

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

Statement for Management

Theodore Roosevelt National Park

June 1985



Definition

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

Recommended by:

Harvey D. Wickmore
Superintendent, Theodore Roosevelt
National Park

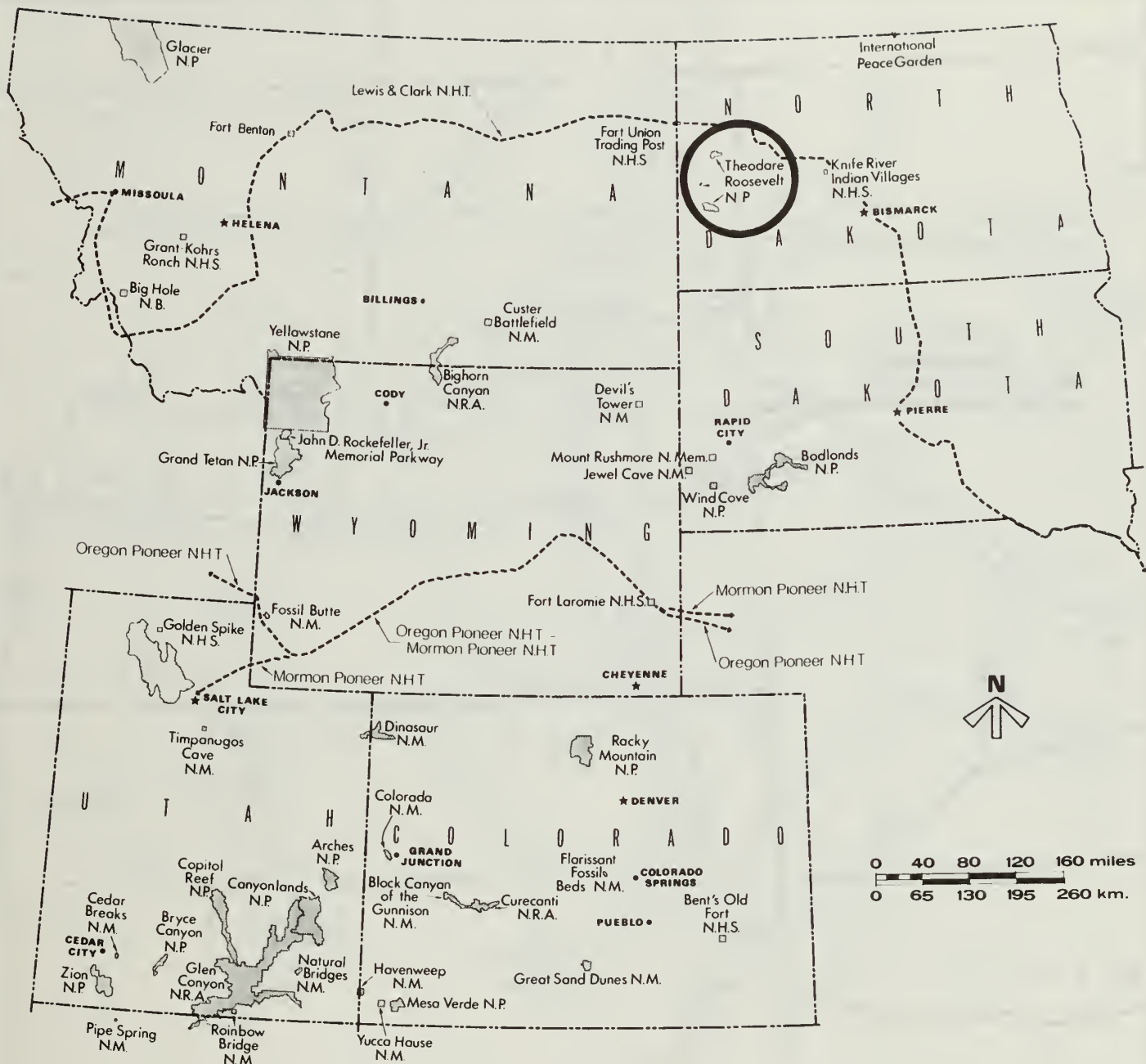
5-21-85
Date

Approval:

Acting

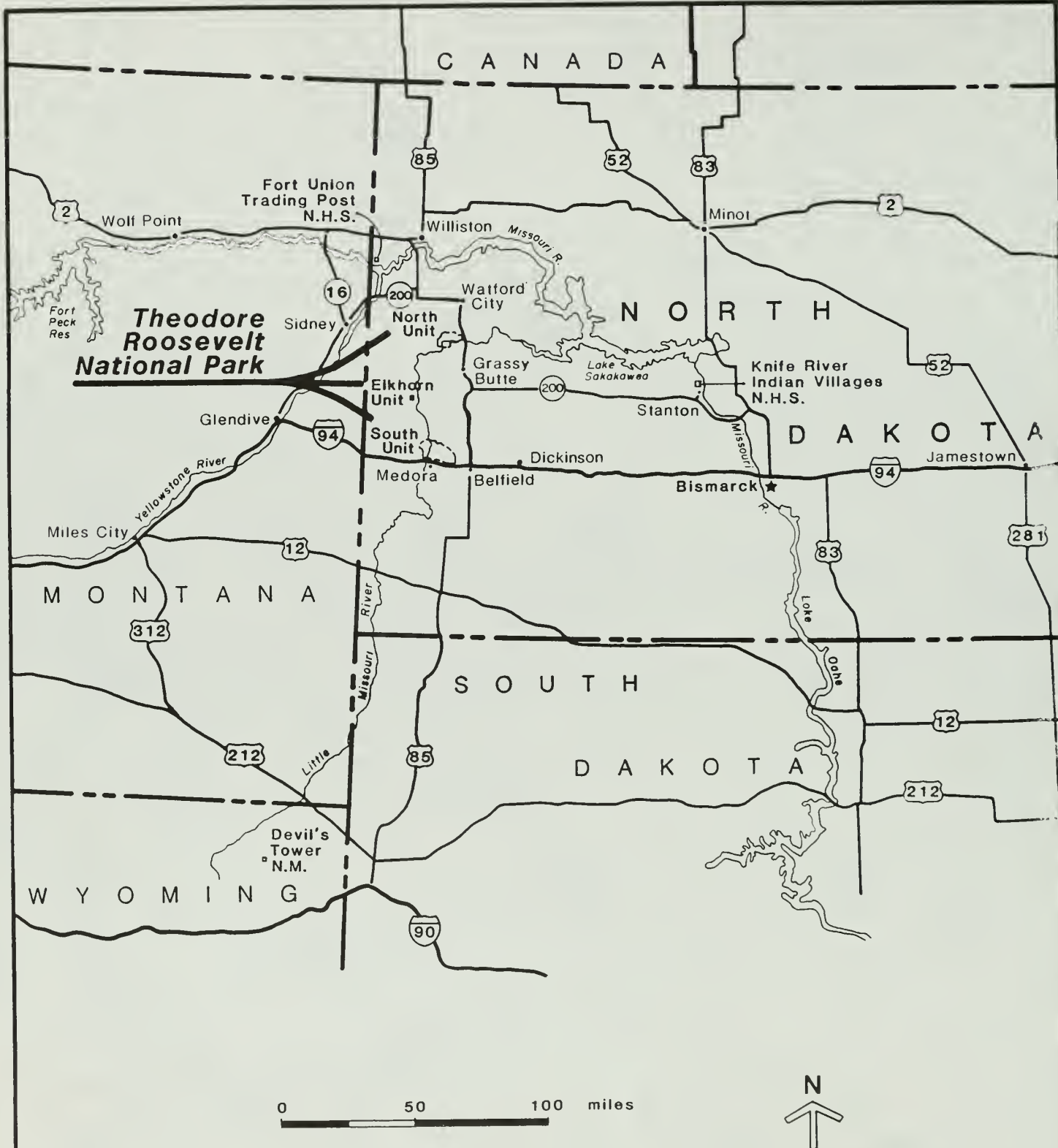
Jared Nechels
Regional Director, Rocky Mountain
Region

6/13/85
Date



0 40 80 120 160 miles
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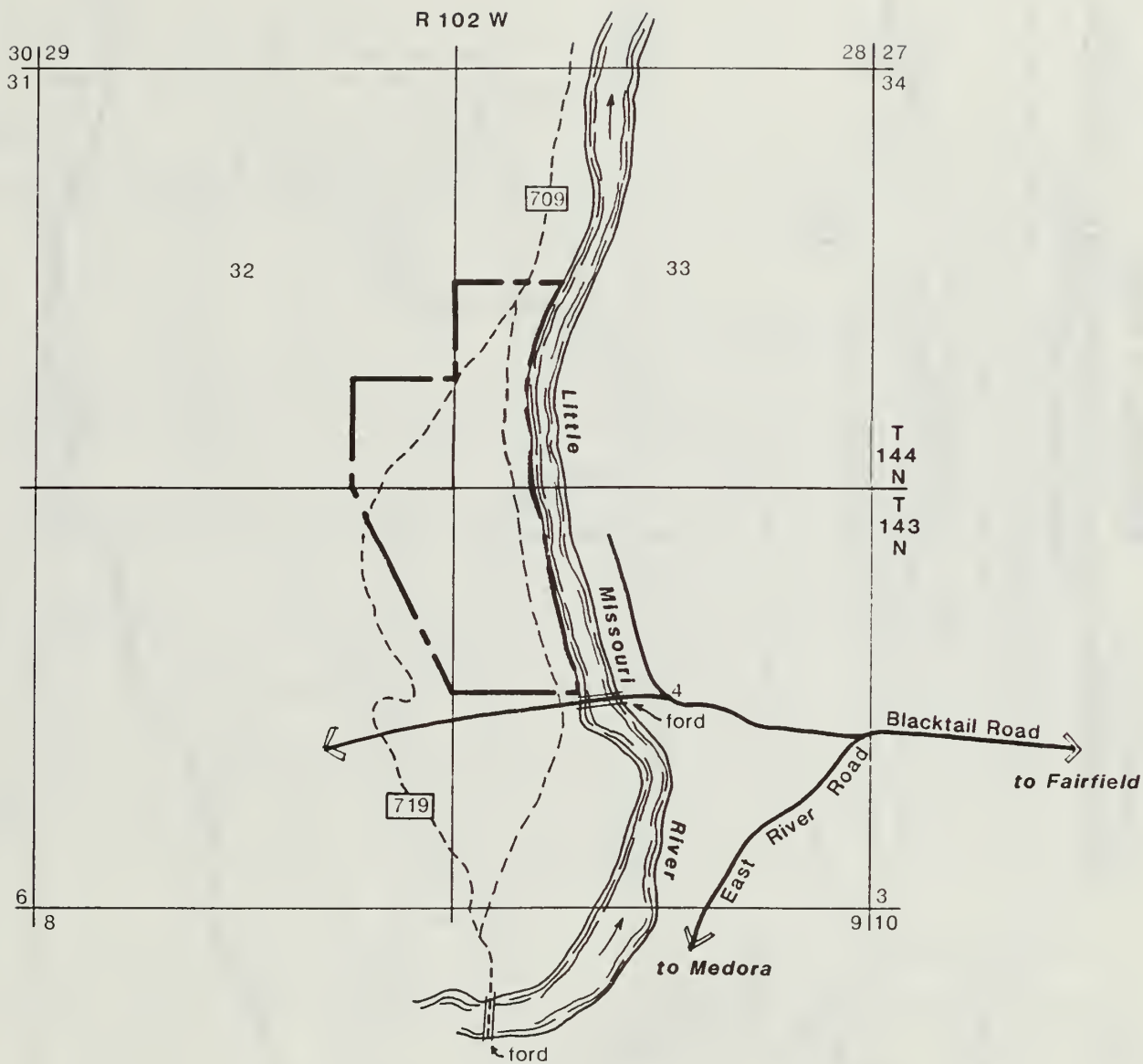


Vicinity Map

Theodore Roosevelt National Park

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

387	80,042
July '83	RMRO



legend

- park boundary
- unpaved unmaintained road
- unpaved maintained road

Boundary Map

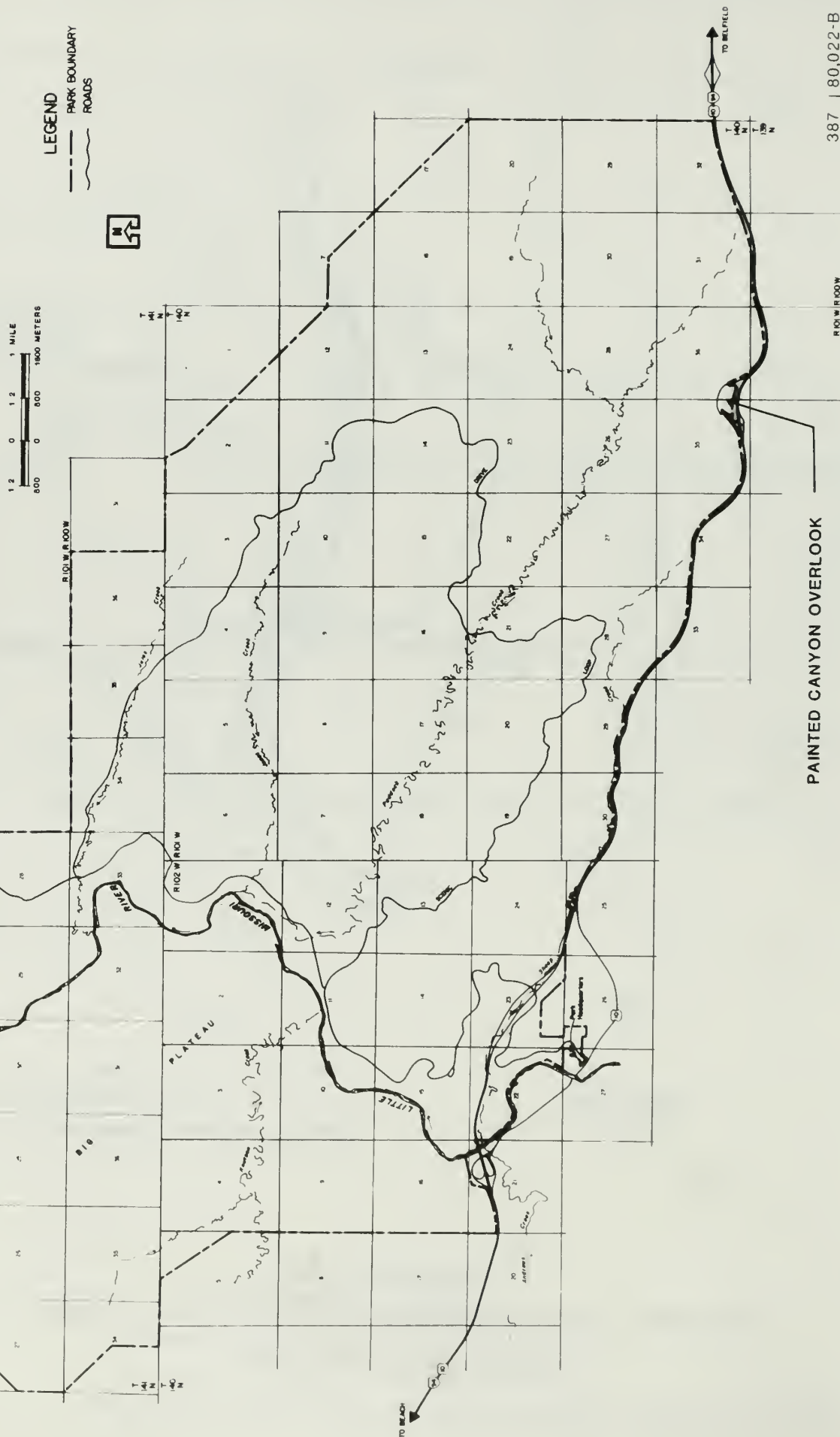
Theodore Roosevelt National Park – Elkhorn Unit

