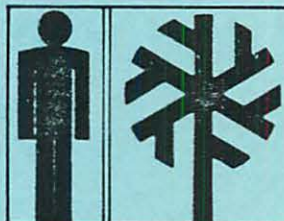


Land Protection Plan

October 1984

Montezuma Castle



National Monument / Arizona

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LAND PROTECTION PLAN
FOR
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

RECOMMENDED BY: Glen E. Henderson
Superintendent, Montezuma Castle National Monument

9/26/84
Date

John W. Clay
General Superintendent, Southern Arizona Group

9/27/84
Date

APPROVED BY:

Louise H. Chapman
Regional Director, Western Region

10/10/84
Date

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

LAND PROTECTION PLAN SUMMARY

Current Land Ownership Within Boundary:

	Acres
National Park Service	840.86
Private	16.83

Tracts Remaining To Be Protected:

1

Proposed Protection Method:

Scenic Easement

Funding Status:

Authorized Acquisition Ceiling	None
Appropriated To Date	\$105,485
Obligated To Date	105,485

Planning Team:

Glen Henderson, Superintendent, Montezuma Castle National Monument
Robert Cousins, Realty Specialist, Western Regional Office
Dan Olson, Park Planner, Western Regional Office

Status of Environmental Compliance:

Categorically excluded from compliance due to the insignificant nature of the proposed action.

Status of Jurisdiction:

Proprietary

LAND PROTECTION PLAN
FOR
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Montezuma Castle National Monument is located in Yavapai County, Arizona, about 70 miles north of Phoenix. Total acreage within the unit is about 842 acres. There is only one private parcel in the Monument, a tract of 16.83 acres.

There are no appropriated funds available for land acquisition at Montezuma Castle National Monument. Legislation for the Monument does not include a ceiling on acquisition expenditures.

Area Purpose

Montezuma Castle National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in December 1906 for the purpose of preserving and protecting the Sinagua cliff dwelling, Montezuma Castle. Additional land was added in February, 1937 by Presidential Proclamation. A detached area encompassing Montezuma Well was legislatively added to the Monument in 1943 for the purpose of preserving the limestone sink and the prehistoric and historic sites in its vicinity. Further legislation in 1959 added additional lands to both sections of the Monument, including the remaining private tract located in the Montezuma Well section.

Land Protection Problems and Issues

The private parcel within the boundary is currently used for grazing, and is part of a larger operation extending onto adjacent lands. Its location directly across Beaver Creek from the visitor viewing area for the Well makes protection of its scenic aspects important to the quality of the visitor experience. There is no plan for the development of visitor use facilities in this area.

The current use of the tract is compatible with preservation of the prehistoric scene; more intensive agricultural use, e.g., irrigated cropping, would also be compatible. Residential use, or the development of structures generally on the site, would not be compatible with preservation of the scenic values.

There has been substantial residential subdivision activity in the vicinity of the Montezuma Well Unit. It is important that such development not be extended onto the tract within the Monument because of the adverse impact on the pre-historic scene. The Monument staff works closely and cooperatively with individuals, organizations, and government units on land use planning to preserve the environmental integrity of lands surrounding the Monument (See Appendix 8.)

Alternatives and Analysis

Agreements. An agreement with the landowner to use the subject tract for agricultural purposes consistent with maintenance of the prehistoric scene would be an effective and economical land protection approach. Because such an agreement would be effective only as long as the ownership remained the same and the owner's needs and interests remained unchanged, an agreement would have to be considered primarily an interim land protection approach.

Land Use Regulation. Zoning on the private parcel would permit its subdivision and development of residential structures on 2-acre parcels. A portion of the tract is within a designated floodway and consequently this portion would be subject to special building requirements. The extent of development that would be permitted under local zoning would significantly impair the scenic protection goals for the area and hence land use regulation is not considered a viable protection method.

Less-than-Fee Acquisition. Acquisition of a scenic easement on the tract would effectively preclude adverse development of the area and permit its continued use for grazing. Inasmuch as there is no plan for visitor or administrative use of the tract, this alternative would provide a permanent means of realizing Monument objectives, i.e., preservation of scenic values. Easement acquisition would, of course, require a certain amount of monitoring activity. However, it is expected that the easement cost would be less than acquisition of the fee interest.

