



September 1988

Statement for Management

Rocky Mountain National Park

Definition

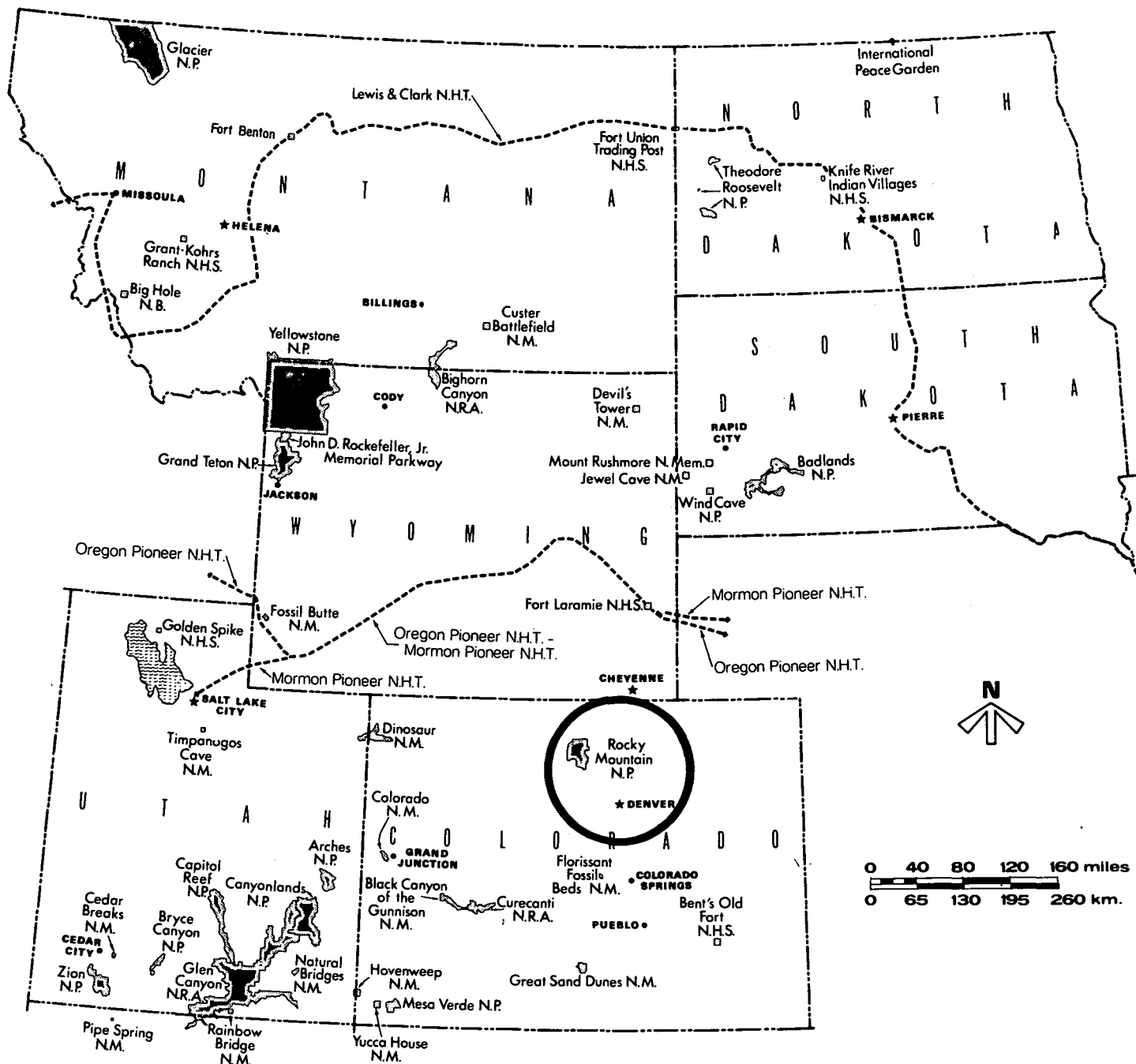
The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decision on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information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

Recommended by: /s/ James B. Thompson 4/22/88
 Superintendent Date
 Rocky Mountain National Park

Approved by: Lorraine Mintzmyer 9-7-88
 Regional Director Date
 Rocky Mountain Region

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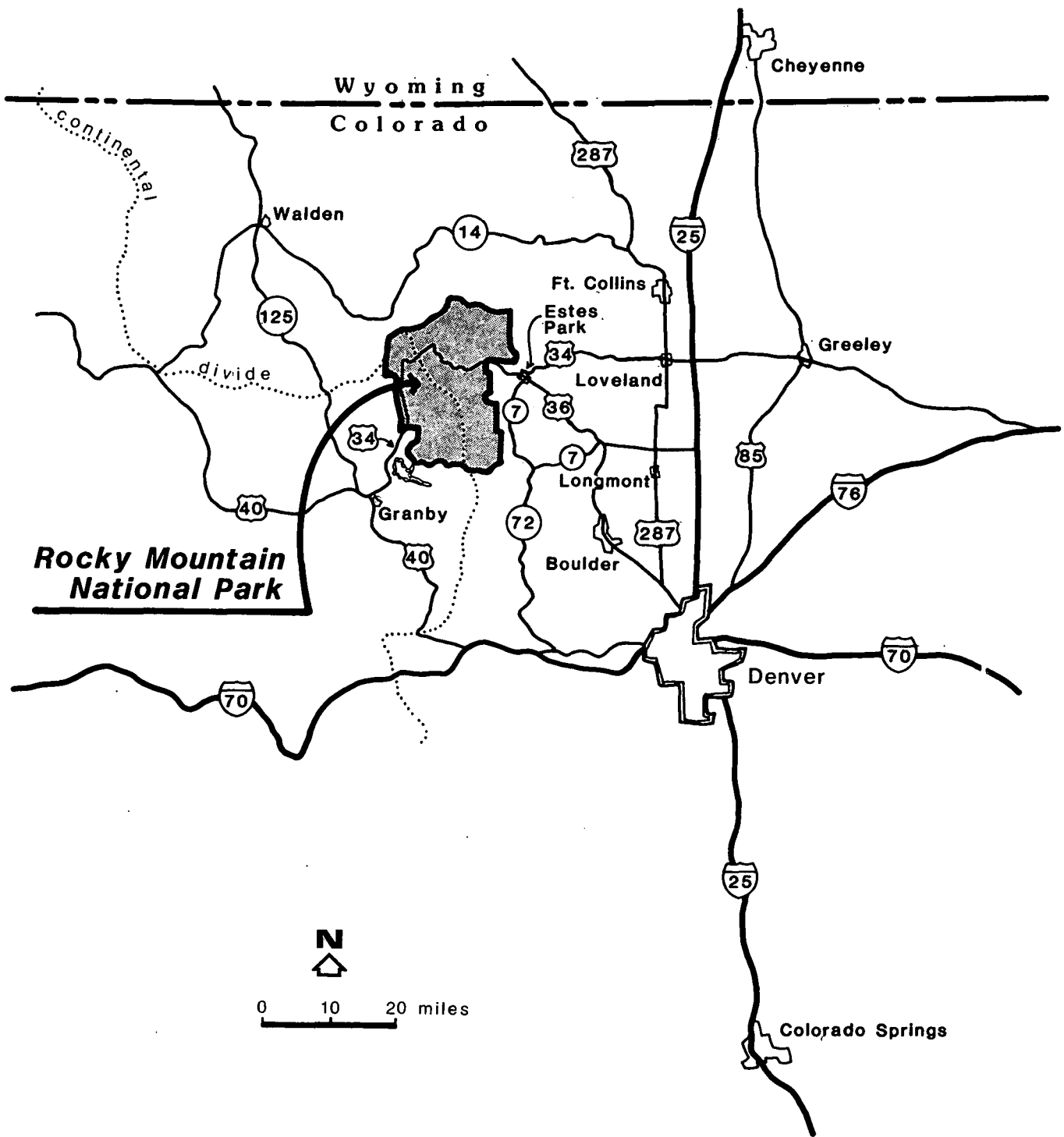


Legend

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

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service
 United States Department
 of the Interior

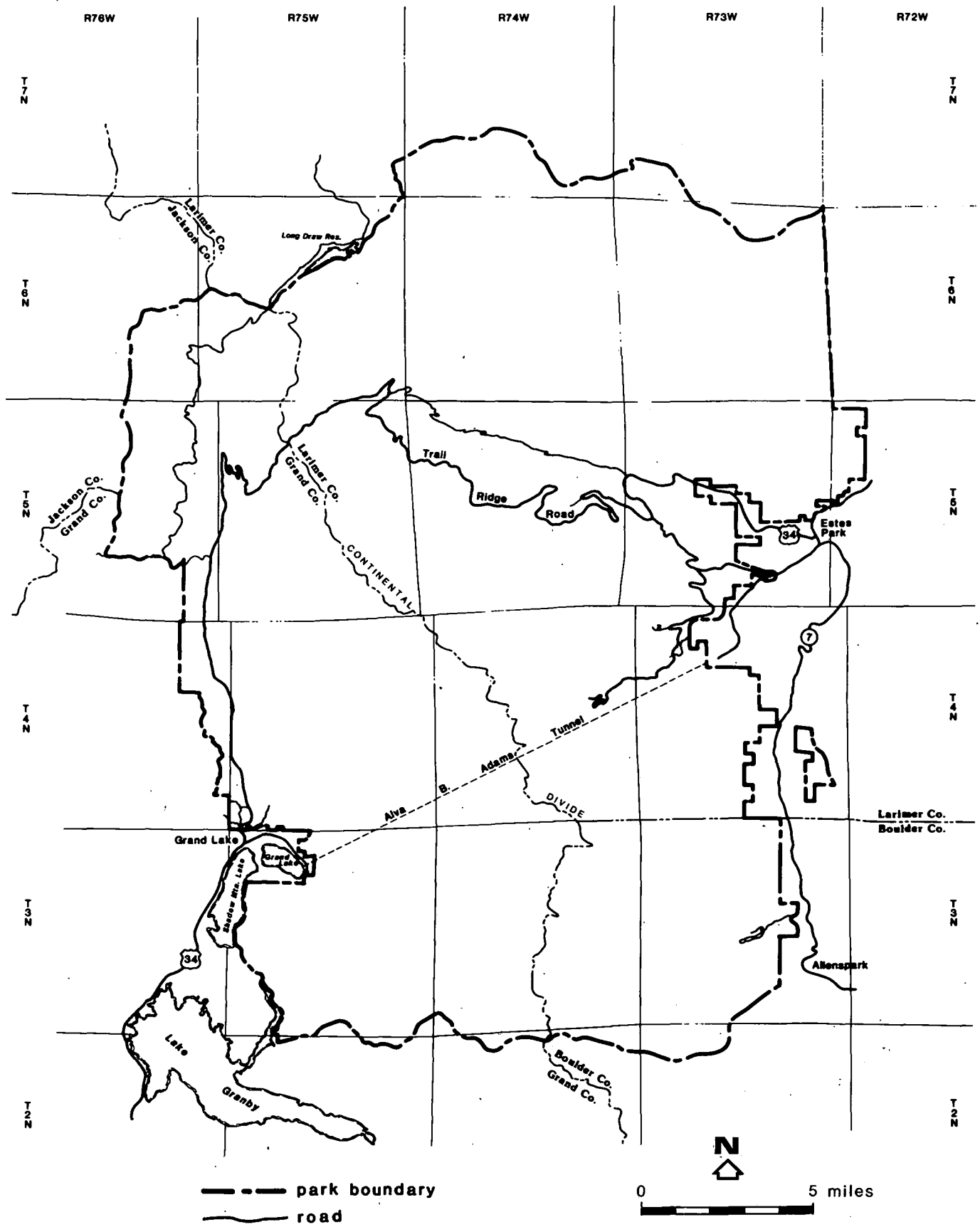


Vicinity

Rocky Mountain National Park

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

121 | 80,102
June '88 | RMRO



Boundary Map
Rocky Mountain National Park
 U.S. Dept. of the Interior - Nat'l. Park Service

121	80,048-C
9/84	RMRO

LOCATION

Rocky Mountain National Park, located in the State of Colorado, within Larimer, Grand and Boulder Counties, is within the Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Enos Mills, who led the campaign for a national park in the Estes Park area, in 1909 described the resources that prompted the establishment of Rocky Mountain National Park:

"Around Estes Park, Colorado, are mountain scenes of exceptional beauty and grandeur. In this territory is Longs Peak and one of the most rugged sections of the Continental Divide of the Rockies. The region is almost entirely above the altitude of 7,500 feet and in it are forests, streams, waterfalls, snowy peaks, great canyons, glaciers, scores of species of wild birds, and more than a thousand varieties of wildflowers. In many respects, this section is losing its wild charms. Extensive areas of primeval forest have been misused and ruined; sawmills are humming, and cattle are in the wild gardens! The once numerous big game has been hunted out of existence, and the picturesque beaver are almost gone."

Mills' statement reflects and summarizes the values and concerns, stated throughout the park's legislative history, that led to the establishment of Rocky Mountain National Park.

The Act of January 26, 1915 (38 Stat. 798), establishing Rocky Mountain National Park stated the area is "hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States, and said area is dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States...with regulations being primarily aimed at the freest use of the said park for recreational purposes by the public and for the preservation of the natural conditions and scenic beauties thereof."

Various amendments, legislative acts, and proclamations followed the original act which must be considered and applied to the park's current purpose. Perhaps the most important and influential legislation is the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), establishing the National

Park Service. This Act defines the mission of the National Park Service as follows: "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Thus the purpose of Rocky Mountain National Park is the preservation of its natural conditions and scenic beauties, conservation of its natural and historic objects and wildlife, and the provision of the freest recreational use consistent with this purpose.

Rocky Mountain National Park's physiographic and biologic features fall within the categories defined under the National Park System's natural history themes for the Southern Rocky Mountains and include the themes of mountain systems, river systems and lakes, works of glaciers, geologic history, tundra, subalpine forest, montane forest, lakes and ponds, and rivers and streams.

The significance of Rocky Mountain National Park lies in displaying, preserving, and availing for public use and enjoyment, some of the finest examples of the spectacular physiographic, biologic, and scenic features that typify the Southern Rocky Mountains.

These natural and historic resources are even more significant because of their proximity to the Front Range metropolitan areas. They provide vast opportunities for wilderness threshold recreation and appreciation of historic interests.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The Act of January 26, 1915, establishing Rocky Mountain National Park contains several constraints that must be acknowledged. Those specifically applicable to management of the park are concerned with rights, including water rights that existed before the park land was withdrawn from settlement and occupancy.

Water Rights

Bureau of Reclamation Water Rights. The Act of 1915 specifies that the U.S. Reclamation Service (Bureau of Water and Power Resources) may "enter upon and utilize for or other

purposes any area within said park which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project" (U.S.C., Title 16, Sec. 191).

On April 12, 1938, a Memorandum of Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, assuring that no surface construction would be accomplished within the present boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park and that the natural conditions within the presently authorized boundaries of the park would be preserved as reasonably possible in consideration of the proposed construction of the Colorado/Big Thompson project.

The Bureau of Reclamation maintains the Alva B. Adams Tunnel, a 13-mile tunnel which diverts water from the Colorado River Valley on the western slope of the Continental Divide, to the Big Thompson drainage on the eastern slope. The tunnel originates at Grand Lake, passes beneath the great peaks of the park, and emerges near the town of Estes Park. The tunnel ranges from 450 to over 3,600 feet beneath the park's surface. All maintenance is done from either end, since there are no vents, outlets, or other evidence of the tunnel visible within the park.