Billings County, North Dakota

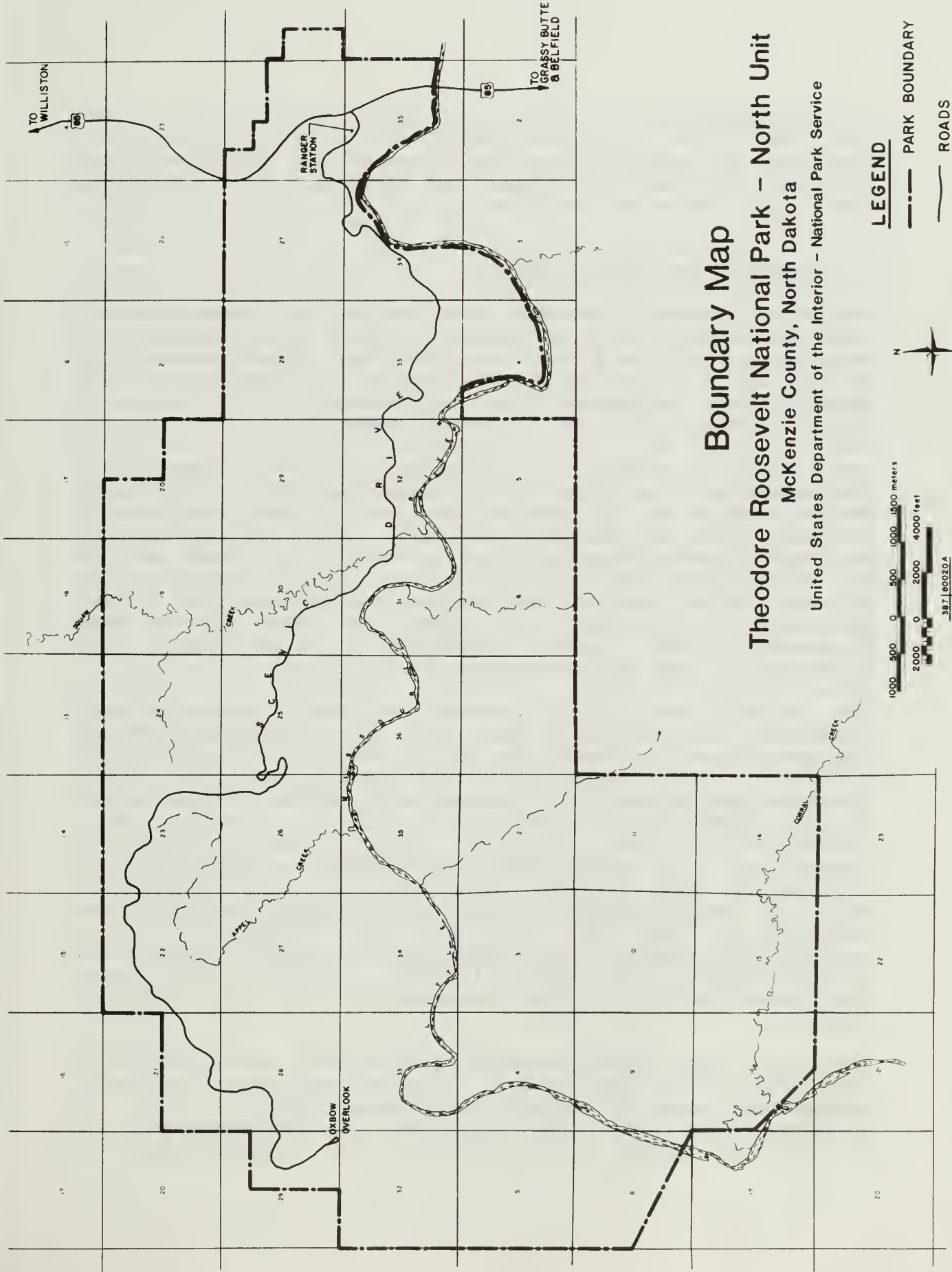
United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service

TO ELKHORN UNIT

Theodore Roosevelt National Park – South Unit
Billings County, North Dakota



PAINTED CANYON OVERLOOK



Boundary Map

Theodore Roosevelt National Park - North Unit

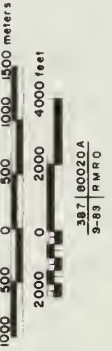
McKenzie County, North Dakota

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

LEGEND

--- PARK BOUNDARY

— ROADS



I. LOCATION

Theodore Roosevelt National Park is in the State of North Dakota, counties of Billings and McKenzie, and within the "at large" Congressional District.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Theodore Roosevelt National Park consists of three separate units totaling 70,416.39 acres of which approximately 245 acres are directly linked in historical significance. One of the units is primarily historical; it consists of 218 acres which encompass the headquarters of Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch for which the area is named.

As enacted in Public Law 38, April 25, 1947, lands were "dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," subject to the provision of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled an Act to Establish the National Park Service ". . .which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects therein and to provide for the enjoyment of future generation." The park was named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, who made significant contributions to conservation and the development of the West.

The significance of the park's natural resources was originally attributed to their role in shaping the life of Theodore Roosevelt during the era of the "open range" cattle industry, which consequently influenced his role as a conservationist during his terms as President of the United States. Complementing the park's natural resources are a variety of cultural resources, two of which--the Maltese Cross Ranch Cabin and the Elkhorn Ranch site--have a direct association with Theodore Roosevelt and are essential to visitors' understanding Roosevelt's badland experiences and the effect upon him. In fact, the Elkhorn site was specifically added to the original park proposal encompassed in the enabling legislation in order to ensure that there was indeed a direct link between the park and Theodore Roosevelt.

Today the prime significance of the park is that it affords individuals the opportunity to experience the badland's environment and to reach an understanding of it, as Roosevelt once did. This significance is further magnified by the major impacts occurring on adjacent nonpark lands.

Under the National Park System Plan, Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park was managed as a historic area that was assigned to represent "Theodore Roosevelt" as the major facet of the subtheme the "American Presidency" of the theme "Political and Military Affairs." Also, it was representative of major facet "Ranches of the Northern Plains," of the subtheme "The Cattlemen's Empire," of the theme "Westward Expansion, 1763-1898." The plan recognized that the park is located in the Great Plains region and that it was one of the two most outstanding examples of badland topography and thus representative of the regional theme "Sculpture of the Land." In fact, this might be considered the park's primary natural history theme. It recognized that the park was one of three National Park Service areas in which the mixed grass prairie was represented and thus could be considered a representative of the regional theme "Grassland." While not specifically mentioned by the plan, the park is also representative of the regional theme "Geologic History" and perhaps also of the regional theme "Rivers and Streams." Providing a basis for this statement is the fact that in recent years more has been discovered about reptile fossils associated with the badlands of the Little Missouri River and about the river and its fauna. In more recent years, management emphasis has shifted towards the significance of the park as a natural area. A reflection of this shift is evidenced in part in the 1978 deletion of the word "Memorial" from the park name. However, the close link between the park's natural and cultural resources and the interpretation of the park's significance today, in light of these resources and the visitors' interaction with them, dictate a balanced management of both natural and cultural resources.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Authorizations, Obligations, Restrictions, Commitments

a. An act to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, April 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 52):

- (1) Authorized 35,270 acres, more or less.
- (2) Authorized the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, to construct and maintain a road or highway through the park connecting with a State or Federal highway.

- (3) Section 4 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to reconstruct the Elkhorn Ranch providing that the total cost of the land and buildings shall not exceed \$40,000.
- (4) Section 6 authorized the Secretary to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in Medora, providing the cost shall not exceed \$35,000.
- (5) Section 7: "That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land."

b. An act to amend the Act of April 25, 1947, relating to the establishment of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and for other purposes, approved June 10, 1948, was 62 Stat. 352.

- (1) Authorized 49,153.79 acres, more or less.
- (2) Revised boundaries for Elkhorn Ranch unit.
- (3) Deleted all of Section 6 of the April 25, 1947, act--thereby cancelling the authorization for a monument--and renumbered all remaining sections of the same act.

c. An act to add certain lands to the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park (62 Stat. 384), in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved June 12, 1948.

- (1) Authorized the addition of lands to form the North Unit.
- (2) Section 2 reserved to the stockmen of the surrounding area a perpetual right-of-way through the park for the trailing of livestock, to and from the railroad, along and adjacent to the Little Missouri River, being the same trail or route which has been used by the stockmen for that purpose since the beginning of the livestock industry in the area.

d. An act to revise the boundaries of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park (70 Stat. 55), in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved March 24, 1956.

- (1) Section 3 authorized the Secretary to make further adjustments in the boundaries of the park along United States Highways Number 10 and 85 as he deems advisable and in the public interest if and when the alignment of these highways is changed: Provided that not to exceed 500 acres may be added to the park and not to exceed 2,000 acres may be excluded from the park by such adjustments.

e. An act (75 Stat. 423) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide water and sewage disposal facilities to the Medora area adjoining the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved August 31, 1961.

- (1) Stipulated that non-Federal users reimburse the Government.
- (2) Section 3 required that an agreement had to be reached with the duly authorized officials of the village of Medora, by which the village is obligated to adopt and enforce a zoning ordinance which complies with standards prescribed by the Secretary for the purpose of preserving the historic character of Medora and affording a park-like setting in the vicinity of the park and the entrance thereto.
- (3) Section 4 authorized the expenditure of not to exceed \$100,000 for the construction of these facilities.

f. Public Law 95-625 National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, approved November 10, 1978.

- (1) Section 301 revised the boundaries of the North Unit, adding approximately 146 acres and deleting approximately 160 acres as generally depicted on maps numbered 387/80,020 dated July 1977.
- (2) Section 401 designated 29,920 acres of the park as wilderness, as depicted on maps numbered 387-20,007-E and dated January 1978, to be known as Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.
- (3) Section 610 changed the name of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park to Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

Section 118 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) requires the park to comply with Federal, State, and local air pollution control requirements. The park was designated as a mandatory Class I clean air area under the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments.

The Little Missouri River is a navigable stream; its water and its submerged land to the high-watermark are under the jurisdiction of the State of North Dakota. This river is considered State property. The river is also designated a State Scenic River, but this designation has no effect upon the management of the park.

The Park Service is required to maintain and clear the snow from the East River Road to the north boundary of the South Unit for use by ranchers living adjacent to the park.

On August 28, 1980, a wilderness reevaluation of the park's South Unit was submitted to comply with the 1978 House of Representatives committee report which requested the Secretary of the Interior to reconsider his position on the wilderness acreage designated in the South Unit.

On February 20, 1981, the State of North Dakota signed into law House Bill No. 1206, which is an act to cede to the United States concurrent criminal jurisdiction on lands within Theodore Roosevelt National Park. Prior to this time, the United States exercised proprietary jurisdiction over the park.

2. Agreements and Permits

Cooperative Fire Control Protection Agreement between Little Missouri National Grasslands of North Dakota (U.S. Forest Service) and Theodore Roosevelt National Park (National Park Service), concerning suppression of fires occurring in or threatening National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service lands, dated July 1973. Renewed January 30, 1980, through January 29, 1985.

Cooperative Agreement for Structural Fire Protection between the National Park Service, the State Historical Society of North Dakota, and the Village of Medora dated July 1973. Renewed March 3, 1983, through March 2, 1988.

Memorandum of Understanding between Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park and Burlington Northern Railway Company to respond to and control fires in certain areas, dated August 28, 1973. Cancelled in June 1979.

Letter of Understanding: National Fire Danger Rating System (AFFIRMS) in North Dakota, between Federal Agencies (including the National Park Service) and the State Natural Resources Council, covering the period from March 13, 1980, to April 30, 1985.

Agreement to use property between National Park Service and State Department of Health for air monitoring station and all related equipment dated August 20, 1975.

Contract for Emergency Water Service dated June 21, 1967, between the National Park Service and the Village of Medora. Replaced by a Cooperative Agreement dated May 14, 1979.

Sewage Service Agreement between Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park and the City of Medora, North Dakota, dated May 4, 1976.

Agreement between the National Park Service and the North Dakota State Highway Department for the development and maintenance of the Painted Canyon Overlook dated October 2, 1964.

Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, and the U.S. Forest Service for construction of fences around the boundary of the South Unit of the park, dated August 24, 1984.

Memorandum of Deputization Agreement between the National Park Service and McKenzie County, North Dakota, dated August 1, 1976.

Memorandum of Deputization Agreement between Billings County and Theodore Roosevelt National Park, beginning August 31, 1979, ending September 1, 1984.

Agreement between the National Park Service and Theodore Roosevelt Nature and History Association, dated March 9, 1978, renewed October 1, 1982.

Cooperative Agreement with Observer between the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Weather Bureau, and the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, dated April 6, 1972.

Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service and the State of North Dakota under Clearinghouse Program, dated February 1975, revised to cover the period from March 10, 1981, through March 6, 1986.

Cooperative Agreement between the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and North Dakota Game and Fish Department for proper wildlife management and continuing wildlife studies and exchange of information, dated September 11, 1964.

Concession permit between the National Park Service and Peaceful Valley Trail Rides, Inc., for saddle horses, buckboard rides, and vending machine for a period from January 1, 1983, to December 31, 1987 (CP 1540-83-0002).

Concession permit to Theodore Roosevelt Nature and History Association to provide vending machine soft drinks to the North Unit of the park, for the period from October 1, 1982, to November 30, 1986 (CP 1540-83-0001).

Special Use Permit to Midstate Telephone Company from November 1973 to June 2003.

Special Use Permit to McKenzie Electric Cooperative for service to North Unit.

Special Use Permit to West Plains Electric Cooperative for service to South Unit.

Protective Oil and Gas Lease by Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management/National Park Service and Amerada Hess Corporation to directionally slant drill under Theodore Roosevelt National Park to nine parcels with five wells, dated 1975.

Intermittent Grazing Permit issued as needed for short periods of time, usually to Jim Tescher, to keep vegetation down, reduce the fire fuel load, and manage the historic scene at the Elkhorn Ranch site.

Special Use Permit to use farm road as a secondary road allowing area ranchers and Billings County through the Elkhorn Ranch site.

B. RESOURCES

1. Cultural Resources

Theodore Roosevelt National Park preserves a variety of cultural resources that complement the natural resources and contribute to the significance of the park as noted previously. Among the park's cultural resources, the Elkhorn Ranch site was in part responsible for the park's addition to the National Park System. At the time that Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park was established in 1947, the Maltese Cross Cabin, Roosevelt's first ranch cabin, was the property of the North Dakota Historical Society and was in Bismarck and thus was apparently not considered for inclusion in the park proposal. For this reason, the site of Theodore Roosevelt's second ranch, the Elkhorn, was the major link between the proposed park and the man whom it memorialized. Later, in 1959, the Maltese Cross Cabin was transferred to the National Park Service and relocated next to the park headquarters. (The original site of the cabin, 7 miles south of Medora, is not part of the park but rather lies in private ownership.) The cabin, which is obviously the park's most significant historic structure, and the Elkhorn site are the park's most important cultural resources and are instrumental in the visitors' understanding of both Theodore Roosevelt's experiences in the badlands and also the importance of preserving a portion of the badlands as a national park.

In addition to these two resources, the park contains 12 historic structures that are included on the List of Classified Structures; at least 35 historic sites associated with the ranching and homesteading day; approximately 52 known prehistoric archeological sites; and approximately 1,000 cultural objects that have been accessioned into the park's museum collection. Historic resources in the North Unit of the park include structures and buildings of the CCC vintage and traces of the Long X Cattle Trail (contained in a corridor approximately 4-1/2 miles in length and of undetermined width). In the South Unit of the park are the Maltese Cross Cabin, the East Entrance Station (an Emergency Relief Administration Act structure) and the Peaceful Valley Ranch, which dates to the late 1880's.

Originally, all of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1982, the park was removed from the Register, an action which reflected the shift in management emphasis from that of a historic area to that of a natural area, and also the change in the park's name. Nominations of individual properties were prepared in 1984 and are being readied for submittal to the State. To date, no nominations of archeological sites (with the exception of the Elkhorn Ranch site) have been prepared, despite the fact that one professional archeologist has suggested that at least 12 of the known prehistoric sites may be eligible for the National Register.

A comprehensive archeological survey of Theodore Roosevelt National Park has not been completed, despite the mandate to do so. Nor have the known archeological resources--both prehistoric and historic--been completely investigated, documented, and evaluated.

Park historic structures have received reactive maintenance and, to some degree, preventative maintenance; however, the park lacks a good maintenance prescription for most of these structures, including a cultural cyclic maintenance program, as well as the funding to accomplish needed work. Some structures, notably the Overlook Shelter in the North Unit, are showing deterioration as a result of the elements.

The Maltese Cross Cabin is on the flood plain of the Little Missouri River and is occasionally threatened by flooding. The present means of protection in such instances is emergency sandbagging/diking of the cabin area. At present, the Maltese Cross Cabin is not protected by either a fire or intrusion alarm system. Such alarm systems are scheduled for installation in 1985; however, the cabin will still lack a fire suppression system. Similarly, in 1985, a fire detection system will be added to the park's curatorial

storage area and the intrusion detection system improved, but this area will still not have a fire suppression system.

In general, the historic objects are in fair condition and are documented by the museum records system. However, inadequate staffing and funding preclude adequate maintenance of the objects and adequate recordation of the collection to the new museum standard. The existing storage area is lacking humidity controls and is cramped for space. Many of the objects are housed year-round in the Maltese Cross Cabin, which lacks temperature and humidity controls, and is subject to dust and other deteriorating factors such as light. Approximately 22 boxes of artifacts from the Elkhorn Ranch archeological investigations are currently stored at the Midwest Archeological Center and are in need of stabilization and cataloging.

At present, due to difficult access, the Elkhorn Ranch unit is lightly visited and has received no measurable impact from visitors. While oil development is in the area, its impact on the site to date has been minor; however, the potential for this and other developments to intrude upon the historic scene does exist and must be considered. Billings County has planned a bridge across the Little Missouri River in the vicinity of the Elkhorn Ranch site and has slated it for completion in approximately 1990. The location of this bridge and the resulting increase in traffic will undoubtedly affect the management of this site, as well as visitation to it.

The cultural resources of Theodore Roosevelt National Park and the associated management problems are more fully described in the park's draft cultural resources management plan, circa 1983-1984 which is currently being refined.