Fee Acquisition. Fee acquisition would provide for complete Park Service control of the tract. Acquisition costs for this interest would be the highest of the alternatives. Agricultural use of the tract would be continued if desirable under a lease or special use permit arrangement.

Recommendation

The recommended permanent protection alternative for the subject tract is acquisition of a scenic easement to retain the agricultural use of the tract. It is noted that the current land use is compatible and is not expected to change in the near future. Hence, acquisition need not be pursued until such time as the owner either wishes to sell the property or use it in a manner incompatible with Monument objectives.

The most likely method of acquisition for the easement is purchase. However, other acquisition options, including donation, bargain sale, or exchange, will be given consideration.

APPENDICES

1. Proclamations and Authorizing Legislation
2. Maps
3. Management Objectives
4. Environmental Compliance
5. Acquisition Procedures
6. Policy For Use of the Federal Portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund
7. Photographs
8. Memorandum of Understanding with Coconino National Forest

C: LEGISLATION FOR MONTEZUMA CASTLE

51. Montezuma Castle National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 696) of December 8, 1906	Page 235
Boundaries enlarged: Proclamation (No. 2226) of February 23, 1937	237

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 696—December 8, 1906—34 Stat. 3265]

WHEREAS, it is provided by section two of the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic land marks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

AND, WHEREAS, the prehistoric structure known as Montezuma's Castle in the Territory of Arizona, situated upon public lands owned by the United States, is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this ruin as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby set aside as the Montezuma Castle National Monument the prehistoric structure aforesaid and for the proper protection thereof do hereby reserve from settlement, entry or other disposal, all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Territory of Arizona, and within, what will be when surveyed, the tracts particularly described as follows, to wit:

The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section sixteen, the north half of the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section seventeen, township fourteen north, range five east, Gila and Salt River Meridian, as shown upon the map hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy said monument or to settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

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

DONE at the city of Washington this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of State.

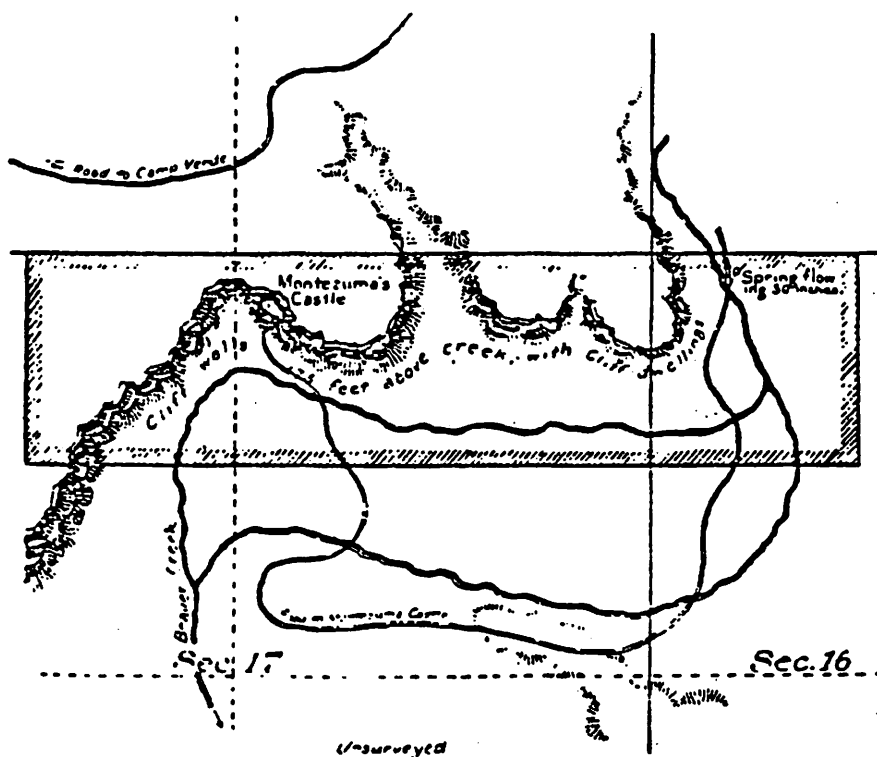
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APPENDIX I-1

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Embracing the NW $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec 16, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of
NE $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec 17, T. 14 N., R. 3 E. of
Gila and Salt River Meridian,
ARIZONA.