Public/Private Water Rights. The Act of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, February 9, 1929 (Sessions Laws of Colorado, 1929, p. 475), ceded exclusive jurisdiction over Rocky Mountain National Park to the United States, whereas the Congressional Act of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1536), accepted the cession of jurisdiction reserved for the State except for:

all vested adjudicated, appropriated, and existing water rights and rights-of-way connected therewith, including all existing domestic or irrigation conduits and ditches"

Five reservoirs and lakes, seven pipeline facilities, and seven ditches on which water rights are held by outside interests are located within the park. The water rights on Bluebird, Pear and Sandbeach Reservoirs are held by the City of Longmont. The dams themselves were acquired by the National Park Service November 23, 1987.

On Lawn Lake, right of impoundment and access is held by the Farmers Ditch Supply Company for irrigation use. The Lawn Lake Dam failed July 15, 1982. Damage claims following the flood are still in litigation, and the future of the water rights in this area have yet to be resolved.

The Cascade Lake Dam was also destroyed by the Lawn Lake Flood of July 1982. The town of Estes Park has plans to exercise its right to rebuild a diversion structure. Measures to mitigate the diversion impacts have been negotiated with the town.

The Eureka Ditch water right is held by the city of Loveland to divert water from the west side of the Continental Divide above the head of Tonahutu Creek to the Big Thompson drainage via Spruce Creek. The Grand Ditch and Specimen Ditch water rights, which divert water from the Colorado River drainage to the South Platte River drainage, are owned by the Water Supply and Storage Company at Fort Collins. When the park was extended to include portions of the ditch, the Act of June 21, 1930, specified that nothing contained "****shall affect any vested and accrued rights***or any water rights and/or rights-of-way connected therewith, including reservoirs, conduits and ditches, as may be recognized by local customs, laws and decisions of courts****".

The McCarren Amendment of 1953 allows States to enjoin Federal agencies in proceedings in State water courts to adjudicate Federal water claims for acquired and reserved water rights. Adjudication is nearly complete in Colorado Water Division #1 which includes the eastern slope of the park. Water Division #6 includes the western slope of the park and is yet to be adjudicated.

Inholdings

The Act of January 26, 1915, specified the retention of certain rights that existed before the park's land was withdrawn from settlement and occupancy. The Act stated:

"That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry upon the land laws of the U.S., whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the rights of any claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land.

"That no lands located within the park boundaries now held in private, municipal or State ownership shall be affected by or subject to the provisions of this Act" (U.S.C. Title 16, Sec. 194).

As of June 1987, private and municipal inholdings totaled 766.31 acres, involving 76 individual parcels.

The authority for acquiring privately owned lands within the

park is referred to in the Act of August 31, 1954, 68 Stat. 1037, as amended U.S.C. Title 16, Section 452a. The Act authorized the Secretary to accept donations of money and match those funds, using the aggregated amounts to purchase inholdings within the existing boundaries of any park.

The park's Land Protection Plan was approved in May 1985. The plan specifies the criteria under which lands or interests in lands will be acquired. In any acquisition, the Service will acquire only the minimum interest needed to meet management objectives.

Grazing Rights

When an interest in the 393 acres within Black Canyon was acquired from the MacGregor Ranch on January 30, 1976, certain rights were retained by the Grantor:

"2. Vendor specifically excepts and reserves grazing rights upon said property for 25 years. The grazing shall not exceed 100 AUM's per year."

The park presently monitors range conditions within the park to assure that the resource is not being over-utilized. As stated in the deed, the grazing right will terminate on January 30, 2001.

Jurisdiction

The Act of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, February 9, 1929 (Sessions Laws of Colorado, 1929, p.475), ceded exclusive jurisdiction over Rocky Mountain National Park to the United States. The Congressional Act of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1536), accepted the cession of jurisdiction reserved for the State except for "***the right to serve civil or criminal process within limits of the aforesaid;***and, the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on lands included in said tract."

A subsequent Act by the Colorado State Legislature ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the National Park Service of lands added to Rocky Mountain National Park since February 19, 1929. Jurisdiction was accepted by the Secretary of the Interior on January 22, 1962.

Public Law 93-477 extended park boundaries in the vicinity of the Kawuneeche Valley. The lands conveyed are presently under proprietary jurisdiction. Public Law 96-560 revised the park boundary and added 1,629 acres of private land to

the park. These lands are under proprietary jurisdiction.

Memoranda of Deputation Agreements are approved between the park, Boulder County, Grand County and Larimer County. The purpose of the agreements is to provide mutual aid and to provide park law enforcement personnel (permanent rangers) with an increased capability to perform protection activities within their respective jurisdictional areas. Permanent park law enforcement personnel are also deputized by the Colorado Division of Wildlife as Special Wildlife Officers and as United States Deputy Game Wardens by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Such appointments facilitate mutual aid and the enforcement of State laws on certain NPS lands which are under proprietary jurisdiction. Four permanent rangers are also appointed as Special Deputy U.S. Marshals to facilitate the transportation of persons who are sentenced by the U.S. Magistrate to periods of incarceration.

Wilderness Designation

Public Law 88-577, of September 3, 1964, establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System, requires that "within ten years after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the National Parks, Monuments and other units of the National Park System***under his jurisdiction on the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendations as to the suitability or unsuitability of each such area***for preservation as wilderness."

In compliance with this, the National Park Service studied the roadless areas within Rocky Mountain National Park and recommended in June 1974 that 239,835 acres be designated as wilderness and 479 acres as potential wilderness additions until the private lands are acquired and the life estate consummated. Subsequent to the 1980 boundary revision the wilderness recommendation was revised to consider lands added or deleted. As of 1987, Congress had not acted upon the recommendation. The area now recommended is 235,668 acres.

As a result of Public Law 96-560 (94 Stat. 3272), dated December 22, 1980, 2,917 acres of existing wilderness within the Indian Peaks Wilderness Area were transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park.

International Biosphere Reserve

Representing the Rocky Mountain Biographical Province, the natural ecosystems that comprised the park in October of

1976, received recognition through the identification of the park as an International Biosphere Reserve. This designation is part of the United Nations' Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations' program on "Man and the Biosphere." The park is part of a network of protected samples of the world's major ecosystem types devoted to conservation of nature/genetic material, and scientific research in service of man. The Reserve provides a standard against which the effects of man's impact can be measured.

Cache La Poudre Wild and Scenic River

Public Law 99-590 (100 Stat. 3331) on October 30, 1986, established the Cache La Poudre Wild and Scenic River, a small portion of which lies within Rocky Mountain National Park. This section runs from Poudre Lake northeast to the park boundary. An addendum to the Park Master Plan has been made as required by the Act and states that management of the portion of the river in the park will not be inconsistent with the designation of the river segment as a wild river.

Wildlife Management

In 1962, a "Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Rocky Mountain Cooperative Elk Studies" was approved by the park, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and Roosevelt National Forest. Increasing elk populations, ranging between public and private lands, necessitated coordination efforts for management. In February 1963, an attempt was made to reduce park elk herds by public hunting outside the park, with a postseason adjacent to the east boundary. On February 28, 1973, a "Supplemental Memorandum of Understanding for Rocky Mountain National Park Elk Studies" was executed by the three Agencies. The agreement specified:

- The primary intent is to make surplus elk available for public harvest;
- The program of hunting on land adjoining the park is to establish an elk population within the carrying capacity of the park, and the adjoining ranges. The season is subject to the annual approval by the Wildlife Commission;
- Other methods of elk control (trapping and transplanting will receive priority) will be considered if the current program of public hunting adjacent to the park is unsuccessful.

On March 25, 1975, a new agreement established the Rocky

Mountain Council for Cooperative Wildlife Management, broadening the responsibilities of the various committees to include all wildlife species. It was renewed on October 20, 1980. Public meetings regarding elk management were held in Estes Park and Fort Collins, Colorado, in April 1985.

The park is attempting to restore pure populations of the native greenback cutthroat trout as a viable component of the park ecosystem.

Air Quality

The State of Colorado, under the auspices of the Clean Air Act, has designated Rocky Mountain National Park as Category I which parallels the Federal designations in The Clean Air Act, as amended August 1977 (Public Law 91-604 and ensuing amendments).

Water Quantity and Quality

✓ - Executive Order 11990 - "Protection of Wetlands" and National Park Service policies control any development in known or determined wetland habitats.

✓ - Executive Order 11988 - "Flood Plain Management" and subsequently revised National Park Service policy requires that no facilities or structures be located in the 100-year flood plains or other hazard areas. The primary flood plain areas within the park include Kawuneeche Valley, Horseshoe Park, Endovalley and Moraine Park. No park or visitor facilities would be affected. Some road sections, however, would be flooded.

- By an October 18, 1978, Memorandum of Agreement between Rocky Mountain National Park and the Upper Thompson Sanitation District, most of the effluent within the Estes Valley vicinity of the park will be received and transported by the district for tertiary treatment in Estes Park. Areas served by the system include headquarters, Aspenglen, Moraine Park and Glacier Basin.

- Both the Water Laboratory and the operator are certified by the EPA and the State of Colorado.

Cultural Resource Management

In accordance with the intent of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1968 (PL 89-655, 10-15-66), Executive Order 11593, "Protection and enhancement of the cultural

environment" and National Park Service Management Policies, the park has reviewed the classified structures and has made the appropriate nominations. Sites presently on the National Register and those nominated are cited in Section III, E, Facilities and Equipment Analysis. The park's Cultural Resource Management Plan was approved March 1988.

Section 106 of Public Law 89-655 procedures must be followed before any action may begin that would affect the site integrity of cultural resources. This includes action on adjacent or contiguous lands if they involve the character of the site.

Research

A Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service and Colorado State University established a cooperative research unit on the Colorado State University campus on June 3, 1974. Rocky Mountain National Park is one of the units involved with this agreement negotiated between the Rocky Mountain Regional Office and Colorado State University. The primary purpose of the agreement is to assist the park in acquisition of knowledge in diverse disciplines of natural science required for the development of action plans and the rendering of sound management decisions. In essence, Colorado State University agrees to provide a working area, use of the facilities, including the computer center, and participation of faculty cooperation. The National Park Service agrees to provide scientific expertise, reimbursable funds, secretarial services, and employment for graduate students and other personnel.

Concessions

Concession contracts or special use permits have been issued for a variety of visitor services within Rocky Mountain National Park.

Hidden Valley Ski Development. - The park and the Estes Valley Recreation and Park District entered into an agreement on August 24, 1983, for the operation of Government-owned facilities and for the provision of services at the Hidden Valley Ski Area. Included within the services to be provided are: (a) downhill ski school instruction, (b) rental shop operations, (c) retail merchandise sales, (d) fast food service, (e) coin-operated lockers and ski racks, (f) transportation services, (g) ski patrol, (h) first aid medical facilities and service, (i) nursery services, (j) lost and found service, and (k) informational and promotional service.

- A cooperative agreement for establishment, implementation, and enforcement of ski tow design and operational practices was approved by the park, the Colorado Passenger Tramway Board, and the Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Recreation District. The purpose of this agreement, signed on November 11, 1980, is to minimize conflicts and duplication of efforts.

- The Estes Valley Recreation and Park District currently operates the area under an Agreement of Understanding which expires on May 31, 1989.

Trail Ridge Store Complex. A twenty-year concession contract for operation of the Trail Ridge Store complex was approved on October 22, 1971. The contract authorizes Rocky Mountain Park Company to provide food and beverages, and merchandising facilities and services at the store complex adjacent to the Park Visitor Center at Fall River Pass.

Climbing and Mountaineering Guide and Instruction Services. These services are provided by Colorado Mountain School. The concession contract was renewed on December 1, 1986, and will remain in effect until November 30, 1990.

Firewood. Firewood for east side campgrounds is provided by a concession permit to Byron K. Andrews, AyA Enterprises. The last permit was issued on January 1, 1986, and will remain in effect until December 31, 1989. Firewood for west side campgrounds is provided by a limited concession permit to Robert King, The Millworks Trading company.

Livery Services. Livery services are provided by a concession contract at two locations, Moraine Park and Sprague Lake, by Hi Country Stables. The contract was renewed in 1986 for a five-year period -- to expire on December 31, 1990.

Commercial Use Licenses. Ski touring and certain other services originating outside the park are authorized under such licenses.

Utility Rights-of-Way

Rights-of-way for power and telephone lines within the park boundaries are covered by a series of special use permits issued to: Mountain Bell, Cablevision of Estes Park, Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mountain Parks Electric, Inc., Public Service Company of Colorado, Rocky Mountain Park Company, Cascade Pipeline, Three Lakes Water and Sanitation District, Town of Estes Park, Upper

Thompson Sanitation District, and the Water Supply and Storage Company. The rights-of-way provide maintenance operations of existing utilities; vehicular access is restricted.

Energy Management

As directed by Executive Order 12003 and Secretarial Order 3007, it is the policy of the National Park Service to make wise use of energy through sound ecological and management principles.

√ Cooperative Fire Agreements

Cooperative forest fire and/or structural fire agreements have been entered into between the park and Larimer County, State of Colorado, Colorado State Forest Service, State Board of Agriculture, Grand County, Estes Park, Grand Lake Fire Protection District, Allenspark Fire Protection District, Boulder County, and Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests. The purpose of the agreements is to coordinate and expedite fire control activities. Some activities are designed for wildland fire prevention, while others are centered on control activities, including the sharing of staffing and equipment. √ Land Use Planning: The park has agreements with both Grand County and U.S. Forest Service, and Boulder County to coordinate land use planning activities. Efforts to develop an agreement with Larimer County have not been successful.

Communications Building

A Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service and the State of Colorado was approved on October 23, 1980, for use of the Communications Building on Prospect Mountain by the Colorado State Patrol. In addition, an agreement was reached with the Bureau of Reclamation to bury 350 feet of power distribution cable to serve the Prospect Mountain Radio System.

On January 29, 1981, a Memorandum of Understanding was negotiated with Elizabeth Knutsson Hospital, Estes Park, for utilization of space within the Communications Building on Prospect Mountain.

Youth Employment and Training Project

An agreement was negotiated between the park and the Larimer

County Youth Employment and Training (YET) project to provide volunteer work for youth who have been found guilty of non-violent offenses. The agreement is entered into annually.

Administration of Bureau of Reclamation Land

An agreement was approved between the Bureau of Reclamation and the park for administration of 80 acres of Bureau land at the West Portal-Alva B. Adams Tunnel. This site is an important trailhead parking area for the East Inlet Trail into the park.

RESOURCES

Identification of Significant Resources

Rocky Mountain National Park, embracing 414 square miles of the Front Range of the Rockies in north central Colorado, is one of the more spectacular yet easily accessible high mountain areas in North America. Elevations range from 8,000 feet at park headquarters, to 14,255 at the summit of Longs Peak. The landscape is one of the glacier-sculptured valleys, rugged gorges, alpine lakes, and vast areas of alpine tundra. The park lies within easy driving distance of millions of people who live in the fast-growing Front Range, extending from Pueblo, through Denver to Fort Collins, Laramie and Cheyenne.

Natural Resources

Rocky Mountain National Park lies in north central Colorado along the Continental Divide in the "Front Range". Elevations range from 7,640 feet on the east side, to 14,255 feet on Longs Peak. About one-third of the area and 92 named mountain peaks are above 11,000 feet. The mountains consist mostly of Precambrian metamorphic rock and granite. Volcanic activity, however, produced the younger Never Summer Mountains.

The park displays extensive Pleistocene glaciation. Many valleys are the result of glacial action, scoured into U-shapes. Lateral and terminal moraines lie in most valleys. Small vestigial glaciers lie shaded from the sun in a few of the highest drainages.