2. Natural Resources

Local variations in geology, soil, and topography along the Little Missouri River have created an abrupt scenic contrast to the gentle rolling panorama of the northern Great Plains. Colorful sandstones, siltstones, and clays interspersed with beds of lignite--some of which have burned, baking the over-laying clays into bright pink to deep purple "scoria"--have been sculptured into a landscape of seemingly infinite variety. The badlands formations are rich in fossils of Paleocene forests and swamp life including petrified trunks of giant Metasequoia and remains of ancient alligators. Under the influence of today's climate, the park is mantled by a rich and diverse mosaic of plant communities that provide habitats for an equally diverse variety of animal life.

Approximately 800 species of vascular plants are found in the park. While the majority of plants are typical of those found in the rolling plains of the Missouri Plateau, species of the southwestern desert and Great Basin regions as well as from the boreal forest are represented here. A total of 252 species of vertebrate wildlife are found within the park, including 30 fish, 6 amphibians, 13 reptiles, 145 birds, and 58 mammals. Bison, bighorn sheep, mule deer, white-tail deer, pronghorn antelope, badger, beaver, and coyote are among the mammals most frequently observed. The black-footed ferret may exist in the area; however, no confirmed observations have been made on this species for the past several years. The short-horned lizard extends its range into the park, and at least one species of ant is unique to the area.

The rugged scenic beauty and abundance of wildlife species that first attracted Theodore Roosevelt's attention to the area still exist in essentially natural conditions. Missing from the park's fauna are the wolf, elk, and grizzly bear. Approximately 42 percent of the park has been designated as wilderness.

Sinkholes are common in the badlands and cause trouble with roads. Rapid erosion of barren slopes of the soft geological formations affect roads and trails also. Some of the slopes are steep and small rock slides occasionally occur especially during periods of wet weather. Slump blocks are also present. The park has large deposits of bentonite. One especially perplexing problem is river bank erosion in the North Unit where the meandering Little Missouri River is threatening Squaw Creek Campground. Similar erosion problems exist within the Elkhorn Unit near the ranch building sites. All National Park Service developed areas exist on a flood plain and are subject to flooding.

The range fire season usually runs from the first of May to the end of October. Fires have averaged about two or three in number each year and burn an average of 3 acres each. However, if conditions are right, there is a potential for a major fire.

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

The gross acreage of Theodore Roosevelt National park totals 70,416.39 acres which is divided into three units--the South Unit, the largest, containing 46,128.07 acres; the North Unit containing 24,070.32 acres; and the Elkhorn Unit, midway between the two, consisting of 218 acres.

Of the gross acreage, there are 690.27 acres in private ownership and 50.24 in State ownership.

The following private and State surface ownership is listed in National Park Service, Division of Land Resources Master Deed listing:

	<u>acres</u>
Tract: 03-106, 03-108--Norbert Sickler, Dickinson, ND	176.30
Tract: 01-118, 01-119--Leland Stenehjsem, Watford City, ND	90.52
Tract: 01-119--Maxine McCloskey, Phoenix, AZ	120.00
Tract: 01-120, 01-122, 01-123--Odin Stutrud, Wahpeton, ND	150.36
Tract: 01-121--Berry Wright, Arnegard, ND	153.09
Tract: 01-124, 01-125--State of North Dakota	50.24
TOTAL	740.51 acres

A small portion of the 513.97 acres of private land in the North Unit is used for livestock grazing. The remaining is in small parcels with some unfenced or encumbered by the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 85. Tract No. 01-121 includes a residence. This is the only private residence in the park. Tracts No. 01-118, 01-119, 01-121, and 01-122 are crossed by an underground 8-inch natural gas gathering line.* Tracts No. 01-118, 01-119, and 01-122 are crossed by an overhead Bureau of Reclamation power line. U.S. Highway 85 bisects the private tracts in the North Unit. Some fee parkland is also taken by the right-of-way of this highway.

Tracts No. 03-106 and No. 03-108 in the South Unit are bordered to the South by I-94 and possess no vehicle access. These two tracts are not fenced and are put to no productive use by the owner.

The Sickler tracts are within the South Unit and include both surface and subsurface mineral rights. Also, within the South Unit, there is an outstanding interest (held by Billings County) to one-half of the minerals for two tracts comprising 172.89 acres. In addition to the foregoing, there are approximately 548 acres of privately owned mineral rights in the South Unit, including approximately 58 acres in which the United States owns a partial interest.

* No survey exists for this area. It is possible the pipeline crosses either Tract 01-118 or 01-119, but not both.

The non-National Park Service lands in the North Unit are not technically an inholding, but are classified as private lands (513.97 acres) and State lands (50.24 acres). Also, within the North Unit, privately owned mineral rights underlie private surface Tracts 01-118, 01-120, 01-119 (part), 01-121, 01-122, and 01-123 (a total of approximately 488 acres). In addition, there are three separate tracts (1,289.35 acres) in the federally-owned portion of the unit, for which a 50 percent minerals ownership is apparently held by the State of North Dakota.

Within the south half of the Elkhorn Unit there is one tract of privately owned mineral rights involving approximately 45 acres).

More detailed data and information on land and mineral ownership is being developed during the ongoing general management plan/development concept plan/land protection plan project.

All private lands in the park need to be surveyed to visually define their limits.

There are likely to be a few existing encumbrances of parklands held in fee. Some road rights-of-way may still exist even though the roads have long been abandoned.

Special use permits are in effect for some utilities in both the North and South Units. In the North Unit, McKenzie County Electric Coop and Northwest Bell have use permits covering their utility lines that serve the park. The more visually obtrusive Bureau of Reclamation power line in the North Unit is not covered by a permit.

In the South Unit Midstate Telephone and West Plains Electric have use permits that cover underground lines serving the park, and they extend beyond to serve other customers.

Special Use Permits issued to the North Dakota Health Department exist for small air quality monitoring facilities, one in the North Unit and one in the South Unit. The Land Protection Plan, to be completed in 1985, will address all issues related to non-Federal land and mineral ownership and land protection.

The park lies within the Williston Basin, an area covering the west half of North Dakota, northwest South Dakota, eastern Montana, and southern Saskatchewan. This area, one of the largest structural and sedimentary basins in North America, has seen considerable oil and gas activity since the early to mid-1970's. As of the end of 1983, there were 1,512 producing oil and gas wells in McKenzie and Billings

Counties of North Dakota. There are hundreds of wells within 6 or 7 miles of the boundaries of the three park units. These wells are predominantly on areas of the Little Missouri National Grasslands, managed by the Forest Service, and on private lands. Some of the wells are on public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and on lands owned by the State of North Dakota. Visible developments at many well sites include the drill pads, wellheads, pumping units, tank batteries, storage buildings, pipelines, waste pits, access roads, and leveled areas.

Oil and gas wells and associated equipment are situated quite close to the park boundaries--1,000 feet or less at some locations. The greatest concentrations and closest wells are situated to the north and northwest and to the south of the east end of the South Unit, and within the area adjacent to the Elkhorn Unit. Oil and gas are being produced all around the North Unit, but not as close nor in the concentration that is being produced around the South Unit. The closest major producing field is 5 to 6 miles west of the North Unit.

There are several sources of environmental concern relating to the oil and gas development. They include visual impacts, noise, and obnoxious odors that conflict with the solitude and natural scene of the park. They are caused by visible structures, a number of new high standard roads, and other developments--in addition to hydrogen sulfide gas, flaring wells, smoke, dust, noise, and the sensation of being in a surrounded and shrinking wilderness. Also, there is potential for stream-carried water pollution.

Various oil and gas developments, often including all of the previously mentioned manmade modifications clustered together in one location, can easily be seen from several higher areas within the South and Elkhorn Units and less well from the North Unit.

Smoke and particulate matter, which reduces visibility from scenic overlooks within the park, is frequently observed. The smoke may come from flaring of associated gas and burning of waste pits, but some comes from indeterminate sources some distance away. The smoke may exceed park air quality standards, but not the standards of the source area. Most dust is from vehicular traffic on access roads to the well sites.

Hydrogen sulfide gases are frequently detected by park visitors and staff. The problems result from flaring and escaping natural gas from the the wellhead, especially where the well has been shut-in or is being reworked. However, the gas may also escape from heater-treaters, separators, dehydrators, and other sources. Escaped gas can be

dangerous--even deadly--since hydrogen sulfide is heavier than air and can settle into low lying areas.

Most of the oil and gas development noise that is heard is caused by gas-fired engines, used to operate pumps where no electricity is available, such as in the area west of the South Unit.

The potential exists for oil or chemical spills or well blow-outs that could cause both contamination in the immediate area and stream-carried pollution that could enter the park. There is potential for this happening, in particular, on Knutson Creek and at the mouth of Government Creek in the South Unit.

Several years ago, an area along the south edge of the east end of the South Unit was discovered as being drained by wells to the south of the park. Here the oil and gas could be pumped without payment to the federal government. As a result, in early 1975 nine tracts along the south boundary within the park were competitively leased, with protective measures taken under the authority of section 441, Revised Statutes (5 USC, 1958 ed., sec. 485), stipulating no surface occupancy. Currently, four wells immediately south of Interstate 94 are draining hydrocarbon resources from under these tracts.

Some of the oil and gas leases on areas of the National Grassland and public domain were granted many years ago when there were few, if any, environmental stipulations included. Other leases were issued in the early to mid-1970s, when some environmental stipulations were included, but not necessarily those that had concern for the adjacent lands of Theodore Roosevelt National Park. These older leases will continue in force until depletion if production was established during the life of the initial lease period. State and private leases have been issued with few, if any, environmental stipulations.

Most leases granted by the Forest Service since about 1975 that involve areas within about 1 mile of the park have some environmental stipulations aimed at reducing park impacts. With older leases and active wells near the park boundaries, the Forest Service has in some cases obtained voluntary cooperation of the owners to reduce environmental impacts. However, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to date have not had a policy that calls for a no-occupancy or buffer zone around the park units.

Current specific Forest Service stipulations to reduce park impacts may involve avoidance of exposed sites, especially ridges; avoidance of steep or otherwise inappropriate slopes; use of earth-tone paint colors; use of screening vegetation; placement of wellheads below ground surface; and placement of tank batteries in less visible locations. At times, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management may also attempt to reduce odor and smoke problems by encouraging the proper hook-up of gas pipelines and the use of vapor recovery units on top of storage tanks, and through discouraging the burning of oil waste pits.

The new Custer National Forest Plan is expected to give greater emphasis to the siting and visibility of oil and gas facilities within about 1 mile of the park boundaries and prohibit new wells and structures within 1/2-mile of park boundaries, except where there is adequate screening.

A natural gas sweetening plant is being proposed in the vicinity of Rawson, North Dakota, approximately 12 miles northwest of the North Unit of the park. The plant, to be constructed by the Northern Natural Gas Products Company, would process 25 million cubic feet per day of sour (contaminated) gas from nearby wells. Modelling studies have determined that the plant, if built as proposed, would emit 1,095 tons per year of sulfur dioxide (SO_2), as well as other emissions and particulates. Sulfur dioxide emissions could significantly increase air pollution over the North Unit and, at times, exceed the Class I air quality standard assigned to the park. Processing technology exists that would significantly reduce the SO_2 emissions; however, it is not being proposed for use at this time because of its greater expense. This plant, when built, will be one of 20 point sources of significant air pollution in the vicinity of Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

Theodore Roosevelt's former Elkhorn Ranch, which corresponds closely with the 218-acre Elkhorn Unit of the park, is a separated area surrounded by national grassland to the west, State Historical Society land to the north and south, and private ranch land to the east--across the Little Missouri River. In several instances, the park boundary to the west is found half way up a hillside, instead of over the crest of the hill. To the east, private land is found only the distance of the width of the river from the ranch's headquarters site; the primary view from this site is of the river and the area beyond it. Thus, it is felt that the Elkhorn Ranch area may eventually have inadequate scenic protection.

This situation has been of limited concern because of the unit's remoteness and difficult access. However, Billings County (in cooperation with Golden Valley County to the west) now plans to improve and extend County Road 2, which will involve crossing the Little Missouri River with a new bridge that will probably be located just south of the Elkhorn Unit's south boundary. This access improvement should increase visitation to the ranch site, especially if the National Park Service provides access into the unit, parking, and some form of interpretive facilities. In time, the improved county access could also increase interest in developing commercial facilities or residences close to the unit, thus increasing the need for while decreasing the opportunity to provide additional protection for the historic ranch site.

Additional oil and gas development within view on adjacent lands of the Elkhorn Ranch is another possibility.

There are extensive deposits of lignite, a form of coal intermediate in rank between peat and subbituminous, in North Dakota and eastern Montana. Large scale recovery and processing of lignite has been discussed for a number of years. The potential threats to maintenance of park air quality are potentially greater from coal than from oil and gas development. The emissions that could result from coal development would be the main problem for the park. If any coal-fired coal power plants were developed close to the park, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter would also be a problem. These plants, if developed, could likely affect the South Unit more than the North Unit of the park.

In 1982, computer modeling of emissions predicted the exceedance of some park air quality increments. However, the National Park Service also determined that visibility and pollution-sensitive plant species would not be significantly impacted. In 1984, the Department of the Interior issued a certification of "No Unacceptable Adverse Impact" on air quality related values for the State's Class I areas (including Theodore Roosevelt National Park). As a result, the State has granted construction permits for the proposed development of two coal-fired generating stations, three natural gas processing plants, and a coal to methanol conversion plant. These facilities would be situated as close as 75 to 80 miles from the park.

According to the Forest Service, there are no known coal resources of high value and potential in the vicinity of the park on the national grasslands and there are no areas that have been recommended for coal leasing. However, the Bureau

of Land Management has identified a number of tracts both east and west of the South Unit for possible coal extraction lease.

There are tracts that have been leased for potential oil and gas development near the Elkhorn Unit, through agreements, easements, or withdrawals.

The Medora Airport, which is situated on a detached tract of Forest Service-managed land on a mesa top a short distance north and slightly east of Medora, is a lightly used facility that has been in existence for about 30 years. The airport is actually more of an emergency airstrip, since the runway is short, nongraded and unpaved, and there are no structures or landing lights. In 1977, it was discovered that the airstrip encroaches on parkland by about 300 feet.

In 1981-82, the City of Medora proposed an improvement that would involve realigning and lengthening the landing field, placing a greater length of the field on parkland. The proposal, which sites hazards of the present facility, would also result in greater air traffic which would fly over or be easily visible from nearby park areas. A long-term agreement has been requested from the National Park Service for 11 acres of parkland that would be needed. The Service has not yet issued a formal acceptance or denial to that request.

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Visitor counts have been recorded at the park since it was first opened in 1948.

The methods of recording visitation have changed over the years. Early on, employees at entrances made actual physical counts of cars and people. When stations were not manned, counts were estimated.

Later, pneumatic counters recorded vehicles passing over a rubber hose laid in the traffic lane. These counters experienced frequent breakdowns which made them quite unreliable. Most recently, magnetic induction counters were installed in traffic lanes to record vehicles. These automatic devices have proven to be accurate and reliable.

To the figures recorded by the magnetic counters, multipliers are applied to produce the actual number of people entering the park.

Buses are recorded individually with the actual number of people in each bus recorded. During most of the year traffic counters are read daily to ensure they are operating

and recording properly. Traffic counters are located on the incoming lanes at the North Unit entrance station and at the entrance station and on the entrance road to Painted Canyon Overlook at the South Unit.

Numbers of campers are determined by registration records maintained during the fee collection season and by the actual physical counts during the period of the year that fees are not being collected. Backcountry campers are required to obtain a permit, and use counts are taken from the filed copies of the permits. Picnicker numbers and day hikers are not recorded or reported. The concessioner maintains records of use on the guided trail rides, and use is reported to the Rocky Mountain Region in the annual concession's report.

The peak year for visitation to Theodore Roosevelt National Park occurred in 1972 when 1,001,957 visitors were recorded. Up until I-94 opened for use in 1966, visitation in the park had been running at an average of 250,000 per year. With the opening of I-94 and the start of counts at the Painted Canyon rest area, visitation steadily increased until the first oil embargo in 1973. Since that time and until 1983 visitation stabilized in the area of 700,000 to 800,000 per year (see Total Visitation By Year chart).

In 1983, the Statistical Office of the Denver Service Center had the park conduct counts of passengers in vehicles in order to determine the accuracy of the visitors per vehicle multipliers that had been in use for more than 10 years. The study resulted in the vehicle multipliers being reduced for each unit of the park. The reduced multiplier caused the 1983 calendar year use to show a dramatic reduction. Although motor vehicles recorded by the automatic traffic counter decreased only 16.1 percent, visitor numbers determined by applying the revised multiplier figures to vehicles recorded decreased by 38.3 percent.

A review of the visitor-use records for the last 10 years shows the month of July to be the peak visitation month when an average of 180,612 people visited the park. The lowest visitation month was January when an average of 10,281 visitors were recorded.

On the average, the months of June, July, and August account for 62 percent of Theodore Roosevelt's total annual travel. In December of 1982, as an economy measure the Painted Canyon site was closed for the winter months. Closure of this I-94 rest area reduced the travel recorded for the park by approximately two-thirds during the months of December, January, February, and March.

