R.S. § 42-1612 by A.R.S. § 42-1614.A.3.

QUIT CLAIM DEED AND RIGHT OF WAY

PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION, a New York corporation, ("Grantor") for valuable consideration, quit claims to the STATE OF ARIZONA acting herein by and through the ARIZONA GAME AND FISH COMMISSION ("Grantee") the following described real estate situated in Section Ten (10), Township Nine (9) North, Range Twenty-two (22) East G&SRB&M, Navajo County, Arizona:

Being a portion of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 9 North, Range 22 East, G.&S.R.B.&M., Navajo County, Arizona, more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the west Quarter Corner of said Section 10; THENCE S89 degrees 33'27"E, 495.00 feet to a point marking the centerline and beginning of a 60.00 foot wide highway easement described in Docket 312, Page 959; THENCE N36 degrees 41'05"W, along said centerline, 87.87 feet to a point marking the beginning of a tangent curve, having a radius of 302.92 feet to the right; THENCE northwesterly, continuing along said centerline and along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 22 degrees 24'26", having an arc distance of 118.47 feet; THENCE N14 degrees 16'39"W, continuing along said centerline, 28.00 feet; THENCE N75 degrees 43'21"E, 20.00 feet to the easterly edge of pavement in the aforementioned easement, said point also marking the POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE along said easterly edge of pavement the following courses and distances:

N14 degrees 16'39"W, 211.00 feet to a point marking the beginning of a tangent curve, having a radius of 801.02 feet to the right; THENCE northerly, along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 08 degrees 21'35", having an arc distance of 116.87 feet; THENCE N05 degrees 55'04"W, 562.22

feet; THENCE, leaving said edge of pavement, N89 degrees 14'52"E, 304 feet, more or less to a point at the elevation of 6535 feet (based on the elevation of the northwest corner of said Section 10 being 6561 feet as shown on the Show Low South Quadrangle, mapped, edited, and published by the U.S.G.S. and dated 1977); THENCE S14 degrees 07'59"E, 121.63 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S25 degrees 23'45"E, 109.59 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S33 degrees 09'48"E, 120.65 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S34 degrees 52'31"E, 120.67 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S35 degrees 08'55"E, 119.85 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S38 degrees 11'27"E, 95.43 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S38 degrees 34'30"E, 64.01 feet, more or less, to a point at said elevation of 6535 feet; THENCE S66 degrees 18'40"W, 604 feet, more or less, to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

(the "Granted Lands") together with a nonexclusive right of way over lands owned by Grantor to the Granted Lands for vehicular travel by the employees of Grantee and the general public from Showlow Lake Road and Kiewatt Lane, the said grant of the Granted Lands and easement being for fish, wildlife and public recreation purposes only.

RESERVING AND EXCEPTING to the Grantor, its affiliates, successors and assigns, the following rights:

1. A nonexclusive right of way through the Granted Lands for road and public and private utilities to other lands owned by Grantor;

2. An easement over the north three hundred fifty (350) feet of the Granted Lands on which to construct any improvements needed to meet safety requirements of the Showlow Lake dam and for the area needed for any such construction operations.

3. The right to the reversion of title to the Granted Lands in the event the Granted Lands are used for purposes other than fish, wildlife and public recreation.

SUBJECT TO:

1. That Lease dated April 13, 1981 between Phelps Dodge Corporation as Lessor and Navajo County as Lessee, recorded in Docket 624, Page 930, Official Records of Navajo County, Arizona.

2. That Easement Deed dated February 7, 1986 between Phelps Dodge Corporation as Grantor and Phelps Dodge Morenci, Inc. as Grantee, recorded in Docket 812, Page 837, Official Records of Navajo County, Arizona.

3. Any prior easements existing upon the Granted Lands.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the Granted Lands and right of way unto Grantee and its successors, until its use of said Granted Lands be abandoned or until such time as it may forfeit its title to Grantor by using the Granted Lands for purposes other than fish, wildlife and public recreation, at which time all rights hereunder shall revert to Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor has caused these presents to be executed by its duly authorized officer this _____ day of January, 1990.

Approved as to form:

APKER, APKER, HAGGARD &
KURTZ, P.C.

PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION

By _____

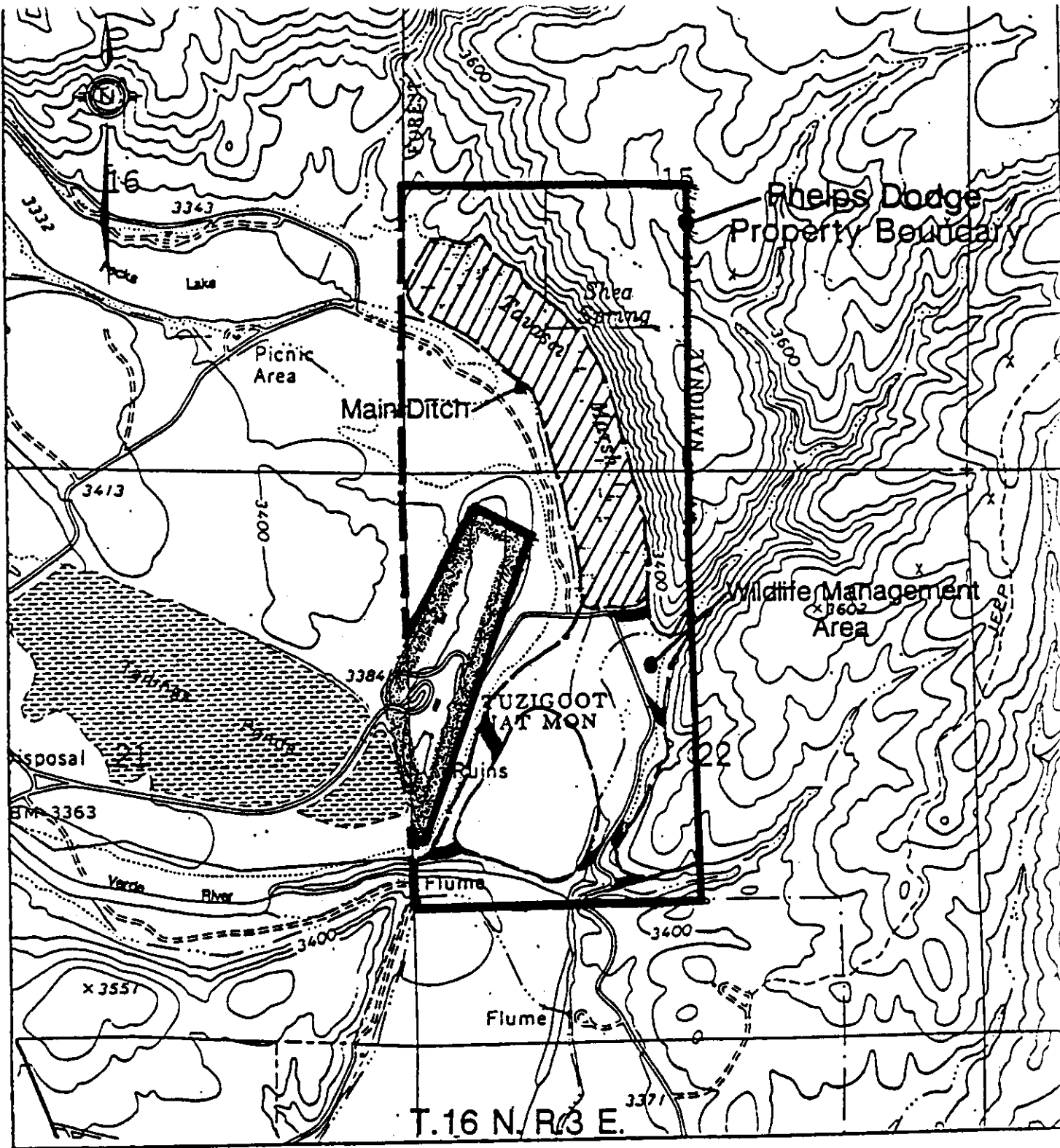
Its _____

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
County of Maricopa)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me
this _____ day of January, 1990, by _____,
_____ of Phelps Dodge Corporation, a New York
corporation, on behalf of said Corporation.

Notary Public

My Commission expires:



Wildlife Management Area

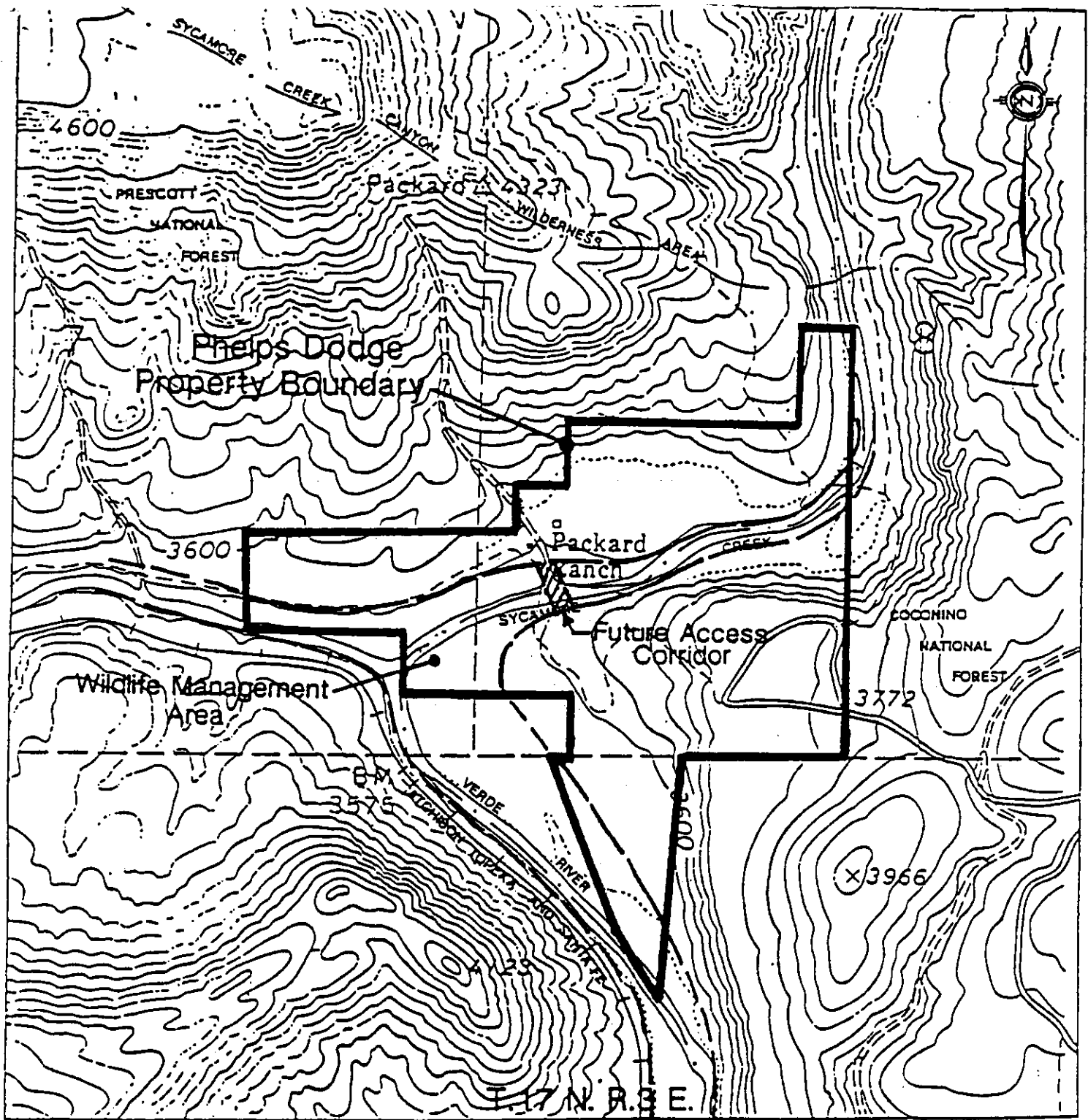
TAVASCI MARSH

 Non-grazing Area

 Future Access Corridor

Exhibit C





Wildlife Management Area

PACKARD RANCH

Exhibit D



OUTLINE OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS
TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

OUTLINE OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS
TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

Recommended: *Glen E. Henderson* 10/26/90
Superintendent, Tuzigoot National Monument Date

Concurred: *D. Cunningham* 11-5-90
General Superintendent, Southern Arizona Group Date

Approved: *Lew Albert* 12/21/90
Regional Director, Western Region Date
ACTING

OUTLINE OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

Priority Number	Issues	Task	10-237 10-238	Responsible Office
1	MP	Redesign Roofs on Residences	134	WRO
2	MP	Design Maintenance Building	101	DSC
3	RMP	Natural and Cultural Resource Inventories and Studies	---	Park/WRO

TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

Project	Planning/Design/Study/Needs
Redesign Roofs on Residences	The triplex at Tuzigoot is a flat roofed structure. The existing gravel covered built up roof was installed in 1965. It is now failing. Leaks into the residences are occurring on a regular basis. Replacement plans need to consider designing a new roof system with adequate slope to remove water from the roof surface.
Design Maintenance Building	There is currently no maintenance facility at Tuzigoot. An historic building, a small garage, is used to store minor supplies and a few hand tools. Everything else required for maintenance must be brought from Montezuma Castle. A small maintenance facility is needed to store equipment, supplies, and to provide a place for employees to work inside on maintenance projects.
Natural and Cultural Resources Inventories and Studies	Basic information on both cultural and natural resources is seriously lacking. Inventories and studies are needed on water resources, vegetation, birds, mammals, invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles. Cultural resource studies are needed to provide management with information necessary to protect these resources. Studies are needed to 1) analyze records and objects from the site which are associated with the 1930's excavation and subsequent stabilization efforts; 2) historic and prehistoric structures preservation guides; and 3) an updated administrative history.