Precipitation totals 15 inches per year on the east side, falling mostly in spring and summer. Strong winds are

↓ frequent in winter, and snow drifts are common. Precipitation increases with elevation. The west side averages 20 inches annually, distributed more evenly throughout the year and with deeper snow accumulations in winter. The alpine tundra, above 11,000 feet, has more severe weather conditions, with low temperatures year-round and high winds. Summer thundershowers are frequent.

↓ The upper montane is the lowest vegetation zone in the park, occupying lands up to 9,000 feet. Southern exposures support ponderosa pine, with a well developed ground cover of bitterbrush and mountain muhly. Where there is better soil development, big sagebrush and sedge are dominant. Grasslands are common in more exposed areas, characterized by mountain muhly, needle-and-thread, June grass, and blue grama. On northern exposures and ridges, stand closed canopy forests of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and scattered lodgepole pine. At higher elevations, lodgepole may form almost pure stands.

↓ In the valley bottoms, large, formerly cultivated areas are still dominated by non-native timothy, smooth brome, or Kentucky bluegrass. Marshy areas are filled with Canadian reed grass and water sedge. On some sites, willow, bog-birch, and alder are common. Aspen and narrow-leaved cottonwood thrive along streams and other wet sites.

The upper montane zone forms the primary winter range for large elk and mule deer populations. Other characteristic mammals are yellow-bellied marmot, Richardson's ground squirrel, and beaver. Coyote and badger are common predators. Characteristic birds are the mountain bluebird, magpie, Steller's jay, and red-tailed hawk.

↓ The subalpine forest lies between 9,000 and 11,000 feet. Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir dominate here, supporting an understory of low red huckleberry. Rocky ridges and exposed sites may have stands of limberpine. Lodgepole pine is also common, where there have been recent fires. Marshy areas create open parks filled with water sedge, spike rush, and Canadian reed grass, or various willow species. Drier sites may have tufted hairgrass, sheep fescue, and Parry's clover.

Characteristic mammals in the subalpine zone are pine squirrels, pine marten, and snowshoe hare. Common birds include the gray jay, Clark's nutcracker, and blue grouse.

The alpine tundra, with its severe climate, is distinctive because of its treeless fields of grasses, sedges, and many dwarf flowering plants. It is very sensitive to disturbance and takes many centuries to recover. Common mammals are the

pika, marmot, and pocket gopher. It is the year-round habitat for bighorn sheep, and summer range for elk and deer. Common birds are the ptarmigan, water pipet, and rosy finch. Of primary importance to wildlife is the krummholz ecotone between the subalpine and the alpine tundra.

The park's approximately 150 alpine and subalpine lakes are typically nutrient poor and limited in life. Only about one-third support fish populations. However, cold, clear streams maintain wild fish populations, including the threatened greenback cutthroat trout.

By the time the park was established, the gray wolf, grizzly bear, moose, bison, and river otter were extirpated. Greenback trout was nearly gone. River otter have since been reintroduced into the Kawuneeche Valley drainage, and greenback cutthroat trout into selected east side waters. The Colorado River cutthroat trout is being returned to west side drainages and peregrine falcon have been released on eastern slopes.

In 1978 and 1979, the State of Colorado reestablished moose near Rand in North Park, approximately eight miles west of the park boundary. Moose from this reestablished population have recently immigrated into the park in the area of Kawuneeche Valley, with 63 moose observations made in 1987.

Control of exotic plants has been difficult. Only woolly mullein has been kept under control and in diminishing populations. Elimination of exotic grasses, leafy spurge, and Canadian thistle from natural ecosystems has had only limited success.

Historically, natural fire shaped the park's ecosystems. Beginning in 1973, some natural fires were allowed to burn in certain zones and under certain circumstances. But this program was suspended in 1978 when the Ouzel Fire, more than 1,000 acres in size, threatened to go outside of the park. There is now a total suppression program, pending development and implementation of a more sophisticated fire management plan.

Mountain pine beetle infestations reached epidemic levels in the region during the last decade. The epidemics killed ponderosa pine on the east side and lodgepole pine on the western slope. Various land managing agencies and adjacent communities have since coordinated efforts to control the infestations. Lagging the beetle infestation by five years in the cycle, is a spruce budworm attack. This has defoliated huge tracts of spruce and fir, both inside and outside the park. More recently, the Douglas-fir beetle has infested weakened trees. Inside the park, the infestation is

considered a natural process which has reached its present proportions partly due to the historical suppression of fire. Control efforts within the park are limited to heavy public use areas and high value trees.

Archeological Resources

Ninety-two archeological sites, including a few isolated artifacts, have been recorded in Rocky Mountain National Park. The entire chronology of Native American use and occupation of the park is spanned, from Paleo-Indian (11,000 years old) through European contact and settlement. Most of the sites can be classified as lithic scatters indicating a variety of functional types of sites, such as temporary camps and lithic raw material processing. Various archeological surveys have been conducted, but the survey of the park remains incomplete. Due to incomplete knowledge of the full range of archeological resources within the park, none of the archeological sites has been evaluated for significance or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. All archeological resources, however, are considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register until determined otherwise.

Historic Resources

Historic resources of the park relate primarily to human use and enjoyment of the natural condition and scenic beauty of the area. Of the 79 extant park structures on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, 18 are remnants of early tourist accommodations or private compounds (Moraine Lodge, Never Summer Ranch, William Allen White Cabins), 54 are structures exemplifying National Park Service Rustic Architecture (Utility Area Historic District and other structures in support of park maintenance and operation), and 2 are roads (Trail Ridge and Old Fall River). The remaining 5 National Register listings are associated with reclamation (Grand River Ditch and Camp 2, and Bluebird Dam) and mining (Lulu City and Dutchtown). Several backcountry structures and recently acquired inholdings may also be eligible for listing in the National Register, but have not yet been evaluated for significance.

Natural Resources Management Program

The park's Natural Resource Management Plan (May 26, 1983) provides detailed information on resource problems.

Existing resource information is limited on soils, geology,

hydrology and archeology. Ongoing environmental monitoring studies include: fine particulate monitoring of air quality, National Atmospheric Deposition Program -- acid rain monitoring, visibility monitoring, acid rain effects on high elevation lakes and park ecosystems, and long-term water quality monitoring. Other long-term ecological management studies on the status of bighorn sheep, monitoring of aquatic resources, ungulate habitat conditions and trends, revegetation of Ouzel burn, revegetation of alpine tundra, native trout restoration, black bear ecology, visitor impact on trails, and numerous minor studies.

Air quality and water quality monitoring programs have been developed to establish baseline restoration data as a tool to identify any trends or critical changes in the natural environment. Visibility criteria do not appear to be a problem due to the short distances involved within the park and the mountain climate, especially the wind patterns. In addition, preliminary data indicates that the intensive backcountry use has not had a significant impact on water quality. The pH levels are the primary concern at this stage of water monitoring; the potential for air pollution, deteriorated visibility, and acid rain are long-range problems tied to fossil fuel combustion activities far to the west of the park, as well as from the Denver Metropolitan Area. The concern stems from both prevailing westerly winds and upslope winds that could influence the park with emissions.

Due to the water resource adjudication authorities of the State of Colorado, the National Park has identified its water resource needs, acquired and reserved rights for adjudication in Colorado water courts. As a result of the small size of the park, the total elk habitat of winter range is inadequate to maintain the present elk herd within the park. This situation is aggravated by development upon winter range outside the park and by the absence of the elk's primary predators, the grizzly bear and gray wolf. Bighorn sheep population monitoring is the next most significant wildlife management program. A reintroduction program was conducted to restore sheep to historic low elevation winter ranges and to restore historic migration routes, and to reduce possible deleterious effects of inbreeding in a small population. The overall goal is to maintain and improve a viable population of bighorn sheep in Rocky Mountain National Park. Fisheries management is concentrated on restoration of native cutthroat in selected lakes and streams while maintaining a viable population of exotic fish for recreational harvesting by the park visitor. This program is administered with technical assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through a cooperative agreement.

Vegetative management includes restoration, rehabilitation, and protection of disturbed areas, especially visitor and construction impacted areas on the tundra ecosystem, and roadslope restoration. Heavy visitor use along Trail Ridge Road has destroyed the tundra at some popular roadside parking areas and several heavily traveled trail routes. Annual activities include replacement of signing, maintenance of protective fencing, and shoveling all snow-covered paved tundra trails. The restoration program is a critical element in mitigating the impacts of increasing visitation to the natural ecosystems.

Hazard trees are removed in developed areas. Visitor safety is the primary concern and a key management responsibility. Forest insect and disease control programs are primarily involved with protecting or preserving landscape values in picnic grounds, campgrounds and other developed areas. The effects of tree mortality are accepted as part of the natural scene; control programs should be designed with this criteria in mind. Vista clearing is very seldom used.

Other forms of vegetative management, such as natural fire management and exotic plant control, attempt to restore natural communities' composition through removal of non-native plant species or by reintroducing the influence of fire in shaping the ecosystems. Both programs have definite obstacles. Inadequate control methods or materials hinder efficient and cost effective techniques to remove exotic plants. Natural fire management is made complex by air quality regulations, adjoining developments, and an increasing urban interface. According to fire ecology research, fire suppression over the past 75 years has adversely affected the park's ecosystems. It is the intent of park management to restore fire to its natural role in the ecosystem.

The park's Natural Resource Management Plan addresses project statements in the following areas:

- Air Quality Management
- Water Quality Management
- Hazardous Tree Removal
- Vegetative Restoration and Rehabilitation
- Elk Management
- Backcountry/Wilderness Management
- Bighorn Sheep Management
- Acquisition of High Elevation Dams
- Fire Management
- Peregrine Falcon Restoration
- Special Interest Plant Management
- River Otter Management
- Grand River Ditch Management

- Mountain Pine Beetle Control
- Spruce Budworm Control
- Beaver Management
- Exotic Plant Control
- Small Animal Management
- External Threats
- Vista Clearing
- Grazing Management
- Bear Management
- Research Natural Area Management
- Special Interest Bird Management
- /Stock Management
- /Geographical Information Systems
- /Frontcountry Visitor Use Management
- /Climatological Monitoring
- /Hidden Valley Ski Area Water Management
- /Trails Management
- /Fishing Management
- /Lawn Lake Flood Research
- /Amphibian Management
- /Vegetative Mapping
- /Research Methods and Standards
- /Exotic Birds Management

LAND USES AND TRENDS

The park's Land Protection Plan (May 1985) presents a detailed analysis of the status of privately owned lands and structures within the park and the impact of land use adjacent to the park boundary. Included is a list of all non-NPS lands, owners and uses, and total and aggregate park acreages. The major issues addressed by the Land Protection Plan are identification of the means necessary to provide sufficient resource protection, to provide for public use, and to establish priorities for protection. As of December 1987, there were 76 parcels of land remaining to be protected, with a total acreage of 766.31 acres in private and public inholdings.

The park is surrounded on all sides by Forest Service lands, many in wilderness status. About 62% or 77 miles of its 124-mile boundary is contiguous with Forest lands, and the remainder with private lands. Most of the private lands (72%) are within Larimer County. Serving both regional and national visitors to the park are strategic local bases of accommodation--Estes Park, Allenspark and Glen Haven on the east and Grand Lake and Granby on the west.

Among the potential impacts from these contiguous lands and activities are logging, land developments, urban encroachments, reduction of habitat, grazing, forest

disease/pest infestations, wildland fires, unauthorized trails, unrestrained pets and harassment of wildlife. Existing and growing air pollution, reduced visibility, and acid deposition are long-range concerns related to long-range transport of fossil fuel combustion products from the west and southwest. Pollution from the Denver metropolitan area also impacts the east slope during upslope wind conditions.

The local communities have their own interests in park management and use. These interests are expressed primarily through Chambers of Commerce, livery operators, accommodation groups, and recreation/education groups who directly utilize park resources. Other Federal, State and local commissions and governing bodies have both a direct and indirect interest in park management. The park has a close working relationship with the Colorado State Forest Service, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service.

Located in the metropolitan areas along the Front Range, and with direct input into the management of the park, are many organizations with special interests, such as the Sierra Club, Colorado Mountain Club, American Alpine Association, National Wildlife Federation, Wilderness Society, various snowmobile clubs, horsemen's clubs, Trout Unlimited, and other similar organizations that have an active interest in the management of natural resources. Numerous colleges and universities utilize the park as an educational area for research and field trips. These include Colorado State University in Fort Collins, the University of Colorado in Boulder, the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley, Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Metropolitan State College in Denver, as well as many other smaller State colleges. Regional primary and secondary schools use the park for environmental education purposes.

Recreational opportunities are provided by a variety of outlets. The local Recreation District provides opportunities for developed recreation such as golf, tennis, swimming, and skiing. The YMCA of the Rockies near Estes Park, the world's largest "Y" complex, provides recreation facilities as well as accommodations for up to 4,000 visitors per day. The Forest Service provides some picnic facilities and several campgrounds, but most of the campgrounds adjacent to the park are provided through private operators. One of the largest private campground operations contiguous with the park was recently acquired for future condominium developments; other operations are up for sale. If additional campsites are acquired and converted to residential properties, camping opportunities may become inadequate. The park Master Plan (1976) specified that future campground expansion would have to be outside of the

park. It is likely that escalating land costs, additional public health requirements and campground facility development costs may discourage provision of increased camping opportunities by private enterprise.

The greatest potential for land development exists in Larimer County where 71.6% of the private land along the park boundary exists. In addition, much of this land is open meadow with scattered ponderosa pine forests. Much of the open space is being developed with numerous subdivisions; during the last few years some of the plats have been converted from R, residential to M, multiple family zoning. As a result, condominium development is increasing.

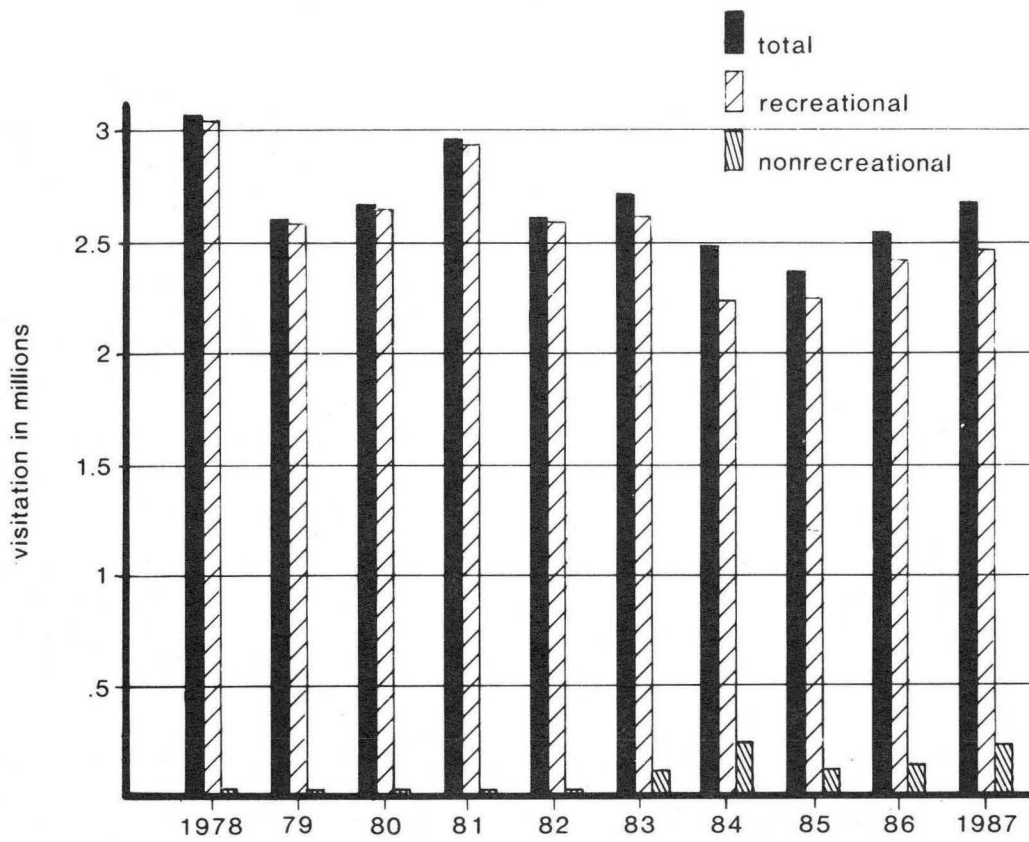
This increased development along the park boundary has further restricted natural elk migration routes and is resulting in cutting off public access to the park through gradual closure of roads and trails crossing private property.