Containing 160 acres



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Wm A Richards, Commissioner

[MAP ATTACHED TO AND MADE A PART OF THE PROCLAMATION
DATED DECEMBER 8, 1908.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2226—Feb. 23, 1937—50 Stat. 1817]

WHEREAS the area in the State of Arizona established as the Montezuma Castle National Monument by Proclamation of December 8, 1906, has situated thereon prehistoric ruins and ancient cliff dwellings which are of great interest to the public; and

WHEREAS it appears that there are certain government-owned lands reserved by Proclamation of September 29, 1919, as a part of Coconino National Forest, adjacent to the boundaries of the said monument, which are required for the proper care, management, and protection of the said prehistoric ruins and ancient cliff dwellings:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, ch. 2, 30 Stat. 11, 36 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Arizona are hereby excluded from the Coconino National Forest and reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and added to and made a part of the Montezuma Castle National Monument:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 14 N., R. 5 E., sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 16, E $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 17, N $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, containing 360 acres.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535, U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof: *Provided*, that the administration of the monument shall be subject to the withdrawal for the Salt River Irrigation project, Arizona.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 23d day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

The Secretary of State.

17. Montezuma Castle National Monument

	Page
Addition of "Montezuma Well property" to monument authorized.....	
.....Act of October 19, 1943	167

An Act To provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument, approved October 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 572)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, is authorized to acquire, in his discretion, certain lands located in the State of Arizona known as the Montezuma Well property, containing approximately one hundred and eighty acres and situated within section 36, township 15 north, range 5 east, and section 31, township 15 north, range 6 east, Gila and Salt River meridian. Such lands, when acquired, shall become a detached unit of Montezuma Castle National Monument.

Montezuma
Castle National
Monument.
Addition of
lands.

(b) Effective on the date of the acquisition of such property, the south half of the northwest quarter of section 31, township 15 north, range 6 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, containing eighty acres of land owned by the United States, shall also become a part of such national monument.

SEC. 2. All laws, rules, and regulations applicable to such national monument shall be applicable with respect to the lands described in the first section of this Act upon the addition of such lands to such national monument. The title to real property acquired pursuant to this Act shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior.

Administration.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed \$25,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Appropriation
authorized.

28. Montezuma Castle National Monument

Boundaries of monument revised.....Act of June 23, 1959 Page 443

An Act To revise the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona, and for other purposes, approved June 23, 1959 (73 Stat. 108)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to facilitate the administration and protection of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona, the boundaries thereof are hereby revised to include the following described lands:

Montezuma
Castle National
Monument,
Ariz. Boundary
revision.

GILA AND SALT RIVER BASE AND MERIDIAN

Township 14 north, range 5 east: section 9, that portion of the southwest quarter southwest quarter located south and west of Beaver Creek, comprising about 2 acres; and section 16, southwest quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter and section 17, southeast quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter and south half southeast quarter northeast quarter, comprising about 40 acres.

Township 15 north, range 6 east: section 31, that portion of the northwest quarter southeast quarter located south and east of Beaver Creek and not heretofore included in the Montezuma Well section of the said monument, comprising approximately 17 acres.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase, donation, with donated funds, or otherwise and subject to such terms, reservations, and conditions as he may deem satisfactory, the land and interests in lands that are included within the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument as revised by section 1 of this Act. When so acquired, they shall be administered as a part of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended.

Acquisition
of lands.