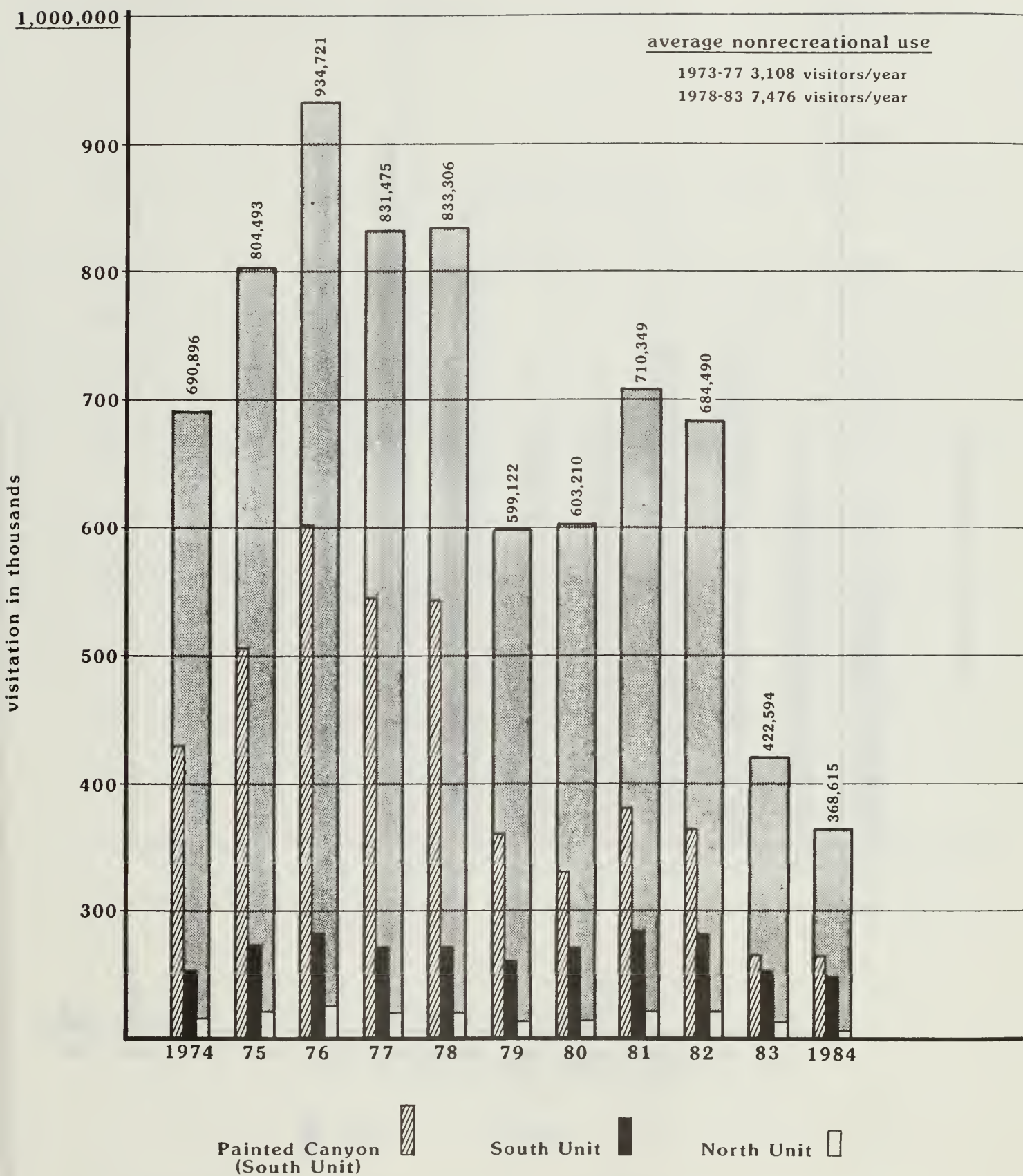
Through 1983, Theodore Roosevelt National Park had recorded a total of 15,592,166 visitors since establishment in 1948. Of the three entrance sites where traffic counts are taken, Painted Canyon Overlook accounted for 59 percent of the recorded visitors, South Unit 32 percent, and North Unit 9 percent. The average length of stay at Painted Canyon Overlook is 18 minutes, the South Unit is 2.2 hours, and the North Unit is 2 hours. Based on the length of stay, calculations show that of the total visitor hours recorded in the park--including camping--66.5 percent are recorded in the South Unit and 23.9 percent in the North Unit, plus 9.6 percent at Painted Canyon Overlook.

A little more than 35 percent of Theodore Roosevelt's visitors come from North Dakota. Of the remaining visitors, 23.3 percent come from neighboring States and Canadian Provinces. The Provinces account for 6 percent of the park's visitation, and other foreign countries account for .9 percent.

Peak visitor days of the week vary somewhat by location. At the South Unit entrance, the high visitation day is Saturday. At the North Unit, the peak day is Sunday when there is heavy use of the unit's campground and picnic areas by local residents. At the Painted Canyon Rest Area, the peak visitation days occur during the middle of the week, generally on a Wednesday.

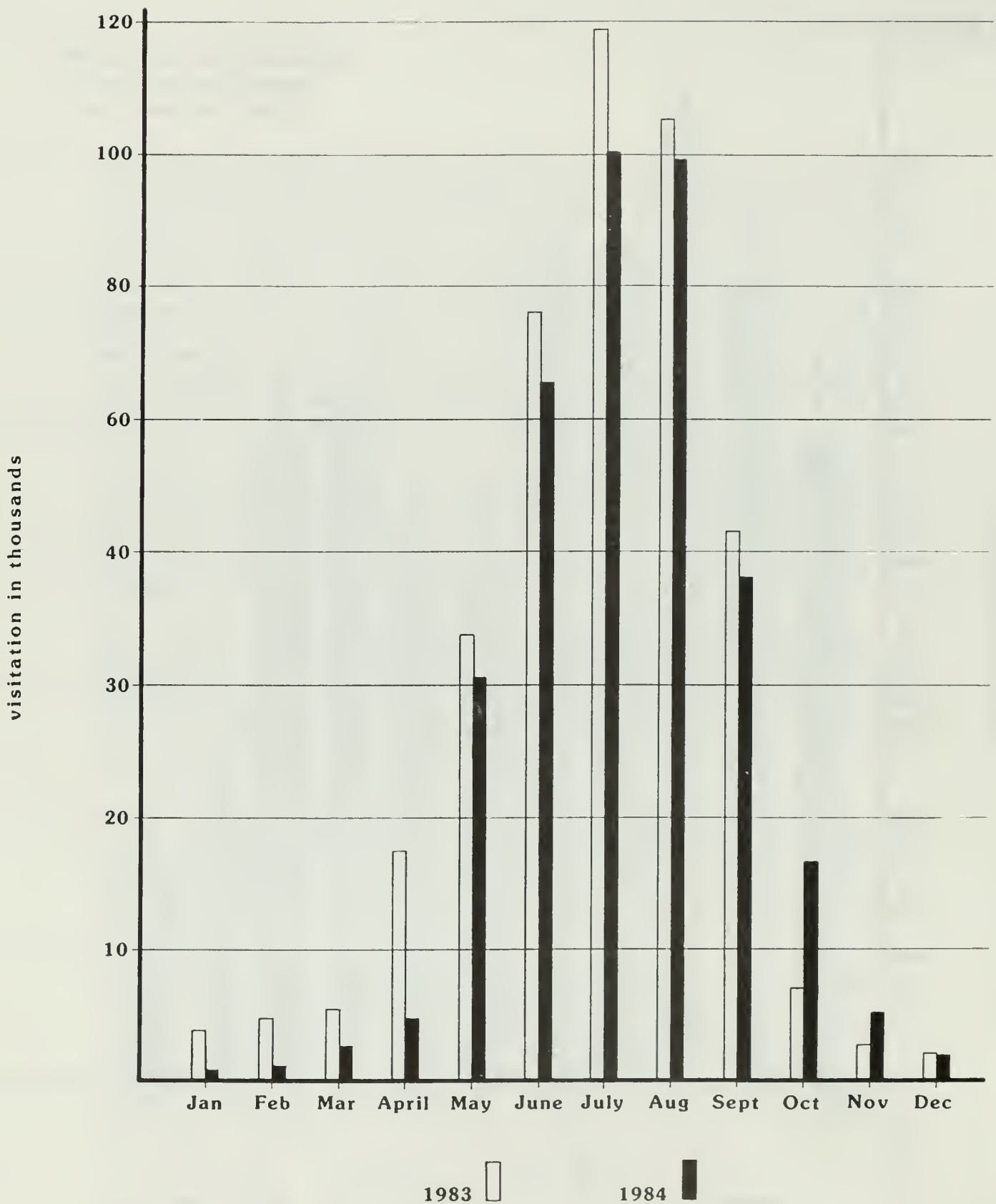
In 1984, the peak day at the South Unit was September 2 when 1,920 visitors entered. At Painted Canyon the peak day in 1984 was September 8 when 2,040 visitors were recorded. Road construction at the North Unit reduced visitation in 1984. In 1983, the peak day was August 22 when 662 visitors were recorded.

The principal activity of visitors is motor-vehicle sightseeing. Most visitors drive at least a portion of the scenic drives in each unit of the park stopping at scenic pullouts and interpretive displays. Camping is a major recreation activity. In 1983, excluding visits recorded at Painted Canyon Overlook, 12.2 percent of the visitors entering the North and South Units camped. Camping has decreased somewhat in recent years perhaps due to the development of commercial campgrounds adjacent to the park or to the fact that National Park Service camping fees have increased. In 1977, 15.2 percent of the visitors to the North and South Units camped.



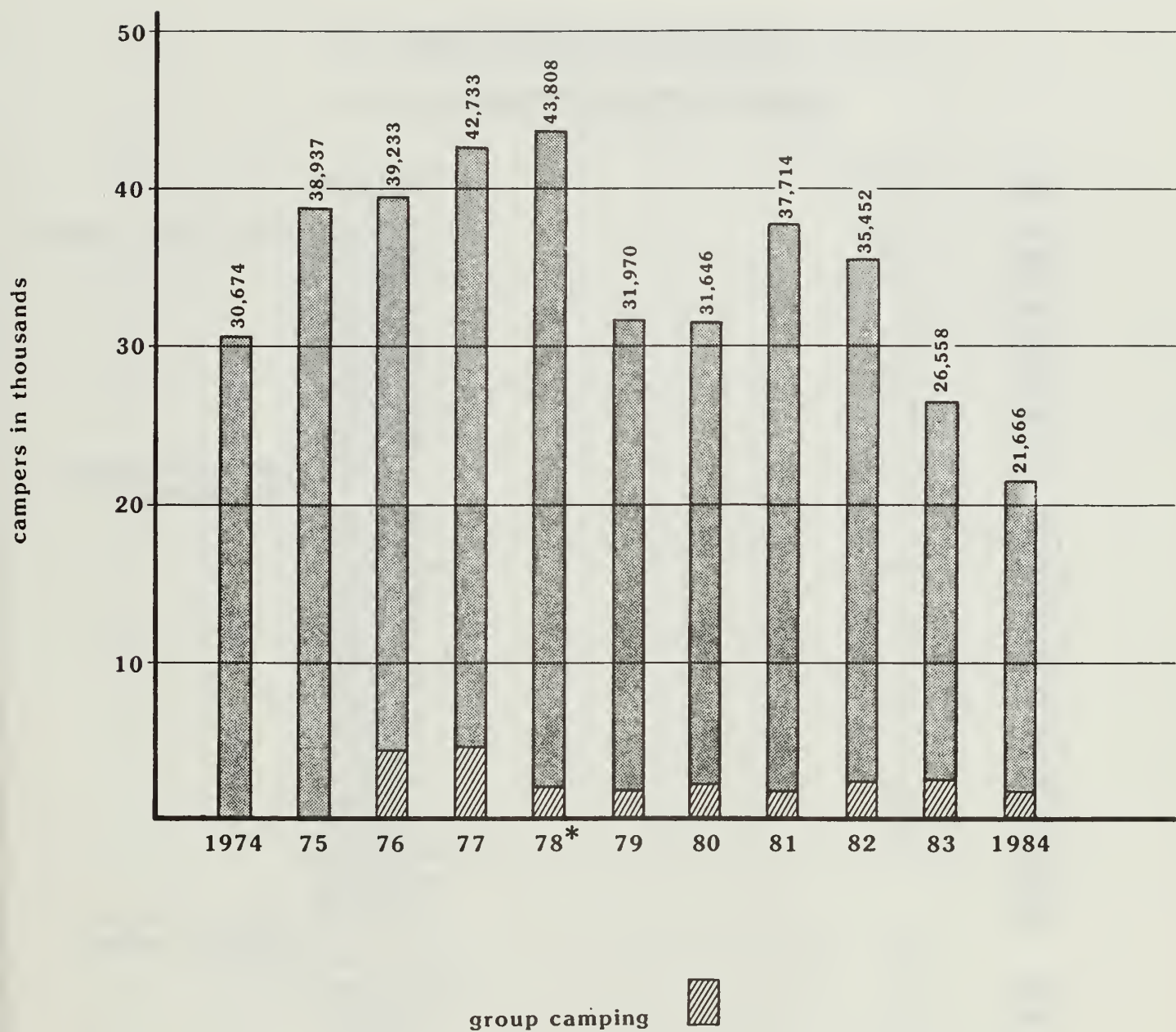
Annual Visitation

Theodore Roosevelt National Park



Monthly Visitation 1983 & 1984

Theodore Roosevelt National Park



* Rough Rider group camp abandoned

Campground Use

Theodore Roosevelt National Park

TOTAL VISITATION BY YEAR
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

<u>Year</u>	<u>Visitors</u>
1948	23,513 (year park opened)
1958	172,017
1959	192,317
1960	235,251
1961	250,479
1962	266,084
1963	257,904
1964	282,970
1965	260,848
1966	500,338 (entrance moved to Medora)
1967	537,258
1968	562,378
1969	658,654
1970	679,980
1971	710,289
1972	1,001,957
1973	852,829
1974	701,696
1975	803,993
1976	940,721
1977	822,495
1978	833,306
1979	599,122
1980	603,210
1981	710,349
1982	684,490 (first winter Painted Canyon closed)
1983	*422,594
1984	368,615

*Counts were conducted throughout the year and as a result the persons per vehicle multiplier was reduced for most months of the year.

UNIT DAY OCCUPANCY BY STATE OR PROVINCE

Cottonwood Campground
June 5 - September 7, 1981

		<u>Percent</u>
North Dakota	-	35.5
Minnesota	-	13.0
California	-	4.9
Montana	-	4.3
Wisconsin	-	4.3
Michigan	-	3.7
Illinois	-	2.8
Saskatchewan	-	2.8
Washington	-	2.5
Ohio	-	2.2
New York	-	2.0
Manitoba	-	1.8
Florida	-	1.7
Pennsylvania	-	1.6
South Dakota	-	1.4
Indiana	-	1.1
Oregon	-	1.0
Colorado	-	.9
New Jersey	-	.9
Foreign	-	.9
Texas	-	.8
Ontario	-	.8
Iowa	-	.8
Arizona	-	.8
Massachusetts	-	.7
Remaining		
Canadian		
Provinces	-	.7
Missouri	-	.7
Connecticut	-	.5
Remaining		
States	-	4.8
	Total	99.9

Total units tallied - 5,696

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

1. Roads and Trails

a. There are 55 miles of primary paved roads--39 miles need reconstruction or overlay and are in fair to poor condition, narrow, and have no shoulders; and 16 miles must be kept open during bad weather and are in good condition.

b. There are 18 miles of secondary gravel improved roads--9 miles in good condition and 9 miles that need widening, resurfacing, and drainage work to be brought up to standards.

c. There are six bridges in the park, all of them are new or less than 5 years old, and in good condition.

e. There are five primary parking lots around the visitor center's, campgrounds, and picnic area and five secondary parking areas at trail heads, pullouts, and overlooks. All are adequate at the present time, and all are in fair condition.

f. There are approximately 12 scenic pullouts in the park for one to five cars. There is a need for more pullouts and some pit toilets around the loop road.

g. There are 5 miles of paved trail. The trails need major repairs and adapting for handicapped.

h. There are 85 miles of horseback riding and hiking trails in the park--all 85 miles need repair work, resigning, marking, and rehabilitation work to stop erosion and make them safe for visitor use.

2. Buildings and Facilities

a. There are 69 buildings in the park. There are two visitor centers, which are new or remodeled and in good condition, and one visitor center trailer, which is not adequate. Also, there are seven modern comfort stations in the campgrounds and two amphitheaters. These structures are in good, sound condition except for the paint and seating.

The remaining buildings are used for visitor use, administration, quarters, or remain as historic structures. Peaceful Valley Ranch is leased to the horse concessioner. All historic buildings need major repairs; the others are in fair condition with some repairs needed to keep them up to park standards.

There are two campgrounds and picnic areas in the park with a total of 170 sites. Some major repairs are needed to adapt the campgrounds to accommodate needed visitor services.

A group and horse use campground is needed in the South Unit. This would replace the Rough Rider Campground, the access to which was eroded during a 1978 high-water period.

The Painted Canyon rest area (information center) was constructed in 1978, with solar heating as a primary source of heat. The solar system will not work because of the design and poor-quality heat absorption panels. Therefore, the center and comfort stations have to be closed down during the winter months to prevent excessive heating costs which the park cannot afford.