Trespass grazing also exists, but perhaps not at a level that could cause a significant impact or degradation of important park values or experiences. Three Forest Service cattle and horse grazing allotments and three sheep and goat allotments are contiguous with the park boundary. In past years, several cattle trespasses have occurred from the Corral Park allotment adjacent to the northwest corner of the park. The sheep and goat allotments, however, have not been a problem recently, since they have been vacant most of the time. Cattle trespass has been minimized through close coordination with the Forest Service. In their 1982 Forest Management Plan, the Forest Service has proposed to keep some of the allotments vacant for the benefit of the elk range.

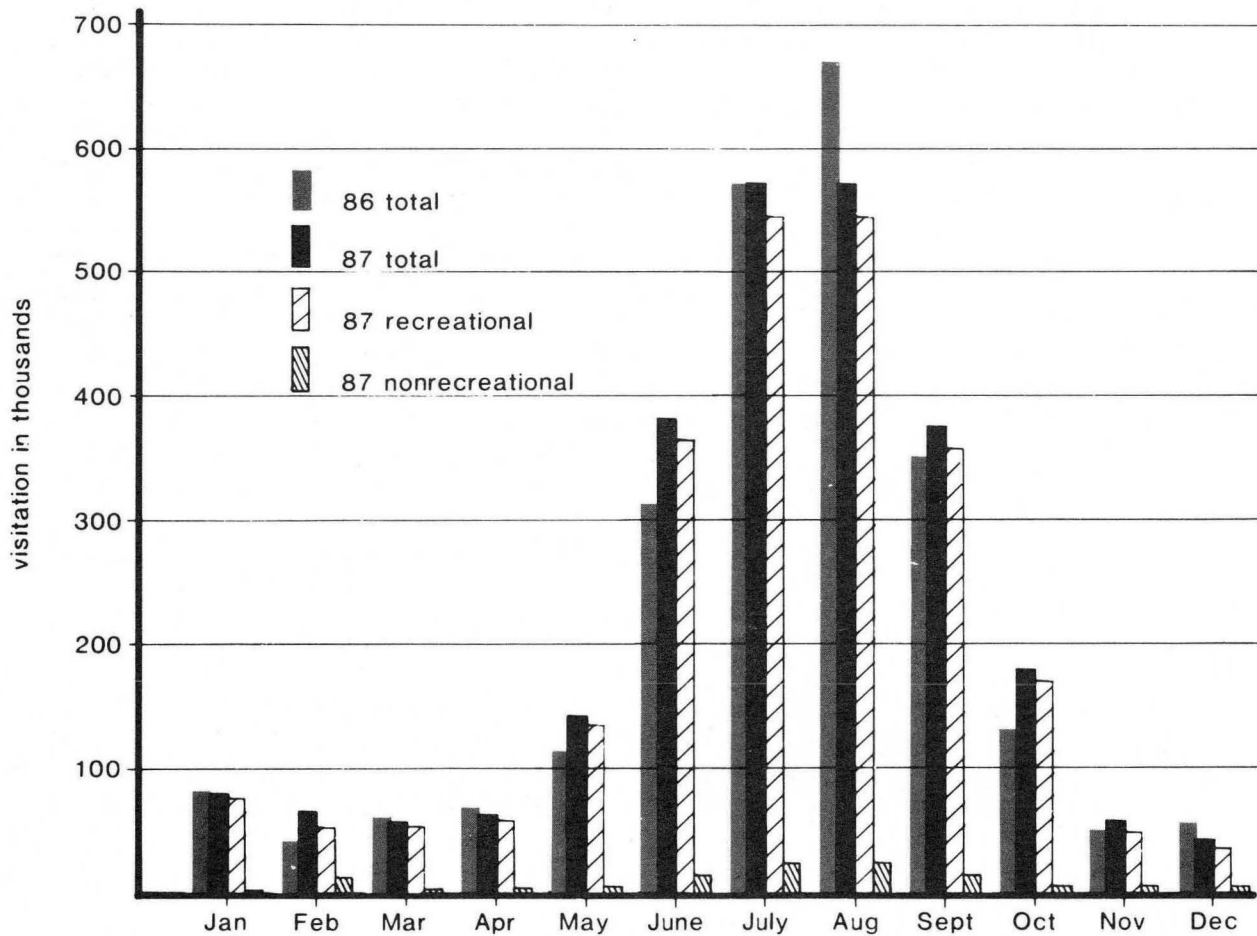
Urban encroachment is basically concentrated near Estes Park and the town of Grand Lake, both gateway communities. Commercial strip development has occurred along the Estes Park approaches and along the Highway 34 approach to the park on the west side. A 1973 Land Use Study in Grand County summarized that gateway area development has taken place with little thought to preserving scenic views, separating incompatible uses, or screening storage areas from view. The report specifies that the development is typical, since ✓ no County zoning was in effect until 1970.

VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Along the east slope of the Front Range is the growing metropolitan area that extends from Cheyenne, Wyoming, on the north, to Pueblo, Colorado, on the south, with more than two million people within a relatively short driving distance of



Annual Visitation



Monthly Visitation - 1986 & 1987
Rocky Mountain National Park

Rocky Mountain National Park. Major highways lead to the park from Interstate arteries, and public transportation to Estes Park is available year-round and to Grand Lake on a seasonal basis. Trail Ridge Road provides a favorite loop drive in season from Denver via Granby and Berthoud Pass. Presumably, visitor trends and composition will change as fuel prices change.

Rocky Mountain National Park is essentially a day-use park. Park visitation records indicate that total visitation has increased at approximately 4% annually over the past ten years, reaching a peak of over 3,000,000 visits in 1978. Use in 1979 and 1980 dropped to a level of 2,600,000 to 2,700,000. Use in 1981 again approached the 3,000,000 level. Colorado (46.3%) and Texas (4.9%) are the leaders in point of origin of park visitors, followed by Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, California, Iowa, Wyoming, and Minnesota.

Day use has increased rapidly in recent years, with weekly patterns indicating the possible influence of a growing nearby population that can reach the park within a day's drive or less. More than 300,000 camper nights annually are registered for the five campgrounds within the park.

Through a backcountry permit system, overnight backcountry use has leveled off and begun to decrease. The peak of 62,708 nights was reached in 1977. During the summer months nearly all available campsites are filled, and visitors are sometimes turned away and may overflow on adjacent Forest Service lands. Day hiker use of the backcountry is estimated at 600,000 visitors, with most of the use taking place during the brief three-month summer season. Day use is not regulated. By comparison, overnight use is rationed and distributed. Commercial horse rides in the park approximate 40,000 trips per year; more than 74% of these trips originate from 21 liverys outside the park boundary. At one time Rocky Mountain National Park ranked the second highest in the National Park System for total horse trips.

Most horseback use consists of one-to-two hour rides. Despite closure of some heavily used hiker trails to horses, conflicts occasionally arise between horse use and hiker use on some trails. Many visitors complain about the long string of horses (maximum of 20 horses) and the amount of horse manure. Heavy trail use coupled with inadequate trail maintenance funding has resulted in eroding trails in some drainages.

Law enforcement activities in 1986 totaled 974 citations, 508 case incident reports, 81 traffic accidents, 49 Part I offenses, 456 Part II offenses, and 767 courtesy tags (written warnings).

Congestion and parking problems along the Bear Lake Road complex were partially resolved in 1978 through establishment of a bus shuttle system, staged near the Glacier Basin Campground. Traffic on the Bear Lake Road reached 4,200 vehicles per day in the late 70's. The voluntary system provided alternative access to the Bear Lake area for visitors who were willing to park their cars within the staging area four miles distant. Additional transportation links were scheduled between the Fern-Cub Lake trailhead and Moraine Park, and between Moraine Park and the staging area near Glacier Basin. Passengers for 1981 totaled 141,576 visitors. Even with a combined parking capacity of 360 vehicles at Bear Lake and the staging area, on occasion both sites are filled to capacity.

Factors Affecting Visits or Counts of Visits

Visits to the park during the first half of the ten-year period represented on the bar graph were mostly consistent, showing a gradual increase that peaked in 1978. In 1979 the Shadow Mountain count was dropped, and national trends began to reflect in park visitation. Fuel shortages, a depressed economy, and a smaller family as shown in the 1984 census figures, have all contributed to a general visitation decline following 1978.

The Lawn Lake Flood, which occurred in July 1982, affected visitation during that period. A change in non-recreation use reporting occurred in 1983, resulting in higher figures. Adjustments should be made in attempts to compare 1983 with prior years. Special adjustments should also be made when comparing visitation figures prior to 1984 with those of 1984 and after. A 1983 survey resulted in a 16% reduction in the person/vehicle multiplier.

Use Patterns

The peak visitation day realizes approximately 20,000 visitors. In 1985 approximately 76% of the yearly visitation occurred from June-September, with October adding an additional 4%. August visitation was the highest, with a mean daily total of 19,738.

The 1985 Draft Annual Statement for Interpretation presents the following data:

Breakdown by Destination/Duration of Stay

30% home-based day users People who have left their

home that day and plan to return that night

46% through-visitors

People who are on an extended trip, and who are passing through the park as one stop on their itinerary

36% day use only

10% overnight visitors

24% extended users

People who are in the park as their main destination and plan to stay two or more nights

A more comprehensive analysis of park users can be found in Part I of this document.

Visitor Origin

The top ten States are listed below, based on data collected in a survey conducted from August 2-23, 1983. Total number of tallies--8,433.

		<u>% of Total Number</u>			<u>% of Total Number</u>
Colorado	3,904	(46.29)	Missouri	288	(3.41)
Texas	406	(4.81)	California	264	(3.13)
Kansas	367	(4.35)	Iowa	259	(3.07)
Nebraska	365	(4.32)	Wyoming	176	(2.08)
Illinois	294	(3.48)	Minnesota	168	(1.99)

A 1985 analysis by the Estes Park Chamber of Commerce showed 52% of visitors from Colorado.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Non-Historic Roads and Trails

The park road system includes approximately 99 miles of primary and 20 miles of secondary roads. Snow is continuously removed from approximately 43 miles of roads. Spring opening includes the opening of Trail Ridge Road, which is the highest continuous paved highway in the United

States. The trails within the park total 355 miles of both surfaced and graded trails, including all trails to overlooks, frontcountry trails, campground trails and administrative and public use, walks and developed areas, and all backcountry trails. Maintenance and upkeep of these facilities include providing surfaces, drainages, bridges, and associated structures and signs.

Non-Historic Buildings and Facilities

There are over 450 buildings within the park, including approximately 156 quarters units. There are 5 campgrounds with approximately 650 sites and over 21 picnic areas with 1,200 sites. The park operates a State and Federal Certified Water and Sewage Laboratory to insure compliance with the anti-pollution standards and regulations.

Utility Systems

The park operates and maintains 27 water systems, 71 sewer systems (a major contract with Upper Thompson Sanitation District provides for treatment of approximately 80% of the sewage collected on the east side of the park), 30 LP gas and fuel oil systems, 25 electrical systems, and a park radio system which includes 5 major repeaters and over 200 field radios. Telephone communications are available through Mountain Bell and AT&T which includes a contract for a 100-line PBX system with approximately 125 instruments. On-site power is generated at 3 locations: Rock Cut, Rainbow Curve, and Fall River Pass. Flush toilet units are also available at two locations to eliminate pollution at these high mountain locations.

Historic Structures

As of February 1988, the following 79 places within Rocky Mountain National Park have been placed on the National Register.

<u>Name of Historical Resource</u>	<u>Date of Listing in National Register</u>
✓ Holzwarth Trout Lodge and Ranch Historic District (12 buildings)	12-07-77
William Allen White Historic District (5 buildings)	10-25-73
✓ Moraine Lodge	10-08-76
✓ Grand Ditch and Camp 2	06-04-85 (DOE)
✓ Lulu City	09-14-77

Dutchtown	01-29-88
Fall River Road	01-29-88
Trail Ridge Road	10-03-84
Utility Area Historic District (35 Buildings)	03-18-82
Fall River Road Historic District (3 buildings)	01-29-88
Willow Park Patrol Cabin	01-29-88
Timberline Cabin (to be removed)	01-29-88
Fall River Pass Ranger Station	01-29-88
Willow Park Stable	01-29-88
Ranger Station at Glacier Basin Campground	01-29-88
Fern Lake Patrol Cabin	01-29-88
Storage Building at Timber Creek Road Camp	01-29-88
Residence at Wild Basin	01-29-88
Comfort Station at Bear Lake	11-17-81 (DOE)
Residence at Milner Pass Road Camp	01-29-88
Mess Hall and Barn at Timber Creek Road Camp	01-29-88
Three comfort stations at Timber Creek Campground	01-29-88
Ranger Station/residence at Wild Basin	01-29-88
Shadow Mountain Lookout	08-01-78
Bluebird Dam	12-19-84 (DOE)

Several structures listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places no longer exist:

Poudre Pass Barn, declared eligible June 1985, removed August 1986; Bear Lake Ranger Station, declared eligible November 1981, removed August 1987; and North Inlet or Hallett Creek Patrol Cabin, listed October 1986, demolished by avalanche in the spring of 1986.

A limited number of backcountry structures (i.e., Thunder Lake Ranger Station, Agnes Vaille Memorial, Lawn Lake Ranger Station) have not yet been evaluated.

Numerous structures, primarily inholdings proposed for removal upon acquisition by the National Park Service, were evaluated for eligibility by the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office in 1987. One hundred thirty-nine were declared ineligible.

Inadequate funding for maintenance of historic structures within the park has resulted in deterioration. Stabilization and rehabilitation are needed at the William Allen White Cabin Complex, the Utility Area Historic District, Never Summer Ranch, and Timber Creek Campground Comfort Stations. The List of Classified Structures requires revision, since it is approximately six years out of date and policies for

listings have changed since its latest revision.

Several backcountry structures and recently acquired inholdings require evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Although several archeological surveys have been conducted within the park, they are incomplete. A study package proposal has been submitted to conduct a comprehensive survey and an analysis of the artifacts.

✓ The Cultural Resource Management Plan for the park was completed in March 1988. Detailed information on historic and prehistoric resources is presented, with problem assessments setting forth requirements for adequate treatment of cultural resources in the park.

Major Equipment Owned or Leased

The park operates and maintains 56 pieces of heavy equipment, 101 patrol and passenger vehicles and 51 pieces of special use equipment.