16 U.S.C. 1-4.
22. 43.

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

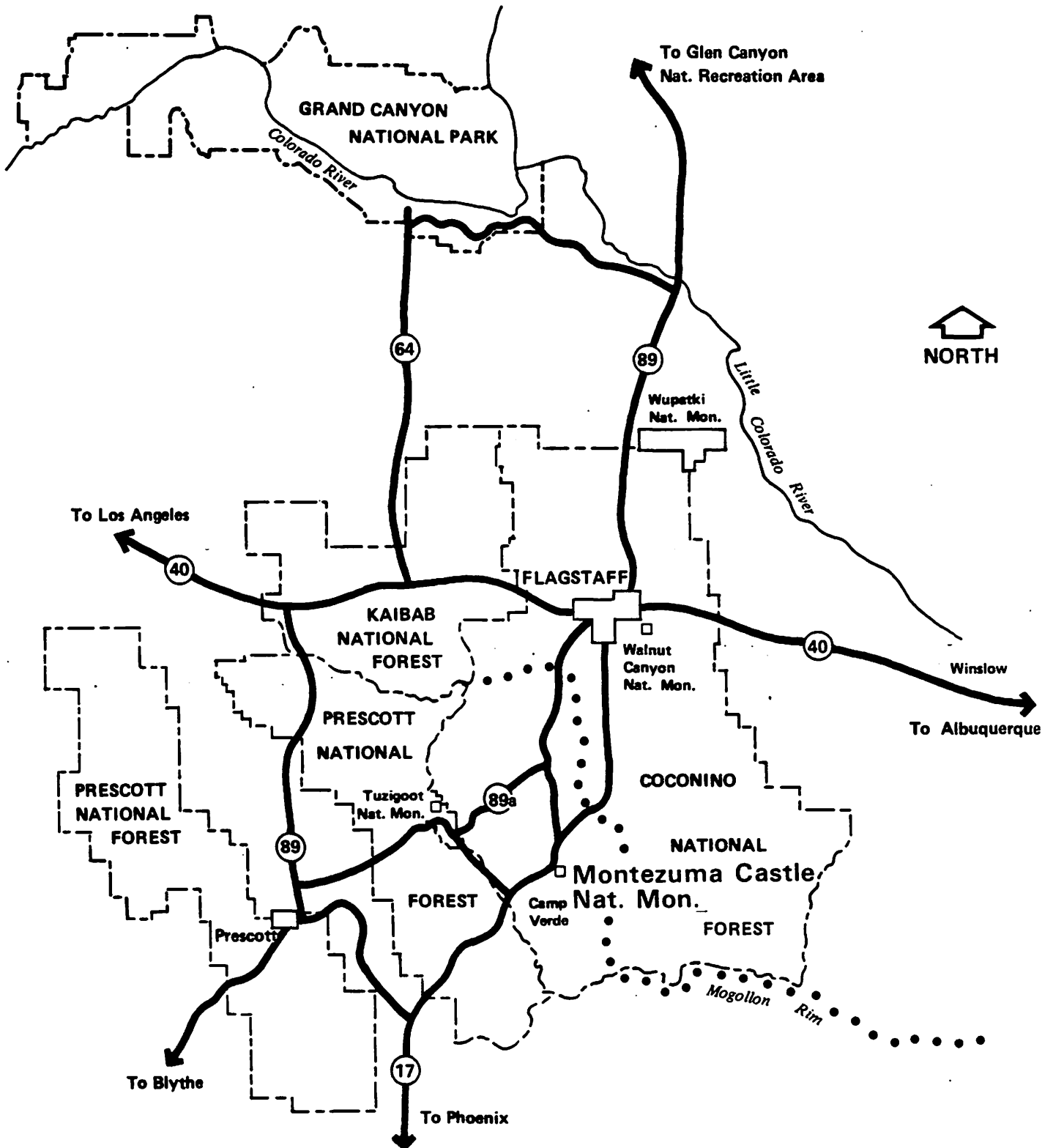
REVISION OF BOUNDARIES

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.

(13) Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately thirteen acres, and to delete approximately five acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona", numbered 20,006, and dated April 1978.