3. Utility Systems

a. Electrical. The park has one 60-kilowatt emergency generator that is new. It supplies headquarters with water and sewer-system power when commercial power is off.

b. Water Systems. The park owns and operates 12 domestic water systems, 6 of these systems are to be reconstructed with treatment plants built to chlorinate the systems, the systems are all old and in need of repair. The distribution piping on all systems needs to be replaced. There are approximately 20 wildlife watering systems in the park. These consist of wells or springs with concrete, plastic, or fiberglass dish tanks to water buffalo, horses, longhorn steers, and other wildlife. All of these systems need major repairs, some need new wells drilled, and all need dish tank repairs or replacement.

c. The park has three lagoon sewage systems, two of these are too large and need to be rehabilitated and downsized to keep proper fluid levels. The lagoon in the North Unit headquarters is too small, it needs to be expanded, lined, and adapted to meet Public Health Service standards and laws. The South Unit, Medora Headquarters, sewer system is pumped into the city system; however, the city is having trouble with the lagoons that they use and are having difficulty disposing of their waste.

Also, there are other systems in the park that are either septic tanks or pit vault toilets. These systems seem to be adequate at the present time.

d. The park has 1 radio system that consists of 4 repeater sites, 6 base stations, 20 mobile units, and approximately 30 portable radios. The system is presently undergoing complete redesign, replacement, and the new system should be in service by August 1985 with links on repeaters tying Theodore Roosevelt National Park, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, and Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site together.

e. The park has two road oil storage facilities. The South Unit has the capacity to hold 12,000 gallons of road oil; the North Unit will store 4,000 gallons. Both facilities are in good condition.

f. Fuel Storage. All South Unit headquarters buildings have separate fuel oil storage facilities and the North Unit has two larger propane storage facilities. All quarters have separate fuel storage tanks. Some of the tanks will be replaced within 3 years pending the availability of funding.

4. Historic Structures

The park has 12 structures that are listed on the Regional List of Classified Structures. All of these structures are in need of major rehabilitation work and have to be repaired in the near future to keep them as required by the National Preservation Act.

The following is a list of these structures.

- Theodore Roosevelt's Cabin - one log cabin
- Peaceful Valley Ranch - one log barn, one log and frame bunkhouse, and one log and frame ranch house
- Pylon, Painted Canyon rest area - stone masonry
- North Unit Entrance pylons - two stone masonry
- North Unit CCC camp house - frame, batten and board
- East Entrance - stone masonry check station, wall and pit privy
- North Unit picnic shelters (two) - log with stone fireplaces
- North Unit overlook shelter - log with stone corners and wall.

5. Major Equipment

The following is a list of all the major equipment in the park with size and condition:

Number	Description	Size	Condition
1	Garbage compactor	16 cubic yards	poor
1	John Deere motor grader	12 foot	good
1	Galion motor grader	10 foot	fair
1	Asphalt distributor	800 gallon	good
1	Asphalt distributor	600 gallon trailer	fair
6	Dump trucks	5 - 6 cubic yards	3 good, 3 poor
1	Chip spreader	1/4-cubic yard	fair
1	Road roller pneumatic	9 ton	good
1	Front end loader	2 cubic yards	new
2	Loaders and backhoes	36 inch - 18 inch	1 good, 1 fair
2	Road brooms	10 foot	good
2	Road sanders	1-1/4 cubic yards	good
1	Road mower tractor	30 horsepower	good
1	Flat-bed trailer	8 ton	fair
2	Horse trailers	4 horse	good
11	Pickup trucks	1/2 and 3/4 ton	9 good, 2 fair
4	Sedans	compacts	2 good, 2 fair
1	Ambulance	suburbans	good
1	Fire truck	500 gallon pumper	good

F. STATUS OF PLANNING

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PREPARER</u>	<u>DATE APPROVED</u>	<u>ADEQUACY</u>
General Management Plan	Park/RMRO/DSC	in progress	
<u>Implementation Plans</u>			
Natural Resources Management Plan	Park	7/11/84	Very complete and points out needs for planning.
(a) Water Resources Management Plan	Park	not underway	
(b) Bison Management Plan	Park	Not underway	
(c) Bighorn Management Plan	Park	Not underway	
(d) Elk Restoration Plan	Park	Completed 8/84	Implementation underway.
(e) Fire Management Plan	Park	Not underway	Needed to manage native ranges.
(f) Water Rights	Park		
<u>Cultural Resources Management Plan</u>	Park	Draft Under Review	May need revisions.
Archeological Resources Inventory	RMR/MWAC w/Wyoming	Not underway	Archeological resources of park unknown.
Park Administration History	VIP	Underway	Needed to update earlier history by Petty.
Historic Structure Preservation Guide	RMR	Not underway	Needed for principal historic structures.
Collection Preservation Guide	Park/RMR	Not underway	
Historic Structures Report		Complete 1980	No architectural data section.
Historic Furnishing Report-Maltese Cross Cabin	Sally Johnson	Completed 1959	Does not cover specific furnishings in cabin, but prescribes typical furnishings.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PREPARER</u>	<u>DATE APPROVED</u>	<u>ADEQUACY</u>
<u>Wilderness Study</u>		Completed	Adequate.
Wilderness Recommendation		8/72	Adequate wilderness established 11/10/78.
Visitor Services			
Interpretive Prospectus	Park/HFC	5/73	Inadequate--out of date.
Flashflood and Flood Plain Survey	Park/RMRO/DSC	Underway	Will be a part of GMP.
Handicapped Access Study	Park/DSC	Completed 1982	Adequate.
Wayside Exhibit Plan	RMRO/HFC	Not underway	Needed to properly exhibit park to visitor--needed prior to FY 85/86 funding.
<u>Land Protection</u>			
Land Protection Plan	Park/RMRO/DSC	Underway	Will be completed w/GMP.
<u>Development</u>			
Development Concept Plan	Park/RMRO/DSC	Underway	Will be completed w/GMP.

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Theodore Roosevelt National Park consists of three units: the North Unit which is 24,070.32 acres; the South Unit which is 46,128.07 acres; and the Elkhorn Unit which is 218 acres. The total acreage of these units--70,416.39 acres--is divided into three management zones including five management subzones.

1. Historic Zone

There are nine historic features totaling 245 acres, or about 0.34 percent of the total park area designated as Historic Zone within the three park units. This includes the Elkhorn Ranch, the Maltese Cross Cabin, Long X Cattle Trail, Peaceful Valley Ranch, and five CCC vintage structures.

2. Natural Zone

Wilderness Subzone - These areas consist of 29,920 acres of wilderness within the North and South Units or about 42 percent of the total park area.

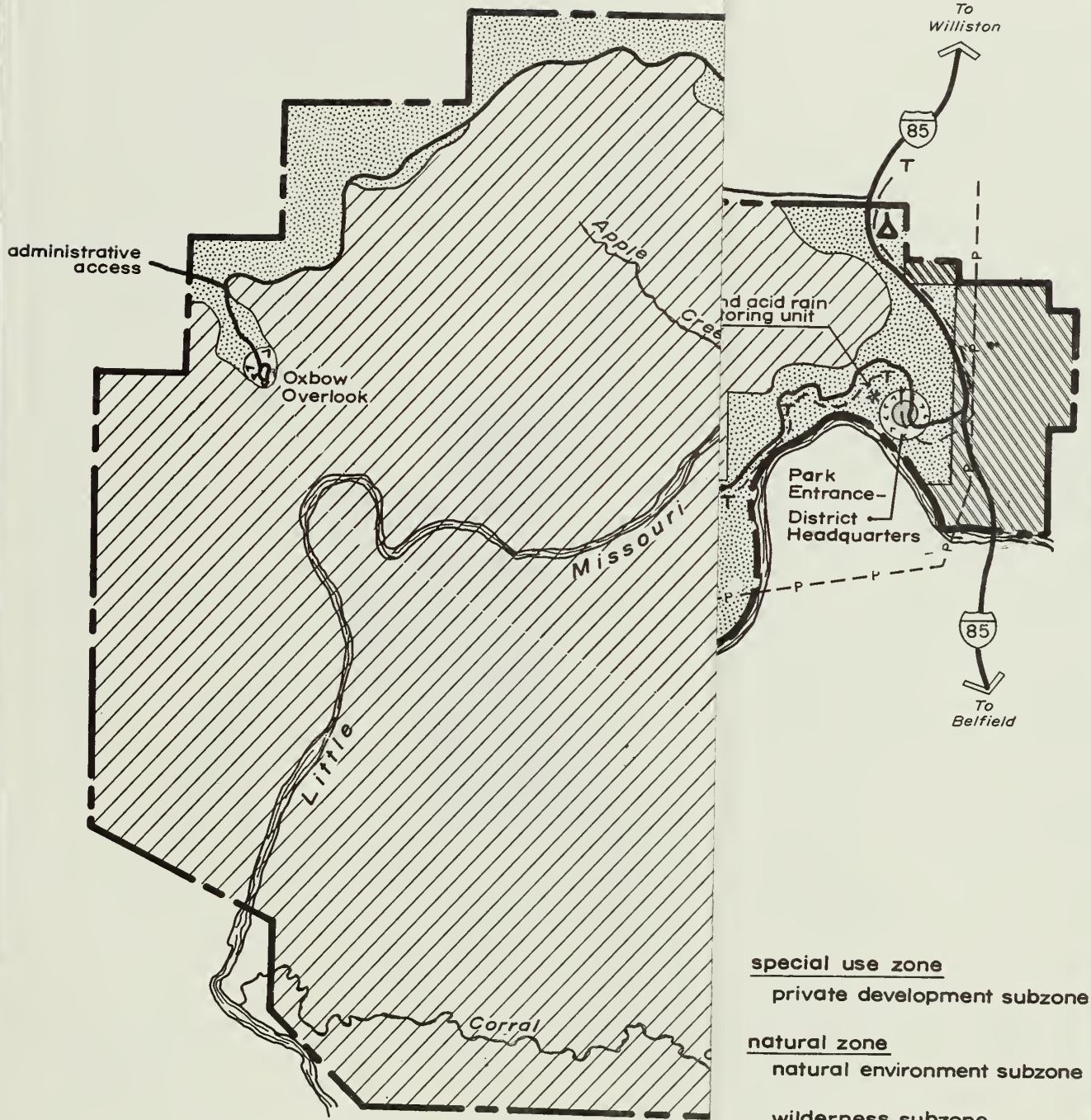
Natural Environment Subzone - This includes the remaining 40,284 acres within the North and South Units. The acreage constitutes approximately 57 percent of the total park area.

Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone - This area consists of a petrified forest within the South Unit.

Developed Subzone - These subzones are located at Painted Canyon, Medora, Peaceful Valley, Roughrider Campground, Halliday Wells, Cottonwood Campground, and Buffalo Corrals all within the South Unit. In the North Unit, the Development Subzones include the entrance--headquarters area, buffalo holding corral, Squaw Creek Campground, and Little Missouri and Oxbow Overlooks.

3. Special Use Zone

Private Development Subzone - There are 690.27 acres of private ownership and 50.24 acres of State land ownership within the North and South Units.



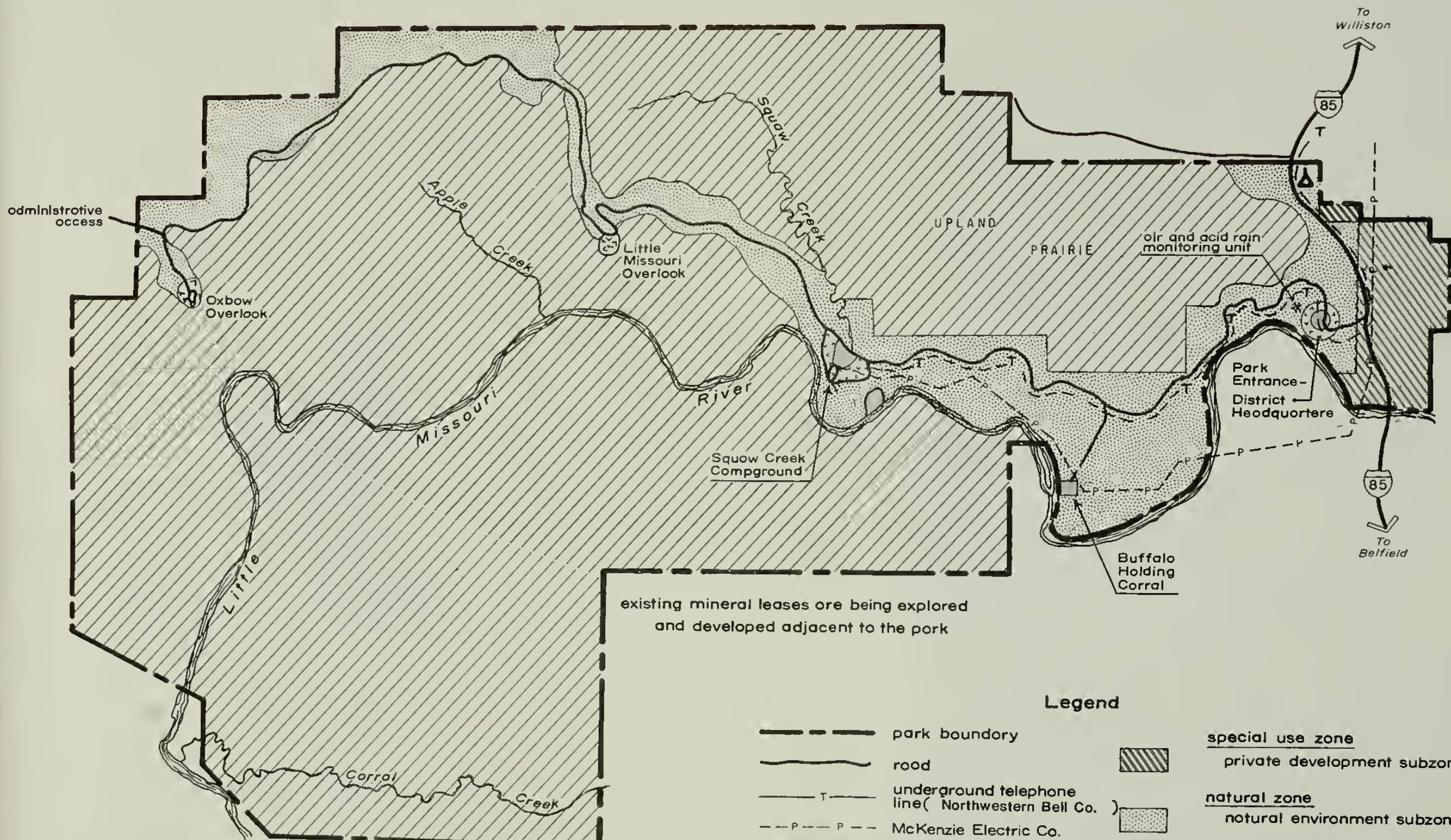
Zoning Map

NATIONAL PARK

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SHEET 1 OF 3

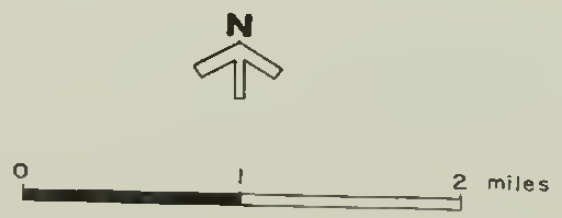
387 80,052-A
MAY 85 RMRO



existing mineral leases are being explored
and developed adjacent to the park

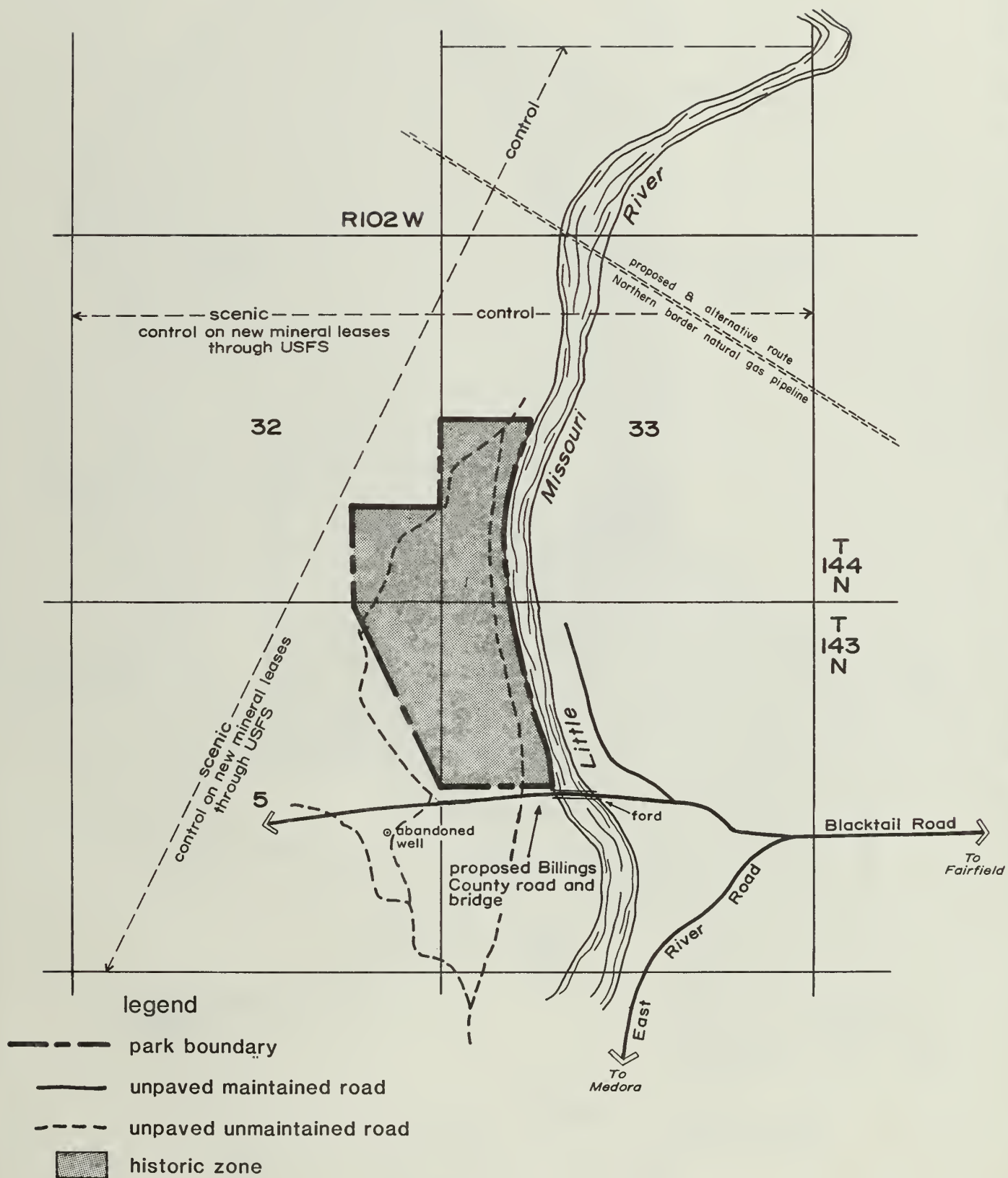
Legend

- | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| ----- | park boundary | | <u>special use zone</u> |
| ~~~~~ | road | | private development subzone |
| — T — | underground telephone line (Northwestern Bell Co.) | | <u>natural zone</u> |
| — P — P — | McKenzie Electric Co. | | natural environment subzone |
| | <u>historic zone</u> | | wilderness subzone |
| | | | development subzone |
| | | | radio antenna tower |