STATUS OF PLANNING

<u>Name of Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
General Park Planning				
Master Plan	DSC	1/76	Adequate	RMRO
Final Environmental Statement-Proposed Master Plan	Park	8/75	Adequate	Park
Land Protection Plan	Park	5/85	Adequate, Current	Park
Fall River Entrance DCP/EA	RMRO/ Park	3/88	Adequate, Current	Park/ RMRO
Boundary Study	NPS/ USFS	7/79	Adequate, Current	Park
DCP-Eagle Cliff	DSC	6/73	Adequate	Park
EA/DCP-Bear Lake	DSC	9/80	Adequate	Park/ DSC
Transportation Study, Phases I and II	URS Company	12/75	Adequate	Park
Bear Lake DCP	DSC	1/82	Adequate, Current	Park
EA-Sewage System, East Side	Park	11/74	Adequate	Park
EA-Water System Improvements, Endovalley Picnic Area	DSC	5/77	Adequate	Park/ DSC
EA-Water System Improvements, Longs Peak Campground	DSC	5/77	Adequate	Park/ DSC
Amendment for EA-Trail Ridge Road Improvements	DSC	2/83	Adequate, Current	Park/ DSC
EA-Snowmobile Route Designation in the West Unit	Park	4/80	Adequate, Current	Park

<u>Name of Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
Quarters Management Plan	Park	5/85	Adequate, Current	Park
EA-Construction of Gem Lake Trailhead	Park	4/86	Adequate, Current	Park
Natural Resources Management				
Natural Resource Management Plan and EA	Park	5/83	Update in Progress	Park
Wilderness Recommendation	DSC	3/74	Adequate, Corrected 6/84	Park/ DSC
Backcountry Management Plan	Park	7/84	Needs Updating	Park
Backcountry Guidelines	Park	4/84	Needs Updating	Park
Fire Management Plan	Park	7/87	In Draft Review	Park
Trails Management Plan	Park	4/84	Adequate, Current	Park
Environmental Statement-Wilderness Recommendation	Park	6/74	Adequate	Park/ DSC
Wild and Scenic River Study-Big Thompson River	DSC	3/79	Adequate, Current	Park
Environmental Appraisal-Hidden Valley Development	P.E. Flores Associates	73-74	Needs Updating	Park
Resource Study Plan	Park	5/78	Needs Updating	Park
Cultural Resources Management				
Cultural Resource Management Plan	Park	3/88	Adequate, Current	Park

<u>Name of Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
Historic Structures Report/Architectural Section/Holzwarth Ranch Historic District	DSC	1976	Adequate, Current	Park
Historic Structures Report: William A. White Cabins	DSC	1976	Adequate, Current	Park
Historic Structures Report/Historic Furnishing Study, Holzwarth Homestead	DSC	1984	Adequate, Current	Park
Rocky Mountain NP: Historical Background Data	F. Ross Holland, Jr.	1971	Adequate	Park
Historic Resource Study/Dutchtown and Lulu City/ RMNP, Colorado	Susan B. Baldwin	1980	Adequate, Current	Park
Interpretation				
Interpretive Prospectus	Park	3/85	Adequate, Current	Park
Statement for Interpretation	Park	2/87	Revised Annually	Park
Rocky Mountain NP- Visitor Use Data	Richard K. Ormrod, Ph.D.	12/78	Needs Updating & Expansion	Park
Social Science Research-Rocky Mountain NP	Richard Trahan	12/78	Needs Updating & Expansion	Park
Visitor Protection				
Emergency Operations Plan 1. SAR Plan 2. Aircraft & Helicopter Crash Plan 3. Backcountry Avalanche Plan				

<u>Name of Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
4. Dam Safety Plan	Park	3/87	Adequate, Current	Park
Structural Fire Plan	Park	5/85	Adequate, Current	Park
Wildland Fire Suppression Plan	Park	6/85	Adequate, Current	Park
Hidden Valley Ski Area Fire Evacuation Plan	Park	12/84	Updated	Park
Stock Management Plan	Park	4/87	Adequate, Current	Park
Hidden Valley Avalanche Rescue Plan	Park	7/85	Adequate, Current	Park
Park Safety Plan	Park	4/85	Adequate, Current	Park
Park Compendium	Park	4/87	Adequate, Current	Park

EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Most of the park is managed as wilderness. This includes areas illustrated as Wilderness and Recommended Wilderness on the Wilderness Map.

Included within the wilderness recommendation for Rocky Mountain National Park were 39 acres to be managed as potential wilderness additions. Properties involved are 5 acres of life estate (Lynch, acquired in 1984), 25 acres of water rights (Mirror Lake), and 9 acres of private property (Fisher). Other Federal lands subject to water rights are not included.

Management will be oriented toward the preservation of wilderness experiences. Included within the recommended area are 4 ranger stations, 3 proposed radio repeater sites, approximately 100 designated campsite areas, 2 stone shelters, 2 historic buildings and several sections of underground telephone lines. Some of the primitive campsite areas contain vault or pit type toilets, and steel fire rings; some sites have no facilities. A special provision in the designating legislation recommended to provide for

continued use and maintenance of vault toilets, shelters, and underground telephone lines within the wilderness area. Overnight use is rationed and distributed through a backcountry permit system.

Since the wilderness recommendation totals 90 percent of the park's total acreage, most if not all of the outstanding natural feature, natural environmental and research natural area subzones are contained within the wilderness recommendation.

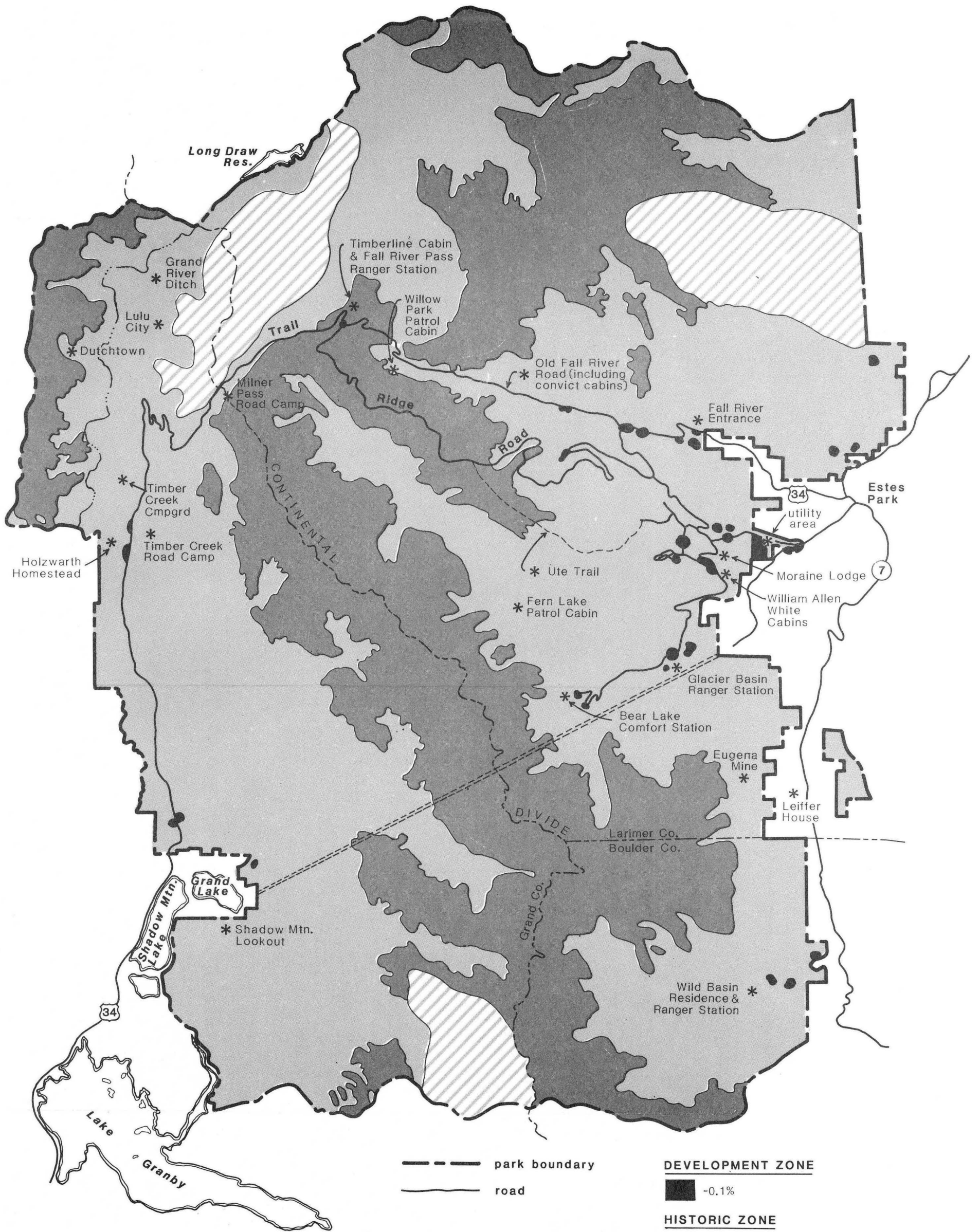
Public Law 96-560, December 22, 1980, mandated that those lands established as wilderness in Indian Peaks and transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park will be retained as designated wilderness within the park. In addition, those lands excluded from the park along the north boundary of the park will be included within the contiguous RARE II Forest service wilderness established by the Act. The Act also added some Forest Service land to the north and west boundaries of the park. These lands were recommended for wilderness under Forest Service criteria.

The park's 265,229 acres are divided into five management categories consisting of the Historic, Development, and Natural Zones. The Natural Zone is subdivided into the Outstanding Natural Feature, Natural Environment, and Research Natural Area Subzones.

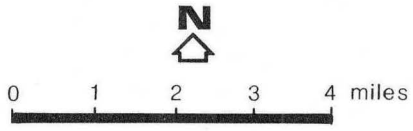
Natural Zone

Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone. Included within this subzone is the spectacular highcountry of the park, containing a glaciated mountainscape and the magnificent alpine tundra--the essence of Rocky Mountain National Park. This area, primarily above 11,000 feet, comprises about one-third of the park, or 88,000 acres. It is also the undisturbed habitat for bighorn, a symbol of the highcountry. Research has documented the fragile character of the tundra, and high priority must be given to the protection of this significant resource.

Trail Ridge Road, transecting the park, provides the primary visitor access to this subzone. Only one trail, the Flattop Trail, crosses the range and provides trail access. The narrow two-lane 1930's constructed Trail Ridge Road winds from the lower valleys at 8,000 feet to its highest point of 12,183 feet. Visitor use facilities along the route include two paved trails, scattered parking pulloffs, and a visitor center/store complex at Fall River Pass. Sensitivity of the ecosystem mandates regimentation and channelization of visitor use through paved trails, fenced-off areas, and a



--- park boundary
 — road



DEVELOPMENT ZONE

■ -0.1%

HISTORIC ZONE

* sites, structures, districts -0.5%

NATURAL ZONE

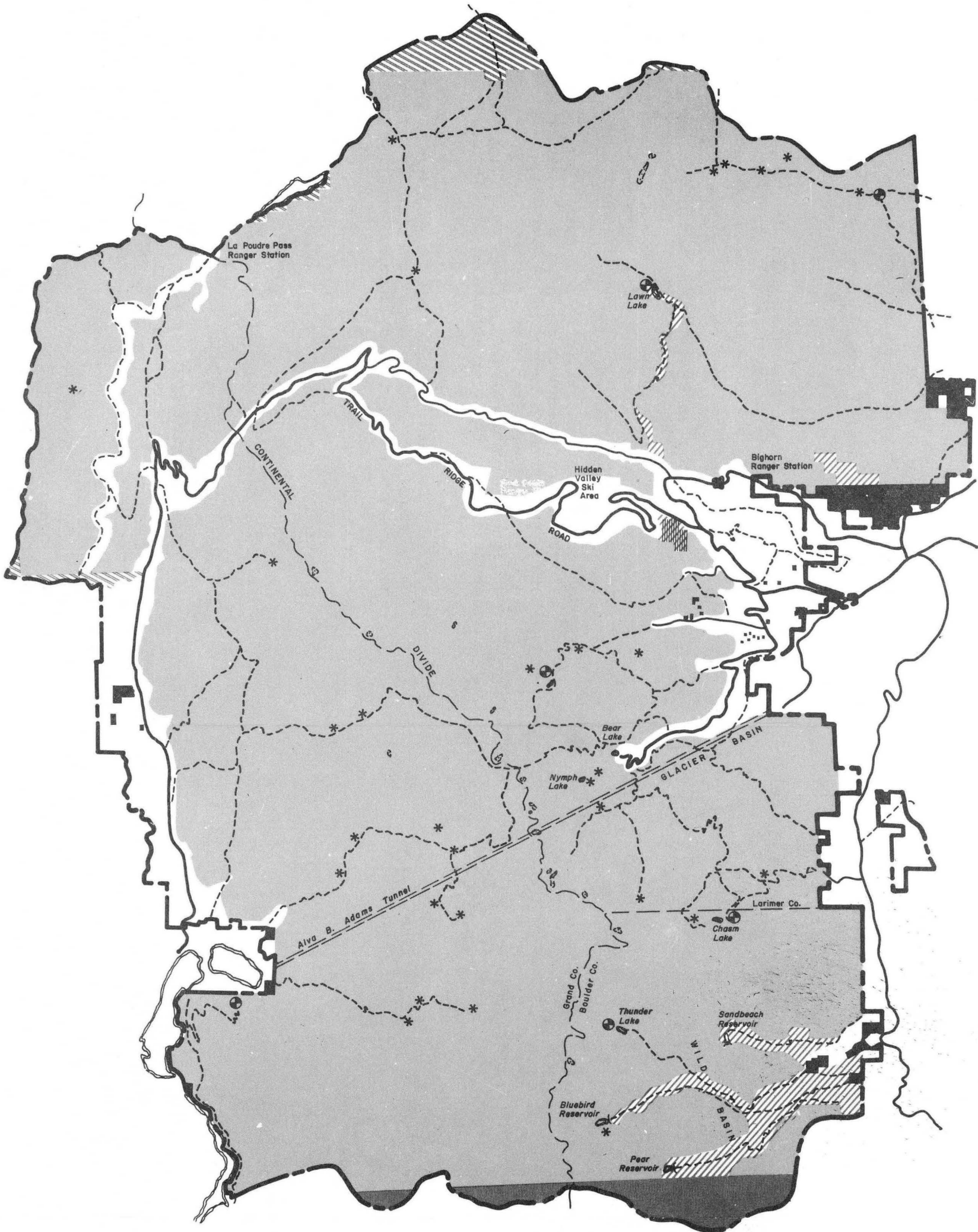
■ outstanding natural feature subzone -33.8%

■ natural environment subzone -56.7%

▨ research natural area subzone -8.9%

**Existing Management Zoning
 Rocky Mountain National Park**

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

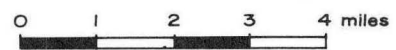


LEGEND

WILDERNESS

- park boundary
- road
- - - trail
- * primitive campsite - sanitary control point
- ⊕ fire lookout - ranger cabin
- ⊖ glacier
- non-Federal land
- ▨ life tenancy land
- wilderness area
- recommended wilderness area
- ▨ potential wilderness addition
- ▨ to be assessed for potential wilderness addition
- without wilderness potential

Wilderness Map
Rocky Mountain National Park
 Boulder, Larimer, and Grand Counties Colorado
 United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



tundra boardwalk. Numerous restoration sites along the road corridor are evidence of past visitor impact from previous years. To protect the resource remote from the road, overnight camping is restricted to below treeline.

✓ **Natural Environment Subzone.** This area consists of the mountainscape below treeline, providing a scenic foreground for the splendor of the highcountry. Acreage is estimated at 148,775. Much of the subzone is within the recommended wilderness area. It is here that most of the overnight camping occurs, either in crosscountry zones or at designated campsites. This area also includes the remaining park road system, access routes to water rights, campgrounds, entrance stations, information kiosks, picnic areas, trailhead parking areas, and reservoirs.

The backcountry is essentially managed as wilderness, whereas the remaining area, known as the frontcountry, is managed as the primary visitor use area. Most of this use is highly transient, with few of the visitors staying overnight; picnicking and day use hiking are the primary activities.