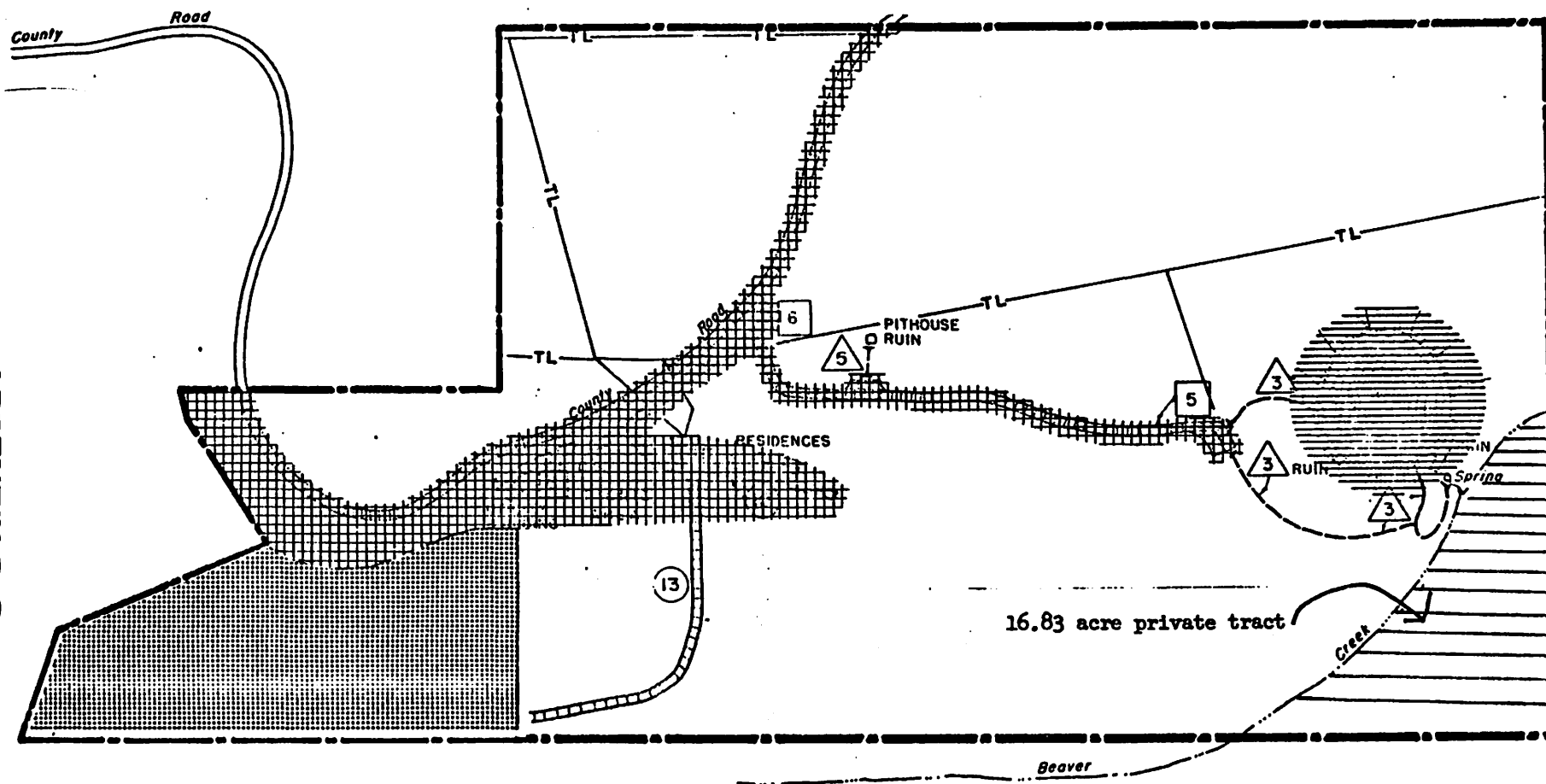
APPENDIX 2-1



The Region

Montezuma Castle National Monument
ARIZONA

309	80,003
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LEGEND

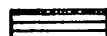
Historic Zone

Subzones

Outstanding Cultural

Development

Special Use



MONTEZUMA WELL AREA

SCALE 0 200 400 600 800 FEET

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (From current Statement For Management)

1. To monitor the condition of archeological, historic, and natural resources and to manage public use, modify management practices, or otherwise eliminate conditions adversely affecting these resources

... To reduce the impacts created by the county road passing through the monument

... To stabilize the excavated ruins and the excavated pithouse to a state of slow deterioration as much as is practical

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

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

... To preserve water rights which the monument has accrued

... To reduce congestion in the parking area and in other park facilities during periods of heavy visitation

... To assure successful National Park Service participation in the Yavapai-Apache Cultural Center

3. To secure a land base adequate to provide for the protection and interpretation of the Pliocene mammal footprints adjacent to the park entrance. (Objective accomplished.)

APPENDIX 3-1

4. To minimize the impacts on the monument created by development and/or use of lands surrounding the monument

...Continue active cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service in monitoring the status of the "Backdrop Management Unit"

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

5. To provide a quality interpretive program based on the relationship between man and his environment as reflected in the prehistoric Sinagua and Hohokam cultures and their remains in the monument

...To emphasize, through interpretation, the cliff dwellings, and their use, at Montezuma Castle

...To emphasize, through interpretation, prehistoric agriculture, with its application of primitive irrigation systems, at Montezuma Well

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

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The recommended plan proposes neither land acquisition outside the authorized boundary nor the use of condemnation and hence is categorically excluded from the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act.

ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

The Division of Land Resources assigned to the Western Regional Office is responsible for carrying out the land acquisition program. It will be guided by the unit's Land Protection Plan, which must be approved by the Regional Director.

The Service will obtain, at its expense, a preliminary policy of title insurance for each property which will identify the owner or owners of record and all encumbrances, such as mortgages, liens, judgments, right-of-way or other easements, affecting the property's title.

Each property will be appraised by an independent contract appraiser. The landowner and/or his/her representative will be offered an opportunity to accompany the appraiser on the inspection of the property in order to afford the owner an opportunity to point out significant features of the property.

To assure the quality of appraisals, a staff appraiser will review all reports for compliance with proper appraisal procedures and check such elements as the thoroughness of the research performed and whether or not the appraiser has afforded the landowner the opportunity to accompany the appraiser.

Appraisers will be required to furnish an objective estimate of the "Fair Market Value" of the lands being appraised. The Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions defines Fair Market Value as "The amount in cash, or on terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would be sold by a knowledgeable owner willing but not obligated to sell to a knowledgeable purchaser who desired but is not obligated to buy."

As soon as possible after the appraisal of a property has been received, reviewed, and approved, the Service will submit to the owner, subject to the availability of funds, a written offer which will not be less than the Service's approved appraisal of the fair market value of the property. The owner will be provided with a copy of the Service's appraisal upon request. Assuming that a mutually acceptable purchase price is agreed upon, closing will normally be completed by a local title company acting as escrow and closing agent within 6 to 8 weeks of signature by the owner and the Service of an Offer to Sell.

It is the responsibility of the seller to convey clear title to the property being acquired. Under Public Law 91-646, the Service may reimburse sellers for expenses incurred such as:

1. Recording fees, transfer taxes, similar expenses incidental to conveying the real property.
2. Penalty cost for prepayment of any pre-existing recorded mortgage entered into in good faith encumbering the real property.
3. The pro rata portion of real property taxes the owner paid to cover the period after title was vested in the United States.

APPENDIX 5-1

The Service may pay other similar expenses to the extent they are fair and reasonable, but the Service will not pay for costs necessary to clear defects in title to the property.

The Service will make every effort to seek negotiated settlement wherever possible; however, if this is not possible, eminent domain proceedings may be initiated.

Eminent domain proceedings are usually initiated by the filing of a complaint in condemnation in Federal Court. In this type of action title to the land does not pass to the government until the court or jury has determined the amount of just compensation and this amount has been paid to the owner. Eminent domain proceedings may be employed to determine title issues or when negotiations are unsuccessful and Fair Market Value is to be determined by the court.

In addition to the complaint in condemnation, declarations of taking are used where title to the land must be vested in the United States immediately in order to prevent resource damage.

A declaration of taking vests title to property in the United States immediately upon filing papers in the court and the deposit of an estimate of just compensation. A portion of this deposit may be withdrawn by the owner as approved by the court.

Acquisition of Less-than-Fee Interests (Easement)

The procedure for acquiring less-than-fee interests is the same as that described above for acquisition of fee interests except for the fact that the owner does not relinquish title and possession of the property.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Policy for Use of the Federal Portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of final policy statement.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks has adopted a policy statement concerning use of the Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This policy statement provides broad guidance to four Federal agencies in use of the LWCF to achieve natural, cultural, wildlife, and recreation management objectives in accordance with Congressional mandates and statutory authorities.

The policy applies to the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, in the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. The statement was developed by the LWCF Policy Group which is composed of the Directors of these three Interior agencies, Chief of the Forest Service, and a chairman who is designated by the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. The LWCF Policy Group (LPG) was originally established in 1974 to review, comment on and coordinate proposals that may affect the Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 15, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ric Davidge, Chairman, LWCF Policy Group, Room 3158, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The public was invited to comment on the proposed policy statement which appeared in the Federal Register March 18, 1982, (Vol. 47, No. 53, pages 11777-8).