Existing Management Zoning Map

NORTH UNIT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK
NORTH DAKOTA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



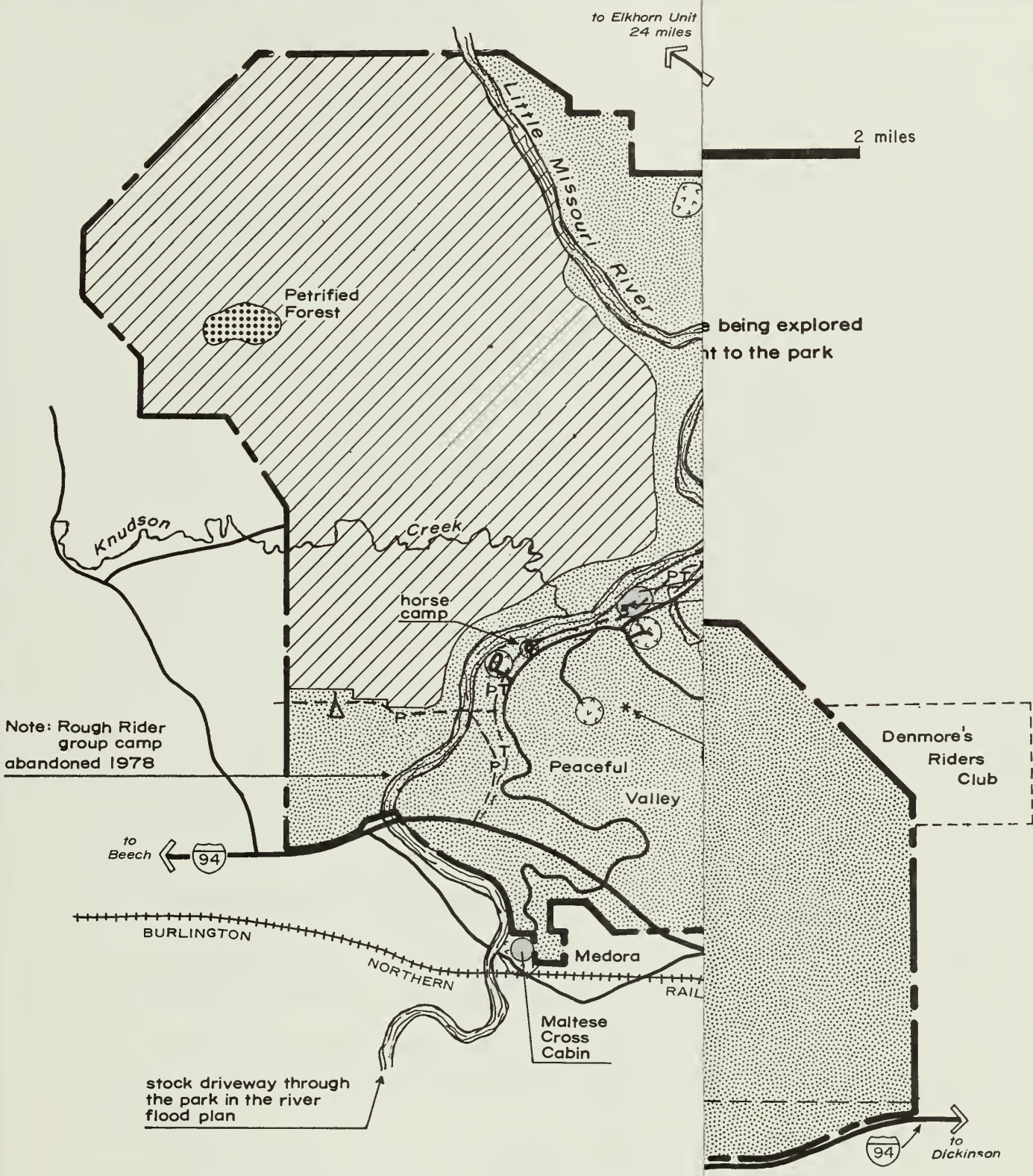
Existing Management Zoning Map

ELKHORN UNIT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK
NORTH DAKOTA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SHEET 2 OF 3

387 | 80,052-A
6-85 | RMRO



Legend

- — — — — park boundary
- — — — — road
- historic zone
- special use zone
- private development subzone
- - - - - T - underground telephone line
- - - - - P - underground power line

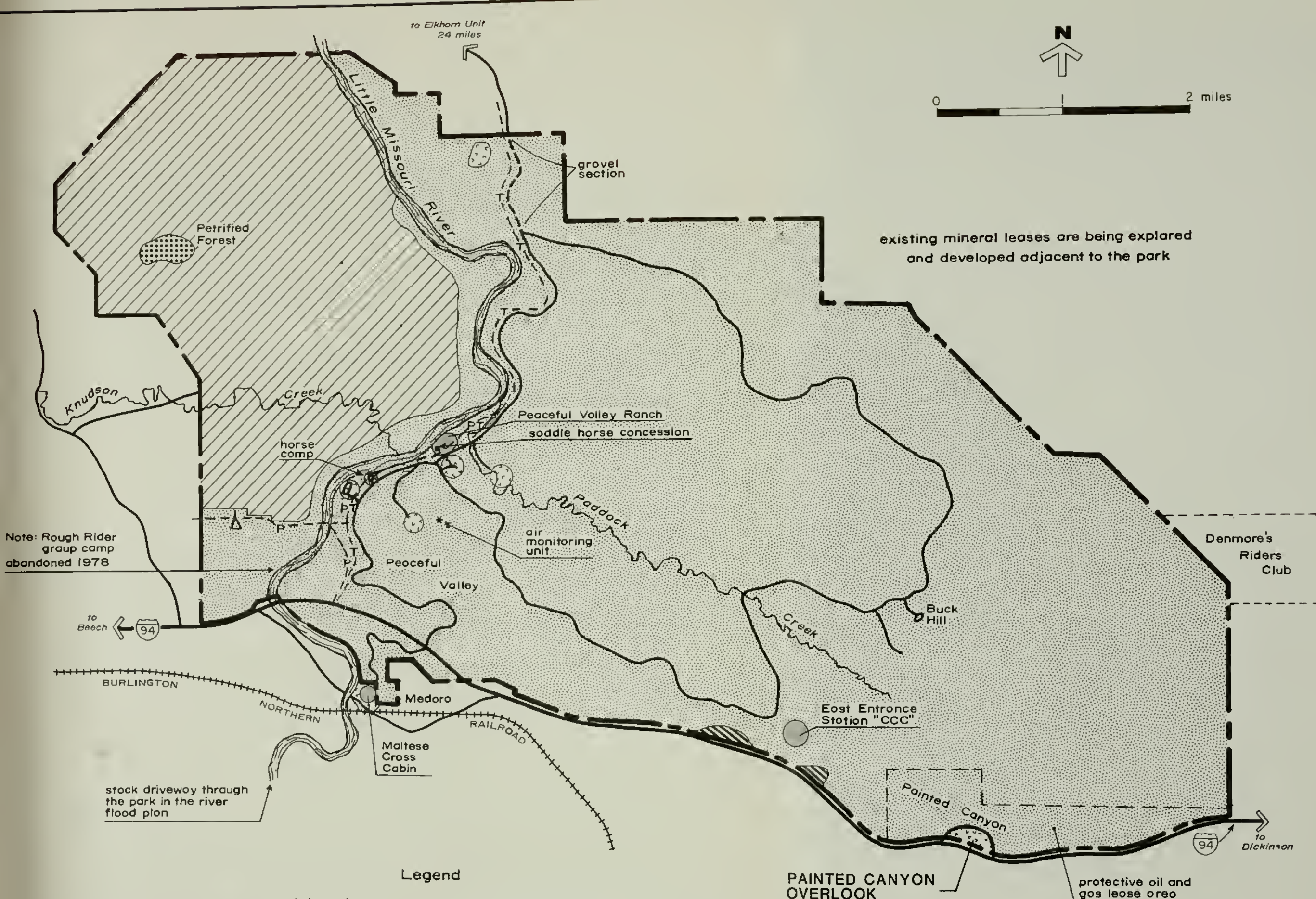
Elk Horn Unit National Park Zoning Map

**ELK HORN UNIT
NATIONAL PARK
DAKOTA**

ERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

80,052-A
RMRO

SHEET 3 OF 3



Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| --- park boundary | natural zone |
| --- road | natural environment subzone |
| ■ historic zone | wilderness subzone |
| ■ special use zone | development subzone |
| ■ private development subzone | outstanding natural feature subzone |
| --- T --- underground telephone line | radio antenna tower |
| --- P --- underground power line | |

Existing Management Zoning Map

SOUTH UNIT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK
NORTH DAKOTA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

387 80,052-A
MAY 85 RMRO SHEET 3 OF 3

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

The major management issues and concerns for Theodore Roosevelt National Park are summarized in the following statements.

A. LAND PROTECTION

1. There is concern about impacts from external development.
2. Subsurface mineral rights have not been determined in some cases.
3. Water rights outside the park affecting internal watersheds and water quality have not been described.
4. The protection of inholdings and private/State ownerships have not been determined.
5. Overhead lines in the North Unit are intrusive.
6. There is an existing road access through the Elkhorn site to accommodate neighboring ranchers.
7. Present trespass related to the Medora airport impinges on parklands and the possible expansion of the airport poses major concerns.

B. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1. The park lacks a bison management plan.
2. The park lacks a fire management plan.
3. The park lacks a wetland inventory.
4. No vegetative management strategy exists for intensive use areas.
5. Biologically sound control techniques for noxious plants (leafy spurge, and so on) have not been determined.
6. Longhorn cattle grazing habits are impacting natural vegetation regime. The park lacks a longhorn cattle management plan.
7. No specific plan exists for the management of the natural resources at the Elkhorn Ranch site.

8. Use of horses out of Peaceful Valley Ranch and Horse Group Camp is causing soil and vegetation problems.

9. The park lacks a wild horse management plan.

10. The park lacks a wilderness management plan.

C. CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1. The parkwide archeological survey mandated by E.O. 11593 has not been completed. Development zones have not been completely surveyed.

2. National Register nominations have not been completed for the park's prehistoric archeological sites that may be eligible.

3. The park lacks information on historic sites associated with the ranching and homesteading era.

4. The park's historic structures are not covered by a cultural cyclic maintenance program and are exhibiting some signs of deterioration.

5. Future use and treatment of the Camptender's Residence in the North Unit and the East Entrance Station have not been determined.

6. Museum and other study collections are not stored, maintained, and documented to National Park Service standards.

7. The Maltese Cross Cabin and the curatorial storage area are not protected by a fire suppression system. Environmental controls are deficient also.

8. The stone pylon at Painted Canyon is in danger of being lost over the side of the cliff due to encroaching erosion.

D. VISITOR USE/PROTECTION

1. The relative balance and intensity of recreational use and interpretation to be provided in the different units/parts of the park has not been determined.

2. Informational services for recreational uses, including canoeing, are inadequate.

3. The parkwide interpretive prospectus and wayside plan are outdated.

4. Park facilities are not accessible to the handicapped visitors.
5. Information about the park is nonexistent at overlooks on the realigned U.S. 85.
6. Adequate visitor services (orientation/information/interpretation, including exhibits, restrooms, and so on) are not provided at the entrance to the North Unit.
7. There are demands for onsite horse use, particularly camping facilities, for both the North and South Units, that have not been assessed and responded to.
8. There is no action plan to evaluate visitor use of the wilderness.
9. It has not been determined how the National Park Service will present the historic scene at the Elkhorn site and its significance to the public.
10. At present roads to the Elkhorn site are too low in standard for general public access.
11. Recreational use of the Little Missouri River is not being adequately monitored.
12. Information, onsite services, and methods of interpretation have not been determined for the Elkhorn Ranch site.
13. Visitor services at Painted Canyon (information/orientation/interpretation, including exhibits) are inadequate.
14. Buck Hill, one of the more significant points in the South Unit, lacks visitor services and facilities.
15. There is no designated horse trail system for concessioner operation.
16. Parking at the park's picnic areas is inadequate and poses potential safety problems.
17. Back-in parking and site spacing in the south loop of Cottonwood Campground poses safety hazards and potential problems related to health standards.

E. OPERATIONS/STAFFING

1. Staffing to monitor air and water quality is insufficient.
2. There is inadequate staffing to accommodate maintenance functions.
3. There is inadequate staffing to accommodate natural resource protection functions.
4. A shortage of protection staffing leaves this field wanting in basic program initiation (such as, ranger protection functions, backcountry patrol).
5. There is inadequate staffing to perform routine patrols, fence maintenance, and so on, at the Elkhorn Ranch site.
6. There is inadequate staffing at Painted Canyon Visitor Center for adequate visitor services.
7. The separation of visitor center and administration buildings has decreased interpretive staffing flexibility and interferes with productivity.
8. There is inadequate staffing to care for the park's cultural resources (particularly the museum collection) to conduct the annual inspections of historic structures, and to complete compliance actions on a timely basis.
9. Seasonal housing in the North Unit is substandard and inadequate to accommodate the staff.
10. There is a shortage of staff to conduct visitor services.
11. The sewage lagoon for Squaw Creek Campground is oversized.
12. The sewage lagoon for the North Unit headquarters needs lining and expansion.
13. Radio communications are not adequate throughout the park.

F. DEVELOPMENT

1. Visitor contact/administration/maintenance facilities, including storage, at the North Unit are inadequate.

2. The location of the North Unit bison corral has caused major difficulties in buffalo roundups. The South Unit corral is poorly located also.

3. Housing for North Unit employees (both seasonal and permanent) is inadequate.

4. Canoe access and parking at the North Unit are inadequate.

5. Squaw Creek Campground is threatened by periodic flooding and riverbank erosion. The headquarters area at Medora, including the park visitor center and the Maltese Cross Cabin, and the South Unit's Cottonwood Campground are also threatened by periodic flooding. Other facilities, such as the Peaceful Valley Ranch, are located in the flood plain. Certain portions of the Elkhorn site may be subject to flooding and/or riverbank erosion.

6. The North Unit headquarters sewer system is not large enough to handle existing use.

7. There are no public restrooms at the entrance to the North Unit, and the only public toilet facility in the district during the winter is the pit toilet at the campground.

8. Road construction and maintenance material sources for the park are very poor, resulting in bad road construction methods and with time road conditions become poor.

9. There are no visitor or administrative facilities at the Elkhorn site. The authorized development and land acquisition ceiling of \$40,000 is insufficient to provide necessary facilities for the unit.

10. The road tying into the East River Road is experiencing increases in traffic; this section is of lower standard than roads at both ends.

11. There is an inadequate number of parking pulloffs along the South Unit loop road.

12. Road access and visitor use at Buck Hill have not been evaluated.

13. There are unmet visitor needs/demands for trails in the South Unit of the park.

14. A poorly designed heating system in the Painted Canyon Visitor Center makes it cost prohibitive to operate the restroom and visitor center in the wintertime.