Research Natural Areas. Three areas, all within the wilderness recommendation, have been established within this category--Specimen Mountain (9,056 acres), West Creek (9,043 acres), and Paradise Park (5,760 acres). In these areas totaling almost 24,000 acres, only day use activities are authorized, with overnight stays and horse use prohibited. They are a part of a worldwide system of natural areas for scientific and educational purposes that has been established by the International Biological Program. Natural processes are allowed to predominate and act as important baselines against which man-caused changes elsewhere can be measured. Only foot traffic is allowed. Since the research natural areas are recommended for inclusion in the wilderness proposal, permanent structures or facilities will not be permitted.

Historic Zone

The William Allen White Cabins (5 structures on less than one acre) and the Never Summer Ranch or Holzwarth Homestead Historic District (12 structures on 72 acres) are historic zones, to be managed primarily for their cultural attributes rather than for natural qualities or administrative and recreational purposes. Most of the remaining historic structures are located in development zones: Utility Area Historic District, Trail Ridge Road, Old Fall River Road, and various other structures on the National Register because they contribute to the theme of NPS Rustic Architecture. Others are located in natural zones: Grand River Ditch, Lulu

City, Dutchtown, Shadow Mountain Lookout, Fern Lake Patrol Station, and Willow Park Patrol Cabin and Stable.

✓ Development Zone

This zone includes 768 acres of lands where park development and intensive use substantially alter the natural environment. Classified as development zones are the entire utility area complex, five major campgrounds, two liveryes, ✓ Grand Lake Entrance complex, Fall River Pass complex, Wild Basin Ranger Station and residence, Fall River Entrance complex, Bear Lake complex, Hidden Valley Winter Use Area, Hollowell Park Picnic Area, Sprague Lake Picnic Area, and Beaver Meadows Entrance Station. These areas will be managed as needed for administrative and recreational purposes.

MAJOR ISSUES

ELK MANAGEMENT

The elk population within the park is approaching the carrying capacity of the park and adjoining ranges. In recent years, attempts have been made, with only limited success, to control the elk population through strategically setting hunting seasons on land adjacent to the park to maximize the harvest. The problem has been further compounded by increased land development adjacent to the park that has further restricted natural elk winter range, blocked migration routes exiting the park, and closed a much larger section of land to hunting access. Public hearings held in April 1985 produced recommendations which have been incorporated into the Resource Management Plan.

WATER IMPOUNDMENTS AND DIVERSIONS

In November 1987, the park acquired title to developed rights to Bluebird, Pear and Sandbeach Reservoirs from the city of Longmont. The park will initiate breaching operations of these structures as soon as all preliminary studies are completed.

In December 1987, the town of Estes Park exercised its right to rebuild the Cascade Lake Dam after negotiations were completed with the park.

SEASONAL HOUSING

The availability of reasonably priced seasonal housing is a long-standing problem at the park. The availability of seasonal housing outside of the park during the primary visitor season is extremely limited and, when available, is priced out of the affordable range of seasonal employees. The park has found it exceedingly difficult to provide housing for all its seasonal employees. A majority of inholding properties acquired over the years have been converted to seasonal housing, out of necessity, to recruit qualified seasonal employees. This is not a desirable situation and alternative solutions must be found. The park intends to remove these acquired structures from within the park.

INHOLDINGS

Private and municipal inholdings total over approximately 776.3 acres and 76 individual parcels. They are grouped primarily in the Kawuneeche Valley, near the Fall River Entrance, in Moraine Park, at Eagle Cliff, near the entrance to Wild Basin, and at MacGregor and Indian Head Ranches. Both the structures themselves and related utility corridors present aesthetic vista concerns. Inholding management activities have generally been confined to monitoring to preclude development on unimproved lands and to detect obtrusive uses of developed lands. Implementation of the Land Protection Plan is subject to the availability of funds to acquire property rights as opportunities occur.

AIR QUALITY

The potential for air pollution, reduced visibility, and acid precipitation are long-range problems which must be monitored by the park and mitigating actions taken where appropriate. The prevailing westerly wind patterns provide long-range transport of pollutants from the west and southwest. To the east of the park is the Denver metropolitan area and the Front Range, which are expanding rapidly, consequently air quality has been steadily diminishing. "Upslope" winds carry these pollutants into the park.

ADJACENT LAND DEVELOPMENT

About 38% or 47 miles of the park's 124-mile boundary is contiguous with private lands. Most of the private lands (72%) are within Larimer County. Zoning and planning have permitted developments along the park boundary with little or

no setback or zoning restrictions. The proliferation of boundary developments is creating impacts in the park. Natural elk migration routes are being further blocked, which tends to hold the elk in the park on winter range. Hunter access to migrating elk herds is being further restricted by private landowners. Private landowners are in some cases restricting access into the park by the closure of access trails crossing private property outside the park and threatening closure of roads crossing private lands that lead to backcountry trailheads. Soil erosion, wildlife harassment, increased fire danger, aesthetic degradation, unauthorized trails and trespass activities have resulted and are accelerating.

HIDDEN VALLEY SKI AREA

The park Master Plan approved in 1976 states that "...as the only area reasonably accessible to nearby communities in northeastern Colorado, Hidden Valley does offer definite social values, and thus should continue in operation until alternative facilities become available." Also, "Hidden Valley should continue to operate as a modest family-type ski area, with expansion limited to minor improvements that would contribute to the safety of beginning skiers." Additional goals for the area as discussed in the plan "...should include reducing the visual impact for Trail Ridge Road; reducing congestion by establishing carrying capacity quotas or distributing use throughout the week; and reducing the Federal subsidy that is now disproportionate in relation to other ski areas and to the very localized source of users."

In consideration of the park's enabling legislation and subsequent legislation, it is recognized by the Service that Hidden Valley Ski Area is fundamentally inconsistent with the purposes for which Rocky Mountain National Park was established. Therefore, it is the intent that all planning, development, and management reflect due consideration of the potential environmental impact and substantial recognition that the ski area is located in a national park and an International Biosphere Reserve.

Some individuals and groups desire a much expanded ski area, assuming that it will produce expanded economic benefits. The Service plans to limit improvements to those cited in the Master Plan, which may include lift replacement, and beginning skier safety.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

GENERAL FIVE-YEAR GOALS

- Prepare for and celebrate the 75th anniversary of Rocky Mountain National Park in 1990.
- Establish and operate Rocky Mountain National Park as a showcase for the National Park Service with excellence as its hallmark in planning, design, operation and service.
- Restore the natural conditions and scenic beauties of the park.
 - Establish and institutionalize a comprehensive resource management program.
 - Remove and restore man-made intrusions, including dams, ditches, unneeded roads, etc.
 - √ - Restore vegetation in disturbed areas and reduce disturbance.
 - Remove NPS acquired inholding structures and restore sites to natural conditions.
 - Restore fire to the park ecosystem.
- √ - Construct needed facilities.
 - √ - Replace obsolete employee housing.
 - √ - Construct Kawuneeche Education Center and Fall River Visitor Center.
 - Complete the construction of new maintenance facilities.
- √ - Develop the concept of stewardship and appreciation for the park and its purpose among park neighbors and visitors.
- √ - Institutionalize volunteerism into the park program as a tool for providing a margin of excellence and community involvement.
 - Establish and implement a land trust to protect through private efforts, lands that are important to the park.
 - Encourage "friends of the park" to be an active force in promoting the welfare of Rocky Mountain National Park.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

✓ **Resource Management**

- Protect the Park's spectacular Rocky Mountain scenery, and perpetuate its fragile ecosystems and their components in as natural a condition as possible.

- Control, and eliminate, where practical and feasible, exotic species of plants and animals.

- Restore vegetation communities and aquatic ecosystems adversely affected by human activities where possible, and reestablish extirpated animal species such as the peregrine falcon.

- Minimize artificial manipulation of wildlife, vegetation, and other environmental resources, thereby encouraging the continued natural functioning of park ecosystems.

- Recognize and manage fire as a natural ecological factor.

- Coordinate with private landowners within and adjacent to the park, as well as other governmental agencies, to minimize harmful impacts on the park.

- ✓ - Identify, protect, and interpret the park's cultural resources, historic and archeological sites in a manner consistent with National Park Service policies, legislative requirements, and the park's purpose.

✓ **Visitor Use and Protection**

- Manage visitor use and enjoyment of the park, including camping, fishing, hiking, picnicking, sightseeing, and other appropriate activities in a manner that is compatible with the natural and cultural environment.

- Permit angling for wild trout to the extent that the species are perpetuated in their native habitat and that the activity contributes to an appreciation and understanding of native wild fish populations.

- Accommodate handicapped visitors to the greatest extent possible.

- Limit park and concession development to those facilities

that are appropriate and basic to the needs of park visitors and management, and which cannot be provided outside the park boundaries.

- Permit operation of the Hidden Valley Ski Area until suitable alternatives are available outside the park.

- √ - Assure a quality recreation experience and environmental protection by controlling the levels and types of uses in order to reduce overcrowding and conflicting activities, especially in the backcountry.

- √ - Provide park operations, activities, and facilities that reflect the most advanced technology available for reducing adverse impacts on park resources, and for assuring health and safety standards.

- √ - Reduce congestion on park roads, improve visitor traffic circulation, and minimize the impacts of automobiles on park resources.

Acquisition of Information

- Secure adequate information of park resources through research or other means in order to facilitate resource preservation, interpretation, environmentally compatible development, and effective park management.

- Study and monitor environmental changes caused by increasing backcountry use and by other activities in and around the park.

- Encourage use of the park for research and educational purposes by schools and other interested institutions and groups.

Interpretation

- Visitors have the opportunity to become oriented to park facilities, services, and resources throughout the year.

- Visitors learn of the significance of park resources and why they merit preservation.

- Visitors have available a spectrum of programs, facilities, and media that collectively represent all park themes, and that collectively meet the interest and educational levels of all segments of the visiting public.

- Visitors understand and support management actions-- especially critical issues.

- Visitors have the opportunity to learn of hazards and how to avoid them and of activities that impact park resources and how to mitigate them.

- Visitors have firsthand experiences with park resources rather than vicarious ones.

- Visitors are redistributed geographically, seasonally and daily away from heavily used sites to reduce impacts to park resources, and to enhance the quality of visitor experiences. ✓

Coordination

- Work cooperatively with other Governmental agencies and surrounding communities to assure that to the greatest extent possible the uses and developments of adjacent lands are compatible with preserving the park's natural and scenic values. ✓

- Encourage the provision of overnight accommodations and recreational facilities in appropriate locations outside the park.

- Coordinate park planning with surrounding communities and landowners in order to assure adequate consideration of regional and local influences on the park; and to provide adequate public participation in the planning process. ✓

Land

- Minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the adverse impacts of non-park uses, including those associated with the exercising of private water rights, through the acquisition of private inholdings and other means.

Administrative Facilities

- Remove administrative facilities from the park's interior, except where essential for resource protection and visitor services, and to centralize such facilities on peripheral lands having the least impact on visitor use, scenic values, and natural resources. ✓
✓

APPENDIX

REFERENCE LIST OF LEGISLATIVE POLICY

Title 16, U.S. Code, Conservation
Title 18, U.S. Code, Crimes and Criminal Procedure
Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Parks, Forests, and Public Property
Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Protection of the Environment
Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Wildlife, and Fisheries
Management Objectives of the National Park Service, 1975
Management Policies of the National Park Service, 1975
Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (Sec. 106)
Act of October 26, 1974, Boundary Revision (Kawuneeche Valley), Big Thompson Sanitation District
Executive Order 11757 - NEPA
Executive Order 11752 - Prevention, Control, and Abatement of Environmental Pollution at Federal Facilities
Public Law 91-646, Uniform Relocation System and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970
January 28, 1963, Agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior (Compatible Management)
Act of October 9, 1965 (Public Law 89-249) relating to Concessioners
Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666) Historic American Buildings Survey
Wilderness Act (September 3, 1964)
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
See 4(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92347, 86 Stat. 459)
Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 (Public Law 91357, 84 Stat. 472)
Public Law 95-450, Authorization to study the feasibility of revising the boundaries of the park, October 11, 1978
Public Law 96-560, Amendment to the Colorado RARE II Bill, revised the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, December 22, 1980

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ACTS, AMENDMENTS AND
PROCLAMATIONS AFFECTING ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

49

Initial Act Establishing Rocky Mountain National Park

An Act To establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes, approved January 26, 1915 (38 Stat. 736)

Rocky Mountain
National Park,
Colo., estab-
lished.

Description.

(Amended by
vol. 39, p. 916.
See p. 155.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the State of Colorado particularly described by and included within metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of section thirty-four, township three north, range seventy-three west of the sixth principal meridian, Colorado, thence north along the section lines to the northeast corner of section three, said township; thence west to the northwest corner of said section; thence north along the section lines to the northeast corner of section sixteen, township four north, range seventy-three west; thence west to the northwest corner of said section; thence north to the northeast corner of section eight, said township;

thence west along the section lines to the northwest corner of section seven, said township; thence north to the northeast corner of township four north, range seventy-four west; thence west along the first correction line north, to the southeast corner of section thirty-six, township five north, range seventy-four west; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen, said township; thence west to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fourteen, said township; thence north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section eleven, said township; thence east to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve, said township; thence south along the range line to the southeast corner of said section; thence east along the section lines to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section ten, township five north, range seventy-three west; thence north to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section; thence north to the northeast corner of said section; thence east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section two, said township; thence north to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, said section; thence north to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section one, said township; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of section thirty-six, township seven north, range seventy-three west; thence west along the section lines to the intersection with the west bank of the Big South Cache la Poudre River in township seven north, range seventy-five west; thence southeasterly along the west bank of said river to the mouth of a tributary of said river, probably in section one, township six north, range seventy-five west; said tributary heading at La Poudre Pass in section twenty, township six north, range seventy-five west; thence southwesterly along the west bank of said tributary to its head; thence across the continental divide to the headwaters of the North Fork of the Grand River, which also heads at La Poudre Pass; thence down the west bank of the North Fork of the Grand River to its intersection with the section line between sections twenty-nine and thirty, township six north, range seventy-five west; thence south along the section lines to the southeast corner of section eighteen, township five north, range seventy-five west; thence west along the section line to its intersection with the west bank of the North Fork of the Grand River; thence down

the west bank of the North Fork of the Grand River to its intersection with the section line between sections twenty-five and thirty-six, township four north, range seventy-six west; thence east to the northeast corner of section thirty-six, said township; thence south along the range line to the southeast corner of said township; thence east along the township line to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section four, township three north, range seventy-five west; thence south to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section nine, said township; thence west along the quarter section line to its intersection with a creek in section seven, said township, this creek being an outlet of Grand Lake, and flowing into the North Fork of the Grand River; thence southerly along the said creek to its junction with the North Fork of the Grand River; thence southerly along the west bank of the North Fork of the Grand River to its intersection with the township line between townships two and three north; thence east along the township line to the southeast corner of section thirty-four, township three north, range seventy-three west of the sixth principal meridian, Colorado, the place of beginning, all of said above-described tract now being included within the boundaries of the counties of Grand, Boulder, and Larimer, in the State of Colorado, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States, and said tract is dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, under the name of the Rocky Mountain National Park: *Provided*, That the United States Reclamation Service may enter upon and utilize for flowage or other purposes any area within said park which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 191.)

Sec. 2. 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 purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land. Whenever consistent with the primary purposes of the park the Act of February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, applicable to the location of rights of way in certain national parks and the national forests for irrigation and other purposes, shall be and remain applicable to the lands included within the park. The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion and upon such conditions as he may deem wise, grant easements or rights of way for steam, electric, or similar transportation upon or across the park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 193.)