There were several comments received via phone expressing support for the policy statement and an interest in the rapid implementation of the policy. Seventy-five written comments were received. Seventy fully supported the policy and its immediate implementation by all of the Federal agencies using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Five comments expressed concerns that the new policy was too general to be evaluated, eliminated the use of full fee title acquisition, was contrary to the 1980 policy for potential additions to the Federal estate, and that a fair analysis could not be made without analysis of the case studies that are not as yet available.

The new policy is by design general. Its purpose is to encourage the use of cost effective tools to protect the essential resource values in authorized areas. Full fee title acquisition is anticipated in areas where this method of acquisition is required by the land protection plan. Each individual area land protection plan must comply with all environmental protection requirements and it is at this specific point where the application of the policy should be evaluated. This policy is an extension of the 1980 policy for potential

additions to the Federal estate in that it encourages the same alternative protection and acquisition methods but for authorized rather than proposed areas. Review and comment on the subject policy should not have been dependent upon a review of the case studies that were to be made available by the National Park Service after April 12, 1982, as reported in the March 18, 1982, Federal Register. These case studies were undertaken to provide the National Park Service with an initial sample of how land protection plans could be recrafted and were not a test of the policy per se. It is anticipated that these case studies will be available on or about June 22, 1982.

The policy was developed in response to the decreasing availability of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies annually appropriated by Congress, concerns voiced by a number of sources including hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters on July 9 and 10 of 1981; and reports by the General Accounting Office concerning Federal land acquisition practices. The recently adopted policy generally refines and expands the basic concepts included in the policy statement which appeared in the Federal Register of May 7, 1980 (45 FR 30308). The previous policy statement only addressed studies and recommendations for new areas to be funded under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. The recent drop in the level of the annual Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation created a need to apply the various

alternatives to fee title land acquisition to all currently authorized areas in an effort to stretch available LWCF monies. The recently adopted policy supplements the 1980 statement to include existing units of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, Forest, and recreation or conservation area systems where acquisition of private land is planned using LWCF monies.

The policy provides general guidance and does not replace the more detailed policies and procedures governing the land acquisition and management programs of each agency. However, each agency affected by the Policy is expected to make revisions in its policies and procedures as necessary and appropriate to reflect the direction of the general policy. This direction includes emphasis on responsiveness to Congressional mandates; cost effective alternatives to Federal fee simple purchase of private lands; improved cooperation with landowners, other Federal agencies, and State and local governments, and the private sector; and development of plans considering socio-cultural impacts.

ADOPTED POLICY: The following statement has been adopted after consideration of public comments: Policy for Use of the Federal Portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be used to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein necessary to achieve the natural, cultural, wildlife, and recreation management objectives of the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service. The fund will be used in accord with management objectives for each currently authorized area based on agency missions and Congressional mandates. The agencies using the Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will, to the extent consistent with statutory authorities:

- Identify what land or interests in land need to be in Federal ownership to achieve management unit purposes consistent with public objectives in the unit.

- Use to the maximum extent practical cost-effective alternatives to direct Federal purchase of private lands and, when acquisition is necessary, acquire or retain only the minimum interests necessary to meet management objections.

- Cooperate with landowners, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector to manage land for public use or protect it for resource conservation.

- Formulate, or revise as necessary, plans for land acquisition and resource use or protection to assure the socio-cultural impacts are considered and that the most outstanding areas are adequately managed.

Dated: April 29, 1982.

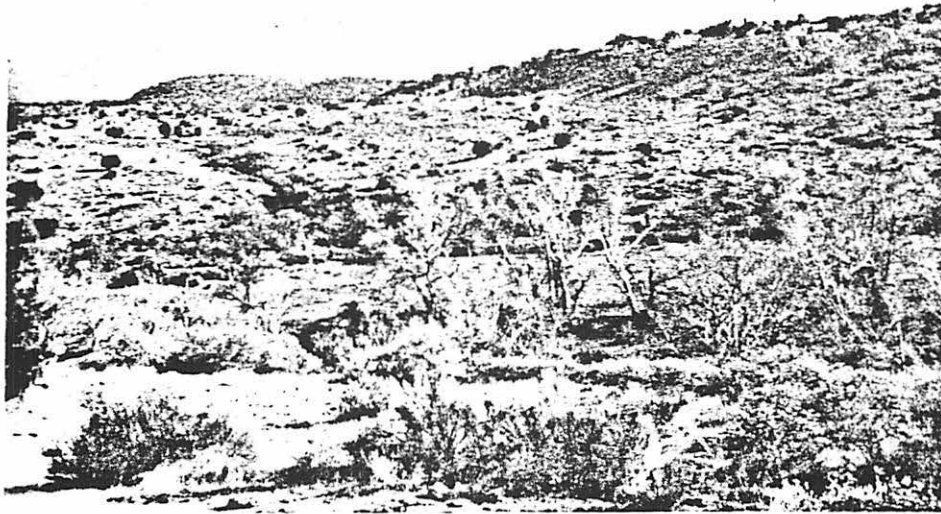
G. Ray Arnett,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 82-12783 Filed 3-8-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-10-M