15. There is inadequate work space and or quarters to facilitate researchers working in the park, making it difficult or impossible to obtain cooperative research other than through direct contracts.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

A. MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

To cooperate with all Federal, State, and local Agencies and individuals so that the resources of the park shall be protected from visual or physical intrusion related to all development on the periphery of the park boundary, in accordance with Executive Order 11593.

To acquire privately owned lands using eminent domain procedures only as necessary to prevent adverse uses.

B. INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR SERVICES

Provide opportunities for visitors to be aware of and appreciate Theodore Roosevelt's experiences in the Little Missouri badlands, his associations with the open range cattle ranching industry, and his influences on the conservation movement in the United States.

Provide opportunities for visitors to experience the badland environment and its resources and to reach an understanding of them, just as Theodore Roosevelt did.

Provide public access, service, and opportunity for use and enjoyment at the Elkhorn Ranch.

To provide opportunities for use of school groups, independent scholars, and researchers for the study of western American History and the environment according to the historical, cultural, and natural resources contained in each park unit.

Provide as a corollary, offsite interpretive programs during winter seasons to schools, organizations, and civic groups.

Provide a static interpretive display at the Painted Canyon Overlook visitor center regarding the air quality and acid rain research and monitoring programs conducted at that location and throughout the park.

C. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To specifically identify individually qualified prehistoric/historic sites and structures with appropriate boundaries for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and take subsequent action to remove all inappropriate lands now listed.

To complete survey and research at the earliest possible time to identify and evaluate historic and cultural resources so that they will be properly preserved and considered on the basis of complete factual knowledge in all related management decisions and subsequent actions.

D. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To restore and maintain, to the extent feasible, the endemic plants and animals and ecological processes of the Little Missouri badlands to a condition symbolic of the scene during Theodore Roosevelt's association with the area.

To complete survey and research at the earliest possible time to identify and evaluate natural resources so that they will be properly preserved and considered on the basis of complete factual knowledge in all related management decisions and subsequent actions.

To maximize public access to these resources.

To protect and enhance the park's Class I clean air status, and to identify, evaluate, and preserve the park's air quality related resources in accordance with existing and future National Park Service and other Federal and State legislative and regulatory mandates.

VI. LEGISLATION RELATING TO NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

1. Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

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An Act To establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park; to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, North Dakota; and for other purposes, approved April 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 52)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, title to which is vested in the United States of America, and being in the State of North Dakota, and within the boundaries particularly described, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where the north line of the right-of-way of United States Highway Numbered 10 intersects the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, fifth principal meridian; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along the north line of said right-of-way through section 1, township 139 north, range 101 west, and sections, 36, 35, 34, 27, 28, and 29, township 140 north, range 101 west, to the west boundary of said section 29; north along section lines to the northwest corner of said section 29; west along section line to the southwest corner of section 19, township 140 north, range 101 west; north along township line to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast

North Dakota.
Theodore
Roosevelt
National Me-
morial Park.

quarter of section 24, township 140 north, range 102 west; west to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24; north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24; westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of section 16, township 140 north, range 102 west; northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of section 4, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence west along township line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 141 north, range 102 west; northerly through the center of sections 34 and 27 to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 27 of said township 141 north, range 102 west; easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of section 28, township 141 north, range 101 west; south along section lines to the southeast corner of said section 28; east along section line to the northeast corner of section 34, township 141 north, range 101 west; south to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 141 north, range 101 west; easterly through center of sections 35 and 36 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section 36 of said township 141 north, range 101 west; south to the southeast corner of said section 36; thence east along township line to the northeast corner of lot 3, section 2, township 140 north, range 101 west; southerly through the center of sections 2 and 11 to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section 11, township 140 north, range 101 west; easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of section 13 of said township 140 north, range 101 west; southerly along township line to the northwest corner of section 19, township 140 north, range 100 west; easterly along north line of said section 19 to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter; southerly through center of sections 19, 30, and 31 to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 31; easterly along the center of said section 31 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter; southerly along the east line of said section 31 to the southeast corner; westerly along the township line to the east line of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west; northerly along the township line between townships 140 north, range 100 west and 140 north, range 101 west to the north right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10. the place of beginning, containing thirty-five thousand two hundred and seventy acres, more or less, are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and shall be known as the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to construct and maintain a road or highway through the park connecting with a State or Federal highway. (16 U.S.C. § 241 as amended. See pp. 208-210, 312-313.)

Construction,
etc., of
highway.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause condemnation proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1858, entitled "An Act to authorize the condemnation of lands for sites for public buildings, and other purposes" (25 Stat. 357), to acquire title to the lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto that are privately owned within the boundaries of the said national park, and such property, when acquired, shall become a part thereof: *Provided*, That when the owner of such lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto shall fix a price for the same, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be reasonable, the Secretary may purchase the same without further delay: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, donations of land, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto required for the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park: *And provided further*, That title and evidence of title to land and interests therein acquired for said park shall be satisfactory to the Attorney General. (16 U.S.C. § 242.)

Acquisition of private lands, etc.

40 U.S.C. §§ 257, 258.

Purchase.

Donations.

Titles, etc.

SEC. 3. That for the purposes of acquiring non-Federal lands within the boundaries of said park as established by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to exchange federally owned lands within the Roosevelt recreational demonstration area project, located outside the boundaries of the park for State or privately owned lands of approximately equal value within the boundaries of the park, when in his opinion such action is in the interest of the United States, the title to any lands acquired under this section to be satisfactory to the Attorney General. Upon the vesting of title thereto in the United States, any lands acquired pursuant to this authorization shall become a part of the park and shall be subject to the laws applicable thereto. (16 U.S.C. § 243.)

Exchange of lands.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to obtain by purchase or condemnation proceedings, as part of said Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, lots 2, 3, 4, and 6 of section 33, township 144, range 102, and to reconstruct thereon the log ranch house thirty by sixty feet, the log blacksmith shop sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable twenty by thirty feet, log dog house, three log rectangular corrals, and one log circular corral, as they existed at the time the premises were occupied by Theodore Roosevelt: *Provided*, That the total cost of such land and buildings shall not exceed \$40,000. (16 U.S.C. § 244 as amended. See p. 311.)

Acquisition of lots for reconstruction of buildings.

Cost limitation.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid park shall be exercised under the

Administration, etc., of park.

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direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, 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", as amended. (16 U.S.C. § 245.)

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, in the village of Medora, North Dakota, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts: *Provided*, That the cost of the monument shall not exceed \$35,000 and there shall be conveyed to the United States such suitable site as may in the judgment of the Secretary be required for said monument: *Provided further*, That the village of Medora, or other public agency or organization, shall furnish, in writing, assurance satisfactory to the Secretary of its willingness to assume the perpetual care and upkeep of the monument. (Repealed, 16 U.S.C. § 246. See p. 311.)

SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land. (16 U.S.C. § 247.)

SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 241 note.)

An Act To amend the Act of April 25, 1947, relating to the establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and for other purposes, approved June 10, 1948 (62 Stat. 352)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of April 25, 1947, is hereby amended as follows:

Amend section 1 to read "That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, title to which is vested in the United States of America, and being in the State of North Dakota, and within the boundaries particularly described, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where the north line of the right-of-way of United States Highway Numbered 10 intersects the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, fifth principal meridian; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along the north line of said right-of-way through section 1, township 139 north, range 101 west, and sections 36, 35, 34, 27, 28, 29, and 30, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence northwesterly and southwesterly along the north line of the right-of-way of said highway to be relocated as shown on the right-of-way plat for project S&F&P 283C(3) filed for record in the office of the register of

1 U.S.C. § 485;
16 U.S.C.
§ 1, 2-4, 22,
43.

Medora,
N. Dak.
Location of
monument.

Cost limitation.

Care and
upkeep.

Existing
claims, etc.

Appropriations
authorized.

Theodore
Roosevelt
National Me-
morial Park.
61 Stat. 52.
16 U.S.C.,
Supp. I, § 241.
Post, pp. 384,
1102.

deeds, Medora, North Dakota, book numbered 2 of plats, page 68, on June 13, 1912, through section 25 and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 140 north, range 102 west, to the point of intersection with the east sixteenth section line of said section 26; thence north along the sixteenth section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 26; thence northwesterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence westerly along the sixteenth section line to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22; township 140 north, range 102 west; thence southerly along the east section line to the southeast corner of said section 22; thence westerly along the south line of said section 22 to the point of intersection with the right bank of the Little Missouri River; thence northerly and westerly along the right bank of said river to the point of intersection with the east line of section 21, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence southerly along the east line of said section 21, to the intersection with the north line of the right-of-way of the Northern Pacific Railway, which point lies north of said United States Highway Numbered 10; thence westerly along the north line of said right-of-way to the point of intersection with the north line of the right-of-way of said United States Highway Numbered 10; thence westerly along the north line of the right-of-way of said highway through said section 21 to the intersection with the west line of said section 21; thence northerly along the west line of said section 21, and sections 16 and 9, thence continuing northerly to the southeast corner of Government lot 9, section 5, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence northwesterly to the northwest corner of Government lot 2 in said section 5; thence westerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence northerly along the quarter section line to the northwest corner of the said southeast quarter of section 34; thence northwesterly along a line to the southwest corner of section 27, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence northerly along the west line of said section 27, to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section 27; thence northeasterly along a line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence continuing northeasterly along a line to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence continuing northeasterly along a line to the northeast corner of said northwest quarter of section 23; thence easterly along the north lines of said section 23, and section 24, township 141 north, range 102 west; to

the northwest corner of section 19, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence continuing easterly along the north line of said section 19 to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section 19; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence southerly along the west line of said section 20 to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 20; thence easterly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 20; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section 20; thence easterly along the north lines of section 29 and section 28, to the northeast corner of section 28, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence southerly along the west line of section 27, township 141 north, range 101 west, to the southwest corner of said section 27; thence easterly along the north lines of sections 34, 35, and 36 to the northeast corner of section 36, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence southerly along the east line of said section 36 to the southwest corner of section 31, township 141 north, range 100 west; thence easterly to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of Government lot 7 of section 2, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 140 north, range 100 west; thence easterly along the quarter section line to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section 7; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of section 17, township 140 north, range 100 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to a point which is 33 feet west of the east line of said section 17, and 33 feet north of the south line of said section 17; thence southerly on a line which lies 33 feet west of and parallel to the east lines of sections 20, 29, and 32 of township 140 north, range 100 west, to the point of intersection with the north right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10; thence westerly along the north line of said right-of-way through said sections 32 and 31, township 140 north, range 100 west, to the point of intersection with the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, the place of beginning, containing forty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-three and seventy-nine one-hundredths acres more or less." (16 U.S.C. § 241. See pp. 305-306, 312-313.)

Amend section 4 by striking out "lots 2, 3, 4, and 6 of section 32, township 144, range 102," and inserting in lieu thereof "lots 6 and 7, section 32, township 144 north, range 102 west; southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 32, township 144 north, range 102 west; lots 4 and 5, section 4, township 143, range 102 west; and those parts of lot 1 and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section 5, township 143 north, range 102 west, that lie north and east of a line running diagonally from the northwest corner of said lot 1 to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 5." (16 U.S.C. § 244. See p. 307.)

61 Stat. 54.

Strike out all of section 6 and renumber the remaining sections accordingly. (16 U.S.C. § 246. See p. 308.)

SEC. 2. Administrative jurisdiction over any of such lands that the Secretary of the Interior finds are not required for exchange purposes as herein provided may be conveyed to other Federal agencies by the Secretary of the Interior without exchange of funds, or if such lands are not required by other Federal agencies they may be conveyed to the State of North Dakota without reimbursement to the United States. (16 U.S.C. § 241 note.)

Conveyance to other agencies.

An Act To add certain lands to the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved June 12, 1943 (62 Stat. 334)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following-described lands are hereby made a part of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto:

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park
Ante, p. 35; *post*, p. 110.

Beginning at the southwest corner of section 17, township 147 north, range 100 west; thence north along the west boundaries of sections 17, 8, 5, township 147 north, range 100 west, and section 32 to the southwest corner of section 29, township 148 north, range 100 west; thence east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 29; thence north to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29; thence east to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29; thence north along west boundary of sections 28 and 21 to the west quarter corner of section 21; thence east to the east quarter corner of section 21; thence north along west boundary of section 22 to the northwest corner of section 22; thence east along the north boundaries of sections 22, 23, 24, township 148 north, range 100 west and sections 19 and 20 to the north quarter corner of section 20, township 148 north, range 99 west; thence south to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 20; thence east to the east quarter corner of section 20; thence south

to the southeast corner of section 20; thence along the north boundaries of sections 28, 27, and 26, township 148 north, range 99 west, to the northeast corner of section 26; thence south along east boundaries of sections 26 and 35 to the east quarter corner of section 35, township 148 north, range 99 west; thence west to the north bank of Little Missouri River; thence following the north bank of the Little Missouri River in a generally westerly direction to where the north bank of the river crosses the north boundary of section 4, township 147 north, range 99 west; thence west to the northwest corner of section 4; thence south to the southeast corner of section 5; thence west along the south boundaries of sections 5 and 6, township 147 north, range 99 west, and section 1, township 147 north, range 100 west to the northeast corner of section 11; thence south along east boundaries of sections 11 and 14 to the southeast corner of section 14; thence west along the south boundaries of sections 14, 15, 16, and 17 to the point of beginning, all west of the fifth principal meridian. (16 U.S.C. §241a.)

Acquisition of non-Federal land.

Right-of-way for stockmen.

Administrative jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. That for the purposes of acquiring non-Federal lands within the boundaries of said park as established by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to exchange federally owned lands within sections 1, 12, and 13, township 148 north, range 100 west, and sections 6, 7, and 13, township 148 north, range 99 west. Reserving, however, to the stockmen of the surrounding area a perpetual right-of-way through the park for the trailing of livestock, to and from the railroad, along and adjacent to the Little Missouri River, being the same trail or route which has been used by the stockmen for that purpose since the beginning of the livestock industry in the area. Administrative jurisdiction over any of such lands that the Secretary of the Interior finds are not required for exchange purposes as herein provided may be conveyed to other Federal agencies by the Secretary of the Interior without exchange of funds, or if such lands are not required by other Federal agencies they may be conveyed to the State of North Dakota without reimbursement to the United States. (16 U.S.C. §241b.)

Joint Resolution Correcting Act establishing the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, as amended, approved June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1102)

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. 61 Stat. 32. *Ante*, pp. 352, 354.

Whereas a clerical or printer's error by omission of words appears in section 1 of Public Law Numbered 620 amending the Act of April 23, 1947, establishing the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That section 1 of the Act of April 25, 1917, establishing the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park as amended by Public Law Numbered 620 be further amended by striking out the period at the end of section 1 and inserting the following: "are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and shall be known as the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to construct and maintain a road or highway through the park connecting with a State or Federal highway." (See 16 U.S.C. § 241 note. See pp. 308-310.)

Construction of road, etc.

Joint Resolution To establish a commission for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, approved July 28, 1935 (69 Stat. 383)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of fifteen Commissioners as follows: The President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, all ex officio, and eight persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, two Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission. Establishment.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission, after announcement to the American people of its creation and purpose, to prepare plans and a program for signaling the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt in the year 1958, including plans for the completion of the development of Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital," approved May 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 163) as amended by the Act approved February 11, 1933 (47 Stat. 799), and including the completion of the development of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota, created by the Act of April 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 52), as amended. In preparing such plans and program, the Commission shall give due consideration to any plan which may be submitted to it, and shall take such steps as may be necessary to coordinate and correlate its plans with those prepared by State or civic bodies. If the participation of other nations in the commemoration is deemed advisable, the Commission may communicate to that end with the governments of such nations through the State Department.

40 U.S.C. 114-126.

16 U.S.C. 241-247.

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63 Stat. 954.
5 U.S.C. 1071
note.

SEC. 3. (a) The Commission shall select a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members, and may employ, without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, such employees as may be necessary in carrying out its functions.

(b) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 216, 281, 282, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99) or section 412 of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 (22 U.S.C. 1584); nor shall any member of the Commission by reason of his status as such be deemed to be an "officer of the Government" within the meaning of the Act of April 27, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 101.)

62 Stat. 694.
63 Stat. 721.
39 Stat. 54.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred by them in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

SEC. 5. When the Commission has approved a plan of celebration, it shall submit it, insofar as it relates to the fine arts, to the Commission of Fine Arts for its approval.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 6. The Commission shall, on or before March 1, 1956, make a report to the Congress in order that further enabling legislation may be enacted.

Appropriation.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, but in no event shall the sums hereby authorized to be appropriated exceed a total of \$10,000.

Expiration date.

SEC. 8. The Commission shall expire upon the completion of its duties, but in no event later than October 27, 1959.