Sec. 3. That no lands located within the park boundaries now held in private, municipal, or State ownership

shall be affected by or subject to the provisions of this Act. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 194.)

Sec. 4. That the said park shall be under the executive control of the Secretary of the Interior, and it shall be the duty of the said executive authority, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the said authority may deem necessary or proper for the care, protection, management, and improvement of the same, the said regulations being primarily aimed at the freest use of the said park for recreation purposes by the public and for the preservation of the natural conditions and scenic beauties thereof. The said authority may, in his discretion, execute leases to parcels of ground not exceeding twenty acres in extent in any one place to any person or company for not to exceed twenty years whenever such ground is necessary for the erection of establishments for the accommodation of visitors, may grant such other necessary privileges and concessions as he deems wise for the accommodation of visitors, and may likewise arrange for the removal of such mature or dead or down timber as he may deem necessary and advisable for the protection and improvement of the park. The regulations governing the park shall include provisions for the use of automobiles therein (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 195): *Provided*, That no appropriation for the maintenance, supervision or improvement of said park in excess of \$10,000 annually shall be made unless the same shall have first been expressly authorized by law. (Repealed by 40 Stat. 1270. See p. 155 below.)

An Act To repeal the last proviso of section four of an Act to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes, approved January twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, approved March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last proviso of section four of an Act entitled "An Act to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, which is in the words and figures following: "*Provided*, That no appropriation for the maintenance, supervision, or improvement of said park in excess of \$10,000 annually shall be made unless the same shall have first been expressly authorized by law," be, and the same is hereby, repealed. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 195.)

An Act To add certain lands to the Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, approved February 14, 1917 (39 Stat. 437)

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

Regulation of control, etc.

Leases for accommodations of visitors etc. (Amended by 29 Stat. 826, as amended. See pp. 9-12.)

Proviso. Limit on appropriations.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.

Vol. 28, p. 798, amended. See p. 162.

Limitation on appropriations for, repealed.

Proviso. Reclamation Service use allowed.

Existing entries, etc., not impaired.

Rights of way. Vol. 31, p. 799.

(Last provision repealed by 44 Stat. 1044. See p. 163.)

Present ownership not affected.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. Boundaries changed. Vol. 22, p. 798, amended. See p. 152.

Description.

bled, That the eastern boundary line of the Rocky Mountain National Park between the section corner common to sections two and three, township three north, and sections thirty-four and thirty-five, township four north, range seventy-three west, and the township corner common to townships five and six north, ranges seventy-two and seventy-three west, is hereby changed so as to read as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the present eastern boundary line of the Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, which is the northwest corner of section two and the northeast corner of section three, township three north, range seventy-three west of the sixth principal meridian, Colorado, running thence east along the township line to its intersection with the main hydrographic divide east of Cow Creek, between section thirty-one, township four north, and section six, township three north, range seventy-two west; thence northwesterly following along said hydrographic divide, passing over Twin Sisters, The Crags, passing west of Lily Lake, and continuing along said hydrographic divide, now between Aspen Brook and Fish Creek and passing over Lily Mountain and Giant-track Mountain to a point which is the southeast corner of section thirty-four and the southwest corner of section thirty-five, township five north, range seventy-three west; thence north along the section lines between sections thirty-four and thirty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, twenty-two and twenty-three, fourteen and fifteen, to the quarter corner common to sections fourteen and fifteen, all in township five north, range seventy-three west; thence east along quarter-section line, through sections fourteen and thirteen, township five north, range seventy-three west and along the continuation of said quarter-section line through section eighteen to the quarter corner common to sections eighteen and seventeen, township five north, range seventy-two west; thence north along the section line between sections eighteen and seventeen, seven and eight, five and six, all in township five north, range seventy-two west, to that point which is the northeast corner of section six and the northwest corner of section five in said township and range; thence west along the township line to the township corner common to townships five and six north, ranges seventy-two and seventy-three west, which is on the present eastern boundary line of the Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado."

And the lands lying between the present existing eastern boundary and the eastern boundary as changed by this Act between said section corner common to sections two and three, township three north, and sections thirty-four and thirty-five, township four north, range seventy-three west, and said township corner common to townships five and six north, ranges seventy-two and seventy-

Lands added to, withdrawn from settlement, etc.

three west, are hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States, and said tracts are hereby made a part of and included in the Rocky Mountain National Park, and all the provisions of the Act to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes, approved January twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, are hereby made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby added to the park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 192.)

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 152)

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept patented lands or rights of way over patented lands in the Rocky Mountain National Park that may be donated for park purposes. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 195.)

Rocky Mountain National Park. Acceptance of donated lands, etc.

An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a certain tract of land donated as a site for an administration building for the Rocky Mountain National Park, approved September 12, 1923 (43 Stat. 847)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept a certain tract of land in the town of Estes Park, Colorado, described as lot five, Buena Vista Terrace, in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, section twenty-five, township five north, range seventy-three west of the sixth principal meridian, Larimer County, Colorado, donated by the Estes Park Woman's Club as a site for an administration building for the Rocky Mountain National Park.

Rocky Mountain National Park. Site for administration building in, accepted.

An Act To transfer certain lands of the United States from the Rocky Mountain National Park to the Colorado National Forest, Colorado, approved June 2, 1924 (43 Stat. 252)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That those portions of the following-described tracts now within the Rocky Mountain National Park be, and are hereby, transferred to the Colorado National Forest and shall hereafter be subject to all laws relating to the use and administration of the national forests: Section 10; northwest quarter of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of section 11; northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, north half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 15; and the northeast quarter of section 16; township 6 north, range 75 west, sixth principal meridian.

Colorado National Forest, Colo. Tracts transferred to, from Rocky Mountain National Park.

An Act To authorize the exchange of certain patented lands in the Rocky Mountain National Park for Government lands in the park, approved February 24, 1925 (43 Stat. 973)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the owner of the northeast quarter southeast quarter section 22; northwest quarter southwest quarter, east half southeast quarter section 23; and northeast quarter northeast quarter section 26, township 4 north, range 74 west, sixth principal meridian, Colorado, within the Rocky Mountain National Park, is hereby permitted and authorized to convey the fee-simple title thereto to the United States, and select in lieu thereof the south half southeast quarter, south half northeast quarter southeast quarter, south half southeast quarter southwest quarter, south half south half northwest quarter southeast quarter, south half north half southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 7, township 4 north, range 78 west, and the north half north half northwest quarter northeast quarter, north half north half northeast quarter northwest quarter, section 18, township 4 north, range 73 west of said meridian; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to accept such conveyance and thereafter cause a patent for the lands so selected to be issued to such owner, reserving to the United States, however, such rights of way as may be needed for the construction and maintenance of roads in the park: *Provided*, That the lands so conveyed shall become and be a part of said park and be subject to all laws and regulations relating to other lands therein.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.
Exchange of lands of private owners and added to the park.

52
Provided,
Conveyed lands made part of park.

An Act To eliminate certain privately owned lands from the Rocky Mountain National Park and to transfer certain other lands from the Rocky Mountain National Park to the Colorado National Forest, Colorado, approved June 9, 1926 (44 Stat. 712)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That portions of the north and east boundary of the Rocky Mountain National Park are hereby revised as follows:

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.
Boundaries modified.

North boundary.

North boundary, beginning at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 7 north, range 74 west, being a point on the present north boundary line of the Rocky Mountain National Park; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section; thence westerly to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section, being a point on the present north boundary line of the Rocky Mountain National Park and the end of the above-described change of said boundary; and

East boundary, beginning at the northeast corner of section 3, township 3 north, range 73 west of the sixth principal meridian, Colorado, being a point on the present east boundary line of Rocky Mountain National Park; thence westerly along the township line to the northwest corner of said section; thence northerly along section line to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 4 north, range 73 west; thence easterly to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section, thence northerly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section; thence westerly to the northwest corner of said section; thence northerly along section lines to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, said township; thence easterly to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section; thence easterly to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section; thence northerly along section lines to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 15, said township; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section; thence northerly passing through the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section, to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 10, said township; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence westerly, passing through the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section, to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, said township; thence southerly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly along section lines to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 5, said township; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section; thence westerly along section line to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly along section line to the northeast corner of section 6, said township; thence easterly along the first

correction line north to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 5 north, range 73 west; thence northerly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence westerly along section line to the northwest corner of said section; thence northerly along section lines to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 20, said township; thence easterly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section; thence southerly, passing through the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section, to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, said township; thence easterly to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 28, said township; thence easterly to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section; thence easterly, passing through the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section, to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 27, said township; thence northerly along section line to the northeast corner of said section; thence westerly along section line to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, said township; thence northerly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section; thence westerly along section lines to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 16, said township; thence northerly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly along section line to the center line of the north branch of Fall River; thence northwesterly along the center line of the north branch of Fall River to the west line of the east half of the east half of section 17, said township; thence southerly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence westerly along section line to the southeast corner of section 18, said township; thence northerly along section line to the northeast corner of said section; thence easterly along section line to the northwest corner of section 16, said township; thence southerly along section line to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section; thence easterly to the northwest

corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section; thence easterly, passing through the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section, to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 15, said township; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence easterly to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section; thence easterly on mid-section lines to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 5 north, range 72 west; thence northerly to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section; thence easterly to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section; thence northerly along section lines to the northeast corner of section 7, said township; thence westerly along section line to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 6, said township; thence northerly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of said section, being a point on the present east boundary line of Rocky Mountain National Park and the end of the change of said boundary: *Provided, however,* That the following lands shall remain and be a part of the Rocky Mountain National Park: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 5 north, range 73 west; all of that portion of the following described lands located in township 4 north, range 73 west, lying west of the hydrographic divide that forms the eastern boundary of the watershed of Cow Creek and of Aspen Brook; the east half of the northeast quarter of section 35; the east half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26; section 24; section 25; the east half of section 23: *Provided further,* That those portions of the following-described lands that are hereby excluded from the Rocky Mountain National Park, are hereby transferred to and made a part of the Colorado National Forest, subject to all laws and regulations applicable to National Forests; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, section 33, township 7 north, range 74 west; section 6, township 5 north, range 72 west; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 5 north, range 73 west; sections 3, 10, and 15, township 4 north, range 73 west. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 192a.)

Proviso.
Lands remaining
in the park.

Lands excluded,
and transferred
to Colorado
National Forest.

Maintenance of
Arbuckle No. 2
Reservoir per-
mitted.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion to permit, by license, lease, or other authorization, the use of the necessary land in the Rocky Mountain National Park for the maintenance and operation in its present height and capacity, of the Arbuckle Number 2 Reservoir. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 196.)

Provisions of
former acts
applicable.
Vol. 38, p. 788.
See p. 151.
Vol. 39, p. 885.
Sec. p. 9.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of the Act of January 26, 1915, entitled "An Act to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes," and Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a national-park service, and for other purposes," and all Acts supplementary to and amendatory of said Acts are made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby added to the park: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, entitled "An Act to create a Federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or extend over such lands. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 197.)

Proviso.
Water Power Act
not applicable.
Vol. 41, p. 1068.

Act of General Assembly of Colorado, approved February 19, 1929, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado (Session Laws of Colorado, 1929, p. 478)

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, Exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby ceded to the United States of America over and within all of the territory which is now included in that tract of land in the State of Colorado set aside and dedicated for park purposes by the United States, known as the Rocky Mountain National Park, saving, however, to the State of Colorado the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park, in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on the lands included in said tracts, and saving, also, to the persons residing in said park now or hereafter the right to vote at all elections held within the county or counties in which said tracts are situated; and saving to all persons residing within said park upon lands now privately owned within said park access to and from such lands, and all rights and privileges as citizens of the United States and saving to the people of Colorado all vested, appropriated and existing water rights and rights of way connected therewith, including all existing irrigation conduits and ditches: *Provided, however*, That jurisdiction shall not vest in the

United States now or hereafter over any lands included within said park until the United States, through its proper officers, notifies the State of Colorado, through its Governor, that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the respective tracts involved.

An Act To accept the cession by the State of Colorado of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Rocky Mountain National Park, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1636)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, approved February 19, 1929, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the territory embraced and included within the Rocky Mountain National Park, are hereby accepted, and sole and exclusive jurisdiction is hereby assumed by the United States over such territory, saving, however, to the State of Colorado the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed outside of said park; and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on the lands included in said tract; and saving also to the persons residing in said park now or hereafter the right to vote at all elections held within the county or counties in which said tracts are situated; and saving to all persons residing within said park upon lands now privately owned within said park access to and from such lands, and all rights and privileges as citizens of the State of Colorado; and saving to the people of Colorado all vested, appropriated, and existing water rights and rights of way connected therewith, including all existing irrigation conduits and ditches. All the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Colorado. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198.)

Rocky Mountain
National Park,
Colo.

Acceptance of
jurisdiction of
Colorado, over
territory in-
cluded in.
Rights reserved
to the State and
citizens thereof.

Application of
United States
laws.

Extradition of
criminals.

Assigned to
Colorado judicial
district.

SEC. 2. That said park shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district for the State of Colorado, and the district court of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed within said boundaries. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198a.)

SEC. 3. That if any offense shall be committed in the Rocky Mountain National Park, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment for which is not specifically provided for by any law of the United States, the offender shall be subject to the same punishment as the laws of the State of Colorado in force at the time of the

Punishment of
offense against
State laws.

commission of the offense may provide for a like offense in said State; and no subsequent repeal of any such law of the State of Colorado shall affect any prosecution for said offense committed within said park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198b.)

Hunting, fishing,
etc., prohibitions.

SEC. 4. That all hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of said park; nor shall any fish be taken out of the waters of the park in any other way than by hook and line, and then only at such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such general rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the streams or lakes in the park. Possession within said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this Act. Any person or persons, or stage or express company, or railway company, who knows or has reason to believe that they were taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this Act and who receives for transportation any of said animals, birds, or fish so killed, caught, or taken, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, or fish in the park, or who shall within said park commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198c.)

Regulations, etc.,
to be prescribed.

Evidence of
violations.

Punishment for
violating speci-
fied provisions
hereof, etc.

Penalty.

Forfeiture of
guns, traps, etc.,
illegally used.

SEC. 5. That all guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by

any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such wild beasts, birds, or animals shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in said park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under charge of violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198d.)

SEC. 6. That the United States District Court for the State of Colorado shall appoint a commissioner who shall reside in the park and who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this Act.

Commissioner for
Appointment,
authority, etc.

Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the commission of any misdemeanor, or charged with a violation of the rules and regulations, or with a violation of any of the provisions of this Act prescribed for the government of said park and for the protection of animals, birds, and fish in said park, and to try the persons so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed.

Judicial powers
in violations of
rules, etc.

In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of said commissioner to the United States District Court for the State of Colorado, and the United States district court in said district shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for said commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to said United States district court. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198e.)

Appeals to
district court.

SEC. 7. That such commissioner shall also have power to issue process as hereinbefore provided for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within said boundaries of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section 4 of this Act to hear the evidence introduced, and if he is of opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged for trial shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the State of Colorado, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in the case to said court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case: *Provided*, That the said commis-

Procedure in
criminal cases.

Proviso.
Bail allowed.

sioner shall grant bail in all cases bailable under the laws of the United States or of said State. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198f.)

Service of process.

SEC. 8. That all process issued by the commissioner shall be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Colorado, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the arrest by any officer or employee of the Government or any person employed by the United States in the policing of said reservation within said boundaries without process of any person taken in the act of violating the law or this Act or the regulations prescribed by the said Secretary as aforesaid. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198g.)

Pay of commissioner.