PHOTOGRAPH



View looking south from Montezuma Well area across the single remaining private tract. Trees border Beaver Creek. The private tract lies across Beaver Creek and includes a portion of the sloping upland area as well as the flat bottomland.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

WHEREAS Montezuma Castle National Monument (all references herein to the National Monument include both the Castle section and the Well section) was established December 8, 1906 to preserve for this and future generations the ruins of Montezuma Castle and other pre-historic Indian structures, and irrigation works at Montezuma Well, and

WHEREAS the rapidly accelerating development of residential subdivisions, highway expansion and realignment, and other adverse land uses in the Verde Valley are contributing to the environmental decay and destroying the prime scenic values of the environs surrounding Montezuma Castle National Monument, and

WHEREAS some of these private lands adjoin Montezuma Castle National Monument and, although most are yet undivided, are now ripe for subdivision or other incompatible commercial development, and

WHEREAS these yet undeveloped lands constitute private inholdings within the exterior boundaries of the Coconino National Forest and Montezuma Castle National Monument, and

WHEREAS it is the objective of the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service to work together in preserving the environmental quality of their conterminous lands through the medium of land-use zoning, acquisition of private inholdings as well as by other means, and

WHEREAS the Forest Service, through its multiple use management planning program, does zone and manage National Forest Areas to give recognition to areas viewed by large numbers of recreation-oriented people, and

WHEREAS Travel Influence Zones and management units within other zones are established to give such recognition, with zones and management unit prescription and decisions including scenic and/or historic interest areas:

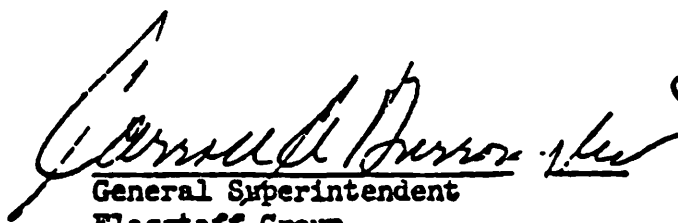
APPENDIX B-1

NOW BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service jointly establish an *environmental* scenic perimeter around and contiguous to Montezuma Castle National Monument on lands within the Coconino National Forest, as shown on the attached map, for the purpose of protecting and preserving, to the extent feasible, the environmental integrity of Montezuma Castle National Monument; that this zone is designated as "Montezuma Castle Backdrop Management Unit", to be managed under special management prescriptions prepared by the United States Forest Service to assure a high degree of landscape control compatible with the objectives and management of Montezuma Castle National Monument.

Be it further resolved that the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service will mutually pursue an active program to acquire, expeditiously and by whatever means possible, all those private inholdings within the Montezuma Castle Backdrop Management Unit and Montezuma Castle National Monument which are necessary to purposes stated above. The perimeter of the Montezuma Castle Backdrop Management Unit may be subject to modification in the event of adverse development or unexpected difficulties in the acquisition of private lands or in the event that special opportunities arise to enhance the purposes for which the Unit is established.

Be it further resolved that staff members of Montezuma Castle National Monument and Coconino National Forest and/or other Park Service and Forest Service officials jointly will annually, by January 1 of each year or as otherwise needed, review the status of the environmental quality of Montezuma Castle National Monument and Backdrop Management Unit to determine what changes in perimeter, management prescriptions, et al. may be needed to meet changing conditions and to assure effective continuance of the purposes and objectives of this agreement.

Signed this 12th day of April, 1970.


General Superintendent
Flagstaff Group
National Park Service


Forest Supervisor
Coconino National Forest
U. S. Forest Service

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United States. National Park
Service.

Land protection plan for
Montezuma Castle National

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United States. National Park
Service.

Land protection plan for
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