An Act To revise the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved March 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 55)

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. Boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following-described lands are hereby made a part of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto: Beginning at a point in block 11 of the village of Medora, North Dakota, said point being on the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue a distance of 160 feet westerly from the northwest corner of the intersection of Third Avenue and Main Street; thence northerly a distance of 140 feet to a point on a line parallel to and 160 feet westerly of the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street; thence easterly 10 feet along a line parallel to and 140 feet northerly of the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue to a point

150 feet westerly of the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street; thence northerly 20 feet along a line parallel to and 150 feet westerly of the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street to a point on a line parallel to and 160 feet northerly of the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue; thence easterly along said line a distance of 150 feet to a point on the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street; thence northerly a distance of 40 feet along said westerly right-of-way line of Main Street to a point 200 feet northerly from the northwest corner of the intersection of Third Avenue and Main Street; thence easterly along a line parallel to and 200 feet northerly of the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue a distance of 970 feet to the northwesterly corner of lot 3 in block 8; thence southerly along the westerly line of lots 3 to 10, inclusive, in block 8 a distance of 200 feet to a point on the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue; thence along the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue extended easterly to a point on the west sixteenth line of section 26; thence northerly along said sixteenth line to a point on the section line common to sections 23 and 26; thence westerly along said section line to a point which is 650 feet easterly of the section corner common to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence northerly along a line parallel to and 600 feet easterly from the section line common to sections 22 and 23 to a point on the south sixteenth line of section 23; thence westerly along said sixteenth line a distance of 600 feet to a point on the section line common to sections 22 and 23; thence southerly along said section line to the section corner common to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence southerly along the section line common to sections 26 and 27 a distance of 390.5 feet; thence westerly a distance of 421.7 feet to a point on a line parallel to and 390.5 feet southerly from the section line common to sections 22 and 27; thence southerly a distance of 360 feet to a point in block 4 on a line parallel to and 150 feet westerly from the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street extended northerly; thence southwesterly on a straight line through the southwesterly corner of block 4 to a point on the southerly right-of-way line of Second Avenue extended westerly; thence westerly along said westerly extension of the southerly right-of-way line of Second Avenue to a point on the northeasterly right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10; thence southeasterly along said northeasterly right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10 to the intersection or juncture of said right-of-way line with the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue; thence easterly to the point of beginning; and all of that part of block 12 in the village of Medora that lies westerly of a line parallel to and westerly a distance of 140 feet

316 VI. NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Block 6, Medora. from the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street; all in township 140 north, range 102 west, fifth principal meridian: *Provided*, That the lands and improvements thereon located in block 6 in the village of Medora now administered and used by the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, shall not become a part of the park pursuant to this section until such time as they are transferred to the Department of the Interior by the Secretary of Agriculture. (16 U.S.C. § 241c.)

Exclusion. SEC. 2. The following area is hereby excluded from the park: That portion of section 8 lying southwest of a line between the common corner of sections 8, 9, 16, and 17 and the northwest corner of the southwest quarter section 8; that portion of section 16 lying southwest of a line between the southeast corner southwest quarter and the northwest corner southwest quarter section 16; and section 17, township 147 north, range 100 west, fifth principal meridian, North Dakota. (16 U.S.C. § 241d.)

Boundary adjustments. SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make further adjustments in the boundaries of the park along United States Highways Numbered 10 and 85 as he deems advisable and in the public interest if and when the alignment of these highways is changed: *Provided*, That not to exceed five hundred acres may be added to the park and not to exceed two thousand acres may be excluded from the park by such adjustments. Boundary adjustments made pursuant to this section shall be effective upon publication thereof in the Federal Register and all Federal land excluded from the park pursuant to this Act shall be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for administration or disposition in accordance with title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. (16 U.S.C. § 241e.)

Publication in FR.

60 Stat. 525.
7 U.S.C. 1010-1013.

Exchange authority.

61 Stat. 54.
16 U.S.C. 243, 241b.

SEC. 4. The land exchange authority relating to Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park prescribed by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 52), and by section 2 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 384), shall be applicable also to the lands described in section 1 of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 241f.)

Excerpt from "An Act Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1956 (70 Stat. 763, 767)

Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * *

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission," \$163,400, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3386, Eighty-fourth Congress.

An Act To amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt," approved July 28, 1955, approved August 6, 1956 (70 Stat. 1035)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt", approved July 28, 1955, is amended to read as follows:

Theodore
Roosevelt
celebration.

69 Stat. 384.

"SEC. 7. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed the sum of \$150,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."

Appropriation.

Joint Resolution To authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation in connection with the centennial of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, approved September 4, 1957 (71 Stat. 617)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt", approved July 28, 1955 (69 Stat. 348), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

Theodore
Roosevelt
Centennial
Commission.

69 Stat. 383.

"SEC. 9. The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation, inviting the people of the United States to observe the centennial anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, which will occur in 1958, with appropriate ceremonies and activities during that year."

Proclamation.

An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide water and sewage disposal facilities to the Medora area adjoining the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved August 31, 1961 (75 Stat. 423)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in order to afford adequate facilities to persons visiting Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and to enhance the setting of the park entrance and further the interpretive program of the park through encouraging the preservation and restoration of the pioneer cattle town of Medora, North Dakota, and its associations with Theodore Roosevelt, by non-Federal endeavors in accordance with house concurrent resolutions

Theodore
Roosevelt
National Me-
morial Park.
N. Dak.

"T" and "U" of the 1959 Session Laws of the State of North Dakota, pages 878 and 879, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to modernize the water and sewage facilities of the village of Medora adjoining the park, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Medora,
N. Dak.
Water and
sewage fa-
cilities.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain, on rights-of-way donated for the purpose and in such manner as he shall consider to be in the public interest, water supply and sewage disposal systems to serve Federal and non-Federal properties in the said Medora area, and he may make existing Federal systems available to serve such properties: *Provided*, That non-Federal users of the systems shall comply with standards of use prescribed by the Secretary and shall be charged rates sufficient to recover a pro rata share of depreciation and costs of operation and maintenance of the systems plus interest on the Federal investment in the systems. Funds obtained from such non-Federal users of the systems shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, with the exception that the Secretary may consider as appropriation reimbursements to be credited in the appropriation current at the time received, such amount of the aforesaid collections as may be necessary to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, appropriated operating funds expended for maintenance and operation costs of the systems.

Conditions for
construction.

SEC. 3. Construction of the facilities authorized herein shall not be undertaken or use of existing Federal systems authorized until at least 80 per centum of the potential non-Federal users, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior, are committed to connecting to said water and sewage systems and until there shall have been reached an agreement with the duly authorized officials of the village of Medora, by which the village is obligated to adopt and enforce a zoning ordinance which complies with standards prescribed by the Secretary for the purpose of preserving the historic character of Medora and affording a park-like setting in the vicinity of the park and the entrance thereto.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated for the construction of these facilities such sums as may be required therefor, not to exceed \$100,000.

Public Law 95-625
95th Congress

An Act

To authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests
in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho.

Nov. 10, 1978

[S. 791]

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

National Parks
and Recreation
Act of 1978.

SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978". 16 USC 1 note.

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De Soto National Memorial.
Fort Bowle National Historic Site.
Frederick Douglass Home, District of Columbia.
Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.
Gundalupe Mountains National Park.
Gulf Islands National Seashore.
Harper's Ferry National Historical Park.
Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site.
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.
John Muir National Historic Site.
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Pecos National Monument.
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TITLE II—ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

ACQUISITION CEILINGS

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:

Appropriation
authorizations.

(1) Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida: Section 8 of the Act of October 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1258), is amended by changing "\$116,000,000" to "\$156,700,000". 16 USC 698m.

(2) Buffalo National River, Arkansas: Section 7 of the Act of March 1, 1972 (86 Stat. 44), is amended by changing "\$30,071,500" to "\$39,948,000". 16 USC 460aa-14.

(3) Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia: Section 10 of the Act of October 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 1066), 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 (86 Stat. 612), is amended by changing "\$19,802,000" to "\$47,302,000". 16 USC 460aa-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.

(1) Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colorado: To add approximately six hundred and twenty-two acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colorado", numbered 417-80,007-A. and dated June 1976: \$842,000.

(2) Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts: To add approximately thirteen acres and to delete approximately sixteen acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Cape Cod National Seashore Boundary Map", numbered 609-60.015 and dated February 1978.

(3) Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately four hundred and forty acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona", numbered 145-80,002, and dated August 1977: \$294,000.

(4) Coronado National Memorial, Arizona: To add approximately three thousand and forty acres and delete approximately twelve hundred acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Land Status Map 01, Coronado National Memorial, Cochise County, Arizona", numbered 8630/80,001, and dated October 1977: \$1,410,000.

(5) Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania: To add approximately one hundred ninety-five and eighty-three one-hundredths acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Eisenhower National Historic Site, Adams

(15) Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts: To add approximately fifteen one-hundredths of an acre as generally depicted on the map entitled "Salem Maritime National Historic Site Boundary Map", numbered 373-80,010, and dated February 1978: \$67,500.

(16) Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota: To add approximately one hundred and forty-six acres, and delete approximately one hundred and sixty acres as generally depicted on map entitled "Boundary Map Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park-North Unit McKenzie County/North Dakota", numbered 387/80,020, and dated July 1977.

(17) Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately seven acres, and delete approximately eleven-hundredths of an acre as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona", numbered 311-80,009-A, and dated March 1978: \$24,000.

(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).

(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.

(19) White Sands National Monument, New Mexico: To add approximately three hundred and twenty acres, and delete approximately seven hundred and sixty acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, White Sands National Monument, New Mexico", numbered 142/20,010-A, and dated November 1973.

(20) William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio: To add approximately three acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio", numbered 448-40,021, and dated January 1977.

(21) Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota: To add approximately two hundred and twenty-eight acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota", numbered 108-80,008, and dated July 1977: \$227,000.

Land
acquisitions.

Administration.

16 USC 1 *et seq.*
Property
conveyance.

shore and, in addition, the waters surrounding said area to distances of one thousand feet in the Atlantic Ocean and up to four thousand feet in Great South Bay and Moriches Bay and, in addition, mainland terminal and headquarters sites, not to exceed a total of twelve acres, on the Patchogue River within Suffolk County, New York, all as delineated on a map identified as 'Fire Island National Seashore', numbered OGP-0004, dated May 1978. The Secretary shall publish said map in the Federal Register, and it may also be examined in the offices of the Department of the Interior."

(b) Section 2 of such Act is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(g) The authority of the Secretary to condemn undeveloped tracts within the Dune District as depicted on map entitled 'Fire Island National Seashore' numbered OGP-0004 dated May, 1978, is suspended so long as the owner or owners of the undeveloped property therein maintain the property in its natural state. Undeveloped property within the Dune District that is acquired by the Secretary shall remain in its natural state."

(c) Section 7(b) of such Act is amended by striking the phrase "Brookhaven town park at", and inserting in lieu thereof: "Ocean Ridge portion of".

(d) Section 10 of such Act is amended by striking "\$18,000,000", and inserting in lieu thereof "\$23,000,000".

Map, publication
in Federal
Register.

Undeveloped
tracts and
property.
16 USC 459e-1.

16 USC 459e-6.

16 USC 459e-9.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

SEC. 323. Section 1 of the Act of October 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 1066), is amended by changing the phrase "numbered CUIS-40,000B, and dated June 1971," to read "numbered CUIS 40,000D, and dated January 1978,".

16 USC 459i.

TITLE IV—WILDERNESS

DESIGNATION OF AREAS

SEC. 401. The following lands are hereby designated as wilderness in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), and shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:

Administration.
16 USC 1132
note.

16 USC 1131
note.

(1) Buffalo National River, Arkansas, wilderness comprising approximately ten thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-one acres depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Buffalo National River, Arkansas", numbered 173-20,036-B and dated March 1975, to be known as the Buffalo National River Wilderness.

(2) Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico, wilderness comprising approximately thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately three hundred and twenty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico," numbered 130-20,003-B and dated January 1978, to be known as the Carlsbad Caverns Wilderness. By January 1, 1980, the Secretary shall review the remainder of the park and shall report to the President, in accordance with section 3 (c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 891; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the suitability or unsuitability of any additional areas within the park for preservation as wilder-

Report to
President

16 USC 1131
note.

ness, and any designation of such areas as wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

(3) Everglades National Park, Florida, wilderness comprising approximately one million two hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately eighty-one thousand nine hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Everglades National Park, Florida", numbered 160-20.011 and dated June 1974, to be known as the Everglades Wilderness.

(4) Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas, wilderness comprising approximately forty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas", numbered 166-20.006-B and dated July 1972, to be known as the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness.

(5) Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, and Mississippi, wilderness comprising approximately one thousand eight hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately two thousand eight hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi, Florida", numbered 635-20.018-A and dated March 1977, to be known as the Gulf Islands Wilderness.

(6) Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii, wilderness comprising approximately one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately seven thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii", numbered 124-20.020 and dated April 1974, to be known as the Hawaii Volcanoes Wilderness.

(7) Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising approximately three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately one thousand two hundred and forty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona", numbered 157-20.001-B and dated October 1978, to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness.

(8) Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota, wilderness comprising approximately twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, depicted on maps entitled "Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota" (North Unit and South Unit) numbered 387-20.007-E and dated January 1978, to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.

MAP AND DESCRIPTION

Public
availability.

Filing with
congressional
committees.

SEC. 402. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in this title shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Superintendent of each area designated in this title. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 610. The area formerly known as the "Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park", established by the Act of April 23, 1947 (61 Stat. 52), shall henceforth be known as the "Theodore Roosevelt National Park".

16 USC 241g.

16 USC 241 *et seq.*

BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 611. The area formerly known as the "Badlands National Monument", established by Presidential Proclamation of January 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 2521), shall henceforth be known as the "Badlands National Park".

16 USC 441e-1.

ALBERT EINSTEIN MEMORIAL

SEC. 612. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey for nominal consideration to the National Academy of Sciences, United States Reservation 332A, located on the south side of Square Numbered 88 between 21st Street, 22d Street and Constitution Avenue in the District of Columbia to erect and maintain a Memorial to Albert Einstein. The title to said property shall remain with the National Academy of Sciences so long as the property is used for access. At such time as the property is no longer used for memorial purposes or public access is restricted, title to said property shall revert to the United States.

Property,
conveyance and
title.
16 USC 431 note.

PEARSON-SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE

SEC. 613. The project for flood protection on Big Hill Creek, Kansas, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962, Public Law 87-374, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill Lake". Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, or record, or other paper of the United States to such project shall be held to be a reference to the "Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill Lake".

Designation.
76 Stat. 1180.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SEC. 614. Section 212(a) of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 913), as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), is further amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

Appropriation
authorization.
16 USC 470i.

"There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,250,000 in fiscal year 1980."

TITLE VII—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
ACT AMENDMENTS

Subtitle A—Addition of Segments

ADDITION OF PERE MARQUETTE SEGMENT

SEC. 701. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof:

"(16) PERE MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.—The segment downstream from the junction of the Middle and Little South Branches to its junction with United States Highway 31 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Proposed Boundary Location, Pere Marquette Wild and Scenic River,' to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) with respect to the segment

Boundaries,
description.
16 USC 1274.

Consultation.

the Capitol in the City of Bismarck, on Tuesday, the sixth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1206
(Representatives Thompson, Whalen)
(Senator Roen)

AN ACT to cede to the United States concurrent criminal jurisdiction on lands within the Theodore Roosevelt national park, Fort Union trading post national historic site, and Knife River Indian villages national historic site, and to provide for retrocession of that jurisdiction.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. STATE OFFENSES - CONCURRENT JURISDICTION CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES. Concurrent jurisdiction is hereby ceded to the United States over offenses, as defined in section 12.1-01-04, when committed within boundaries of the tracts of land designated as:

1. Theodore Roosevelt national park.
2. Fort Union trading post national historic site.
3. Knife River Indian villages national historic site.

SECTION 2. CONCURRENT JURISDICTION - VESTED UPON ACCEPTANCE. The concurrent jurisdiction ceded by section 1 of this Act shall be vested upon acceptance by the United States by and through its appropriate officials and shall continue so long as the lands within the designated areas are dedicated to park or historic site purposes.

SECTION 3. RETROCESSION OF JURISDICTION - ACCEPTANCE - FILING.

1. The consent of North Dakota is hereby given to the retrocession by the United States of the jurisdiction granted by section 1 of this Act, either partially or wholly. A partial retrocession may be with respect to particular territory or particular offenses, or both. The governor is authorized to accept any such retrocession of jurisdiction on behalf of North Dakota.

2. When the governor receives written notification from the authorized official or agent of the United States that the United States desires or is willing to retrocede jurisdiction to North Dakota as provided in subsection 1, the governor may accept, and after filing the original acceptance with the secretary of state, the retrocession of jurisdiction will become effective.

Sam A. Peters
Speaker of the House

Ray Silvestri
Chief Clerk of the House

Ernest M. Janda
President of the Senate

Les Leidholm
Secretary of the Senate

This certifies that the within bill originated in the House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and is known on the records of that body as House Bill No. 1206.

Vote: Ayes 90 Nays 0 Absent 10

Vote: Ayes 48 Nays 0 Absent 2

Ray Silvestri
Chief Clerk of the House

Received by the Governor at 1:20 P.M. on February 19, 1981.

Approved at 9:29 A.M. on February 20, 1981.

Allen S. Olson
Governor

Filed in this office this 20th day of Feb.,
1981, at 2:24 o'clock P.M.

Ben Meier
Secretary of State