SEC. 9. That the commissioner provided for in this Act shall be paid an annual salary as appropriated for by Congress, payable quarterly: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall reside within the exterior boundaries of said Rocky Mountain National Park, at a place to be designated by the court making such appointment: *And provided further*, That all fees, costs, and expenses collected by the commissioner shall be disposed of as provided in section 11 of this Act. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198h.)

Previous residence required.

Disposal of fees.

SEC. 10. That all fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this Act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198i.)

United States fees.

Deposit of fines and costs.

SEC. 11. That all fines and costs imposed and collected shall be deposited by said commissioner of the United States, or the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the State of Colorado. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 198j.)

Acceptance of cession.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Interior shall notify, in writing, the Governor of the State of Colorado of the passage and approval of this Act.

An Act To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, approved June 21, 1930. (46 Stat. 791)

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. Addition of lands to, authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, and with respect to lands located in a national forest upon the joint recommendation of the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture, to add to the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, by Executive proclamation any or all of the following-described lands, to wit:

Description.

Sections 5 and 6, township 3 north, range 75 west. All of section 3 except the northeast quarter northeast quarter; all of section 4; north half, north half southeast

quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter section 5; north half, northwest quarter southwest quarter section 9; north half, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter section 10; northeast quarter, north half southeast quarter section 15, in township 4 north, range 73 west. ✓

North half, southwest quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter section 17; south half southwest quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter section 20; south half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, south half section 28; all of section 29 except northeast quarter northeast quarter; east half section 32; all of section 33; southwest quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter northwest quarter, south half, northwest quarter, southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter, southeast quarter southeast quarter section 34, in township 5 north, range 73 west.

All of sections 6, 7, and 18; that portion of section 19 lying outside of park boundary, in township 5 north range 75 west.

All of sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24; those portions of sections 3 and 10 lying east of the Continental Divide; that portion of section 15 lying east of the Continental Divide and on the eastern slope of Mount Nimbus; and that portion of section 22 lying on the eastern slope of Baker Mountain, in township 5 north, range 76 west.

All of sections 19, 30, and 31; that portion of section 20 lying outside of the park boundary and south of the boundary line between Larimer and Grand Counties; that part of sections 17 and 18 lying south of the boundary line between Larimer and Grand Counties and the Continental Divide and that part of section 29 lying outside the park boundary, in township 6 north, range 75 west.

All of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36; those portions of sections 13, 22, 23, 24, 27, and 34 lying east of the Continental Divide, in township 6 north, range 76 west; and all the lands added to said park pursuant hereto shall be, and are hereby, made subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to and in force in the Rocky Mountain National Park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 192b.)

SEC. 2. That nothing herein contained shall affect any vested and accrued rights of ownership of lands or any valid existing claim, location, or entry existing under the land laws of the United States at the date of passage of this Act, whether for homestead, mineral, rights of way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or any water rights and/or rights of way connected therewith, including reservoirs, conduits, and ditches, as may be recognized by local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, or shall affect the right of any such owner, claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 192c.)

Prior rights of ownership, etc., protected.

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1917—July 17, 1930—46 Stat. 3029]

WHEREAS Congress by act of June 21, 1930 (Public Law No. 404, 71st Cong.), entitled "An act to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado," authorized the President of the United States, upon certain recommendations, to add to said park by Executive proclamation any or all of the lands described therein adjoining the present boundaries of said park, and

WHEREAS pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress, the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture have jointly recommended the addition to the park of certain of the lands described therein, and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including such lands within said park for preservation and administration as a part of the park,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the lands hereinafter described shall be, and are hereby, added to and included within the Rocky Mountain National Park, and as part of said park shall be, and are hereby, made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL BASE AND MERIDIAN

All of sections 6, 7, and 18; that portion of section 19 lying outside of park boundary, in township 5 north, range 75 west.

All of sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24; those portions of sections 3 and 10 lying east of the Continental Divide; that portion of section 15 lying east of the Continental Divide and on the eastern slope of Mount Nimbus; and that portion of section 22 lying on the eastern slope of Baker Mountain, in township 5 north, range 76 west.

All of sections 19, 30, and 31, that portion of section 20 lying outside of the park boundary and south of the boundary line between Larimer and Grand Counties; that part of sections 17 and 18 lying south of the boundary line between Larimer and Grand Counties and the Continental Divide; and that part of section 29 lying outside the park boundary in township 6 north, range 75 west.

All of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36; those portions of sections 13, 22, 23, 24, 27, and 34 lying east of the Continental Divide, in township 6 north, range 76 west.

Nothing herein shall affect any existing valid claim, location or entry on said lands made under the land laws of the United States whether for homestead, mineral, right of way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or

shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty, and of the independence [SEAL] of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:

H. L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State

Excerpt from "An Act To provide for uniform administration of the national parks by the United States Department of the Interior, and for other purposes," approved January 26, 1911 (46 Stat. 1048)

SEC. 7. The provision of the Act of January 26, 1915 (38 Stat. 798), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion and upon such conditions as he may deem wise, to grant easements or rights of way for steam, electric, or similar transportation upon or across the lands within the Rocky Mountain National Park, is hereby repealed. (U.S.C., 6th Supp., title 16, sec. 193.)

Grants of rights of way within Rocky Mountain National Park, repealed. Last provision of Vol. 28, p. 798, repealed. See p. 182.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1985—Jan. 11, 1932—47 Stat. 2498]

WHEREAS Congress by act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. 791-792), entitled "An Act To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado," authorized the President of the United States, upon certain recommendations, to add to said park by Executive proclamation any or all of the lands described therein adjoining the present boundaries of said park; and

WHEREAS pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior has recommended the addition to the park of certain of the lands described therein; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including such lands within said park for preservation and administration as a part of the park;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the lands hereinafter described shall be, and are hereby, added to and made a part of said park, and they are hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 4 N., R. 73 W., sec. 4, all of that part of lot 2 lying between the Big Thompson River and the Glacier Creek, lots 3, 4, and 5;

sec. 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8;

T. 5 N., R. 73 W., sec. 17, N. ½, SW. ¼, NW. ¼ SE. ¼;

sec. 20, S. ½ SW. ¼, SW. ¼ SE. ¼;

sec. 28, S ½, NE. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, S. ½;

sec. 29, W. ½, W. ½ NE. ¼, SE. ¼ NE. ¼.

SE. ¼;

sec. 32, E. ½;

sec. 33, W. ½, N. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ SE. ¼;

sec. 34, NW. ¼ NW. ¼;

containing approximately 3,075 acres.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

By the President:
HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of State.

HERBERT HOOVER.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2160—Mar. 5, 1936—49 Stat. 3501]

WHEREAS the act of June 21, 1930, ch. 561, 46 Stat. 791, authorizes the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, and with respect to lands located in a national forest upon the joint recommendation of the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture, to add to the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, by Executive proclamation, any or all of the lands described in the said act; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of the Interior has recommended the addition to the said park of certain of the lands described in the said act not within a national forest; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including such lands within the said park for road purposes and administration as a part of the said park:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the lands hereinafter described shall be, and are hereby, added to and included within the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado, and as part of the said park such lands shall be, and are hereby, made subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to the said park:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL BASE AND MERIDIAN

Beginning at a point S. 6°48' E. 557 feet from the northeast corner of Lot No. 3, Section 4, T. 4 N., R. 73 W.; thence southeasterly 50.2 feet along the center line of the Thompson River; thence easterly 473.4 feet on the true arc of a curve right with a radius equal to 1382.5 feet; thence S. 84°00' E. 267.9 feet; thence southeasterly 44.2 feet on the true arc of a curve left with radius equal to 527.5 feet; thence north 100.5 feet; thence northwesterly 35.8 feet on the true arc of a curve right with a radius equal to 427.5 feet; thence N. 84°00' W. 267.9 feet; thence westerly 507.6 feet on the true arc of a curve left with a radius equal to 1482.5 feet to the center line of the Thompson River; thence southeasterly 50.2 feet along the center line of the Thompson River to the point of beginning; all of said tract

being located in Lot No. 2, Section 4, T. 4 N., R. 73 W., in Larimer County, Colorado.

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 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
The Secretary of State.

An Act To authorize an exchange of certain lands with William W. Kiskadden in connection with the Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, approved July 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 466)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon submission of satisfactory evidence of title the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to accept title on behalf of the United States to the following described land conveyed to William W. Kiskadden by warranty deed numbered 174403 from Mrs. Arah Chapman, recorded August 24, 1916, in book 339, page 231, records of Larimer County, Colorado: Beginning at the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 5 north, range 73 west, sixth principal meridian, Colorado; thence south four hundred and eighty feet; thence west two hundred feet; thence north 27 degrees 30 minutes west five hundred and forty-one feet; thence east four hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, containing approximately three and fifty-eight one-hundredths acres, and in exchange therefor to issue a patent for that portion of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and that portion of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 31, township 5 north, range 73 west, sixth principal meridian, Colorado, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point from whence the center quarter-section corner of section 31 bears south 79 degrees no minutes east, three hundred and sixty and nine-tenths feet; thence south four hundred and eighty feet to a point from whence the east quarter corner of section 31 bears north 79 degrees 22 minutes east, two thousand six hundred and seventy-three and six-tenths feet; thence west two hundred feet; thence north 27 degrees 30 minutes west, five hundred and forty-one feet; thence east four hundred and fifty feet to the point of beginning, containing approximately three and five-tenths acres: *Provided*, That the land conveyed to the United States, other than the land to be patented, shall, upon acceptance of title thereto, become a part of the Rocky Mountain National Park Colorado, and become subject to all laws and regulations applicable to said park. (16 U.S.C. § 192b-1.)

William W.
Kiskadden.
Exchange
of lands.

An Act For the addition of certain lands to Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, and for other purposes, approved August 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 626)

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. Additional lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following-described lands, comprising approximately one hundred and forty acres, are hereby added to Rocky Mountain National Park and shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to said park:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 5 north, range 73 west, section 27, southwest quarter northwest quarter, and west half southwest quarter; section 34, west half northeast quarter northwest quarter. (16 U.S.C. § 192b-2.)

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands by donation or with donated funds, by purchase with Federal funds, or otherwise, in his discretion, for development of an appropriate eastern approach to the park, described as follows:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 5 north, range 73 west; those parts of the following subdivisions lying south of the south boundary of the present Highdrive Road right-of-way: Section 27, east half southwest quarter, and south half southeast quarter; section 34, northeast quarter northeast quarter; section 35, west half northwest quarter northwest quarter; those parts of the following subdivisions lying north and west of the left bank of the Big Thompson River: Section 34, north half southeast quarter northeast quarter; section 35, southwest quarter northwest quarter comprising approximately one hundred and forty-five acres; and a strip of land, not to exceed an average of five hundred feet in width, generally paralleling the Thompson River for approximately one and six-tenths miles from near the center of section 25, township 5 north, range 73 west, to the one hundred and forty-five-acre tract described elsewhere in this section. (16 U.S.C. § 192b-3.)

Sec. 3. All property acquired pursuant to this Act shall become a part of the park, following acquisition of title thereto by the United States upon the issuance of an appropriate order or orders by the Secretary of the Interior setting forth the revised boundaries of the park, such order or orders to be effective immediately upon the expiration of thirty full calendar days after publication in the Federal Register. Lands so added to the park shall thereafter be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the park. (16 U.S.C. § 192b-5.)

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase or otherwise such properties within

the exterior boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park as may be deemed by him to be necessary in connecting the eastern approach road with the existing Bear Lake and Trail Ridge roads, and in developing the present governmental residential, utility, and proposed administrative units. (16 U.S.C. § 192b-4.)

An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain property in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, and for other purposes, approved August 17, 1961 (75 Stat. 383)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to exchange in the manner and to the extent hereinafter provided land, interests in land, and improvements in Rocky Mountain National Park:

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.

(1) The Secretary may convey to the Colorado Transportation Company the possessory interest which the United States has in the Fall River Pass Building, but not the land upon which the building is situated, adjacent to the Trail Ridge Road in section 36, township 6 north, range 75 west: *Provided*, The United States shall reserve for a period of two years the right to use without charge the alpine exhibit room; and he may also convey to said company all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property known as Grand Lake Lodge, described in section 3 hereof as parcel A, including the land and any improvements thereon owned by the United States;

(2) In exchange for the foregoing, the Secretary is authorized to accept from the Colorado Transportation Company the land and interests therein located in Rocky Mountain National Park, described in section 3 as parcels C and D, together with such other privately owned land and interests in land within the park as he may designate;

(3) In exchange for the Government property conveyed pursuant to this Act the United States shall receive other property of approximately equal value and such differences as there may be in values shall be equalized by a payment of funds: *Provided*, That all procedures and rights authorized in this Act shall be in conformity with that agreement entered into under date of February 7, 1961, by and between the United States of America and the Colorado Transportation Company. (16 U.S.C. § 192b-6.)

Sec. 2. Upon consummation of the exchange the Secretary shall, by publishing notice in the Federal Register, revise the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park so as to exclude from the park the land described in section 3 as combined parcels A and B. (16 U.S.C. § 192b-7.)

Publication in F.R.

SEC. 3. The aforesaid parcels A, C, and D, and the combined parcels A and B are, subject to minor revisions or corrections of a technical nature, more particularly described as follows:

PARCEL A

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 31, township 4 north, range 75 west of the sixth principal meridian; thence north 800.0 feet along the east line of said section 31; thence west 1,000.0 feet; thence south 134.06 feet; thence west 329.75 feet; thence south 166.94 feet; thence west 1,078.60 feet; thence south 497.82 feet, more or less, to the south line of said section 31; thence east along the south line of said section 31 to the point of beginning, containing 35 acres more or less.

PARCEL C

Beginning at a point on the west line of section 32, township 4 north, range 75 west of the sixth principal meridian, 800 feet north of the southwest corner of said section 32; thence east 660.0 feet; thence north 520.0 feet; thence east 660.0 feet; thence north 1,325.94 feet; thence west to the west line of said section 32; thence south along said west line of said section 32 to the point of beginning, containing 48 acres, more or less.

PARCEL D

Beginning at a point 800.0 feet north and 560.0 feet east of the southwest corner of section 32, township 4 north, range 75 west of the sixth principal meridian; thence east 1,962.18 feet; thence north 520.0 feet; thence west 1,962.18 feet; thence south 520.0 feet to the point of beginning, containing 23.5 acres, more or less.

COMBINED PARCELS A AND B

Beginning at the corner common to sections 31 and 32, township 4 north, range 75 west, and sections 5 and 6, township 3 north, range 75 west, sixth principal meridian; thence south 88 degrees 55 minutes east, 660.0 feet along the south section line of said section 32; thence north 800.0 feet; thence west 660.0 feet, more or less, to a point on the section line common to said sections 31 and 32; thence continuing west 1,000.0 feet; thence south 134.06 feet; thence west 329.75 feet; thence south 166.94 feet; thence west 1,078.6 feet; thence south 497.82 feet, more or less, to a point on the south section line of said section 31; thence south 89 degrees 24 minutes east, 2,389.47 feet along the south section line of said section 31 to the point of beginning; the tract as described containing approximately 47 acres. (16 U.S.C. § 192b-8.)

An Act to provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the National Park System, to authorize appropriations for additional costs of land acquisition for the National Park System, and for other purposes. (88 Stat. 1445) (P.L. 93-477)

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

TITLE I—ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 101. The limitations on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

* * * * *

(9) Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado: For the acquisition of lands authorized in subsection 301(6) of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$2,423,740 and for development of such lands there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$318,000.

* * * * *

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

SEC. 301. The Secretary of Interior shall revise the boundaries of the following units of the National Park System:

* * * * *

(7) Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado: To add approximately 1,556.21 acres.

* * * * *

Approved October 26, 1974.

