

June 1992

Statement for Management

Rocky Mountain National Park

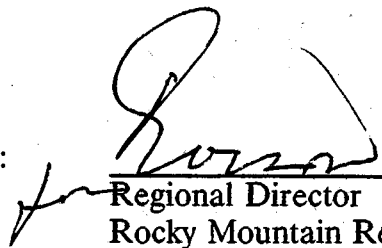
Definition

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
Superintendent
Rocky Mountain National Park

4/30/92
Date

Approved by:


Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

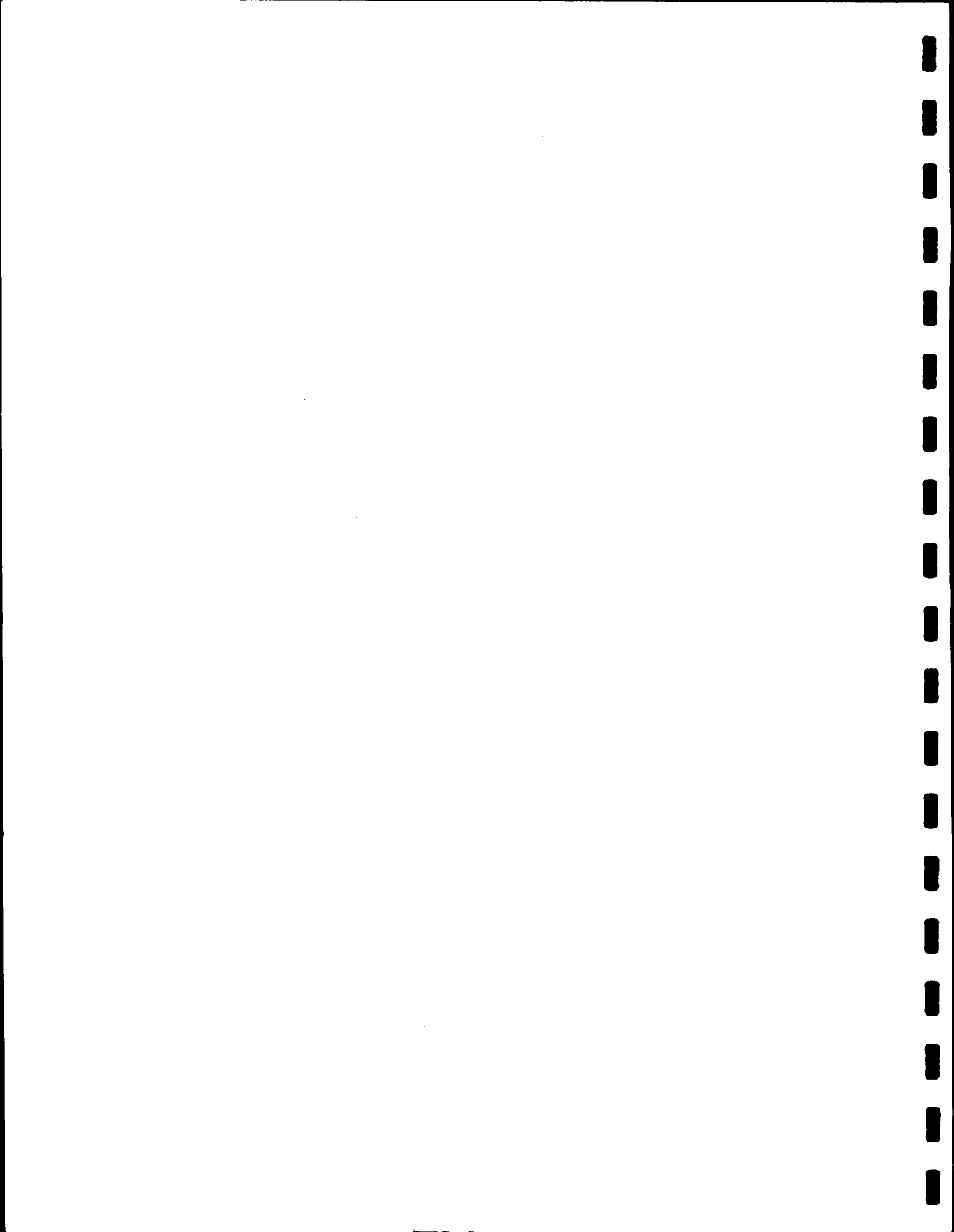
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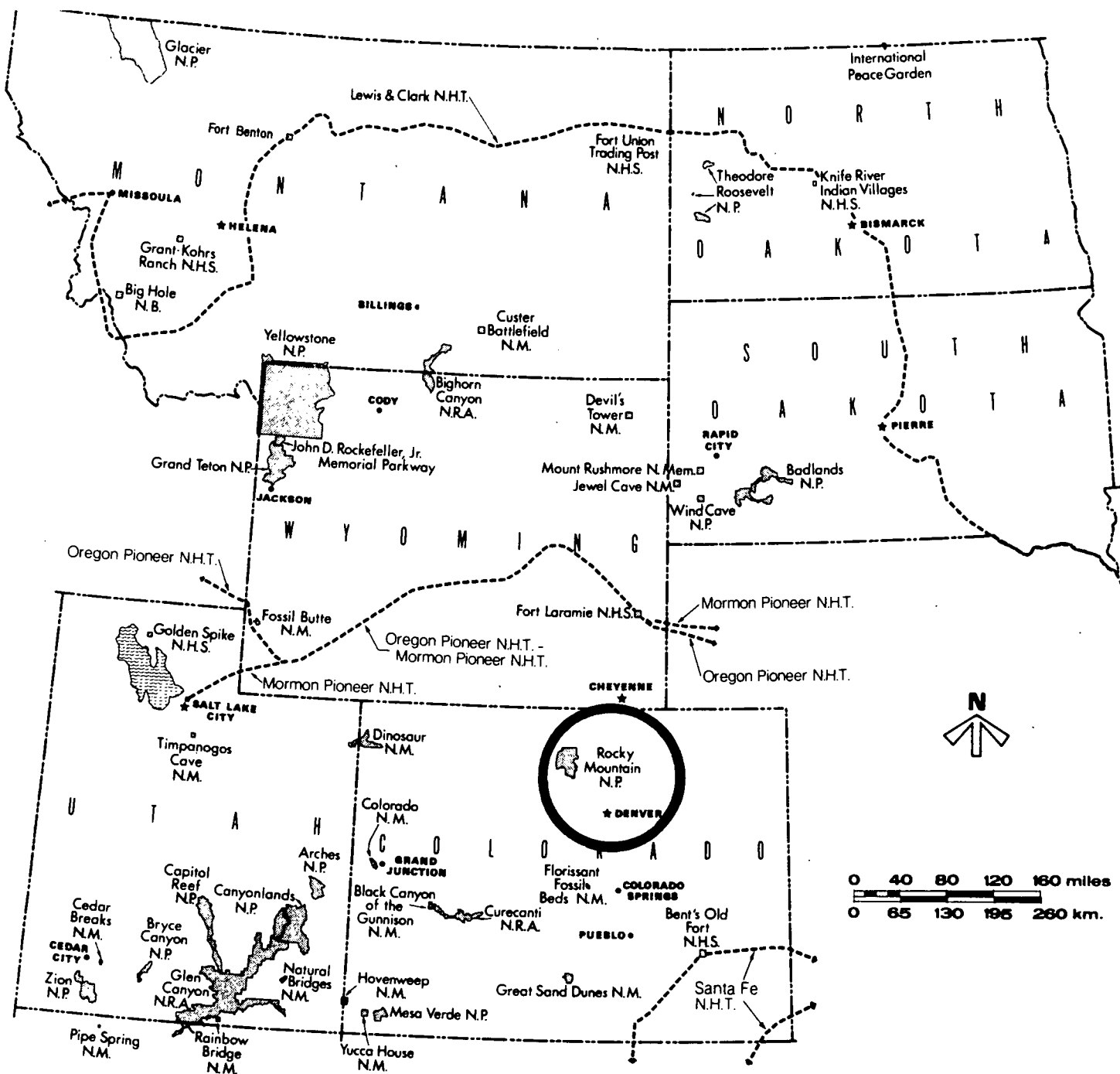
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Legend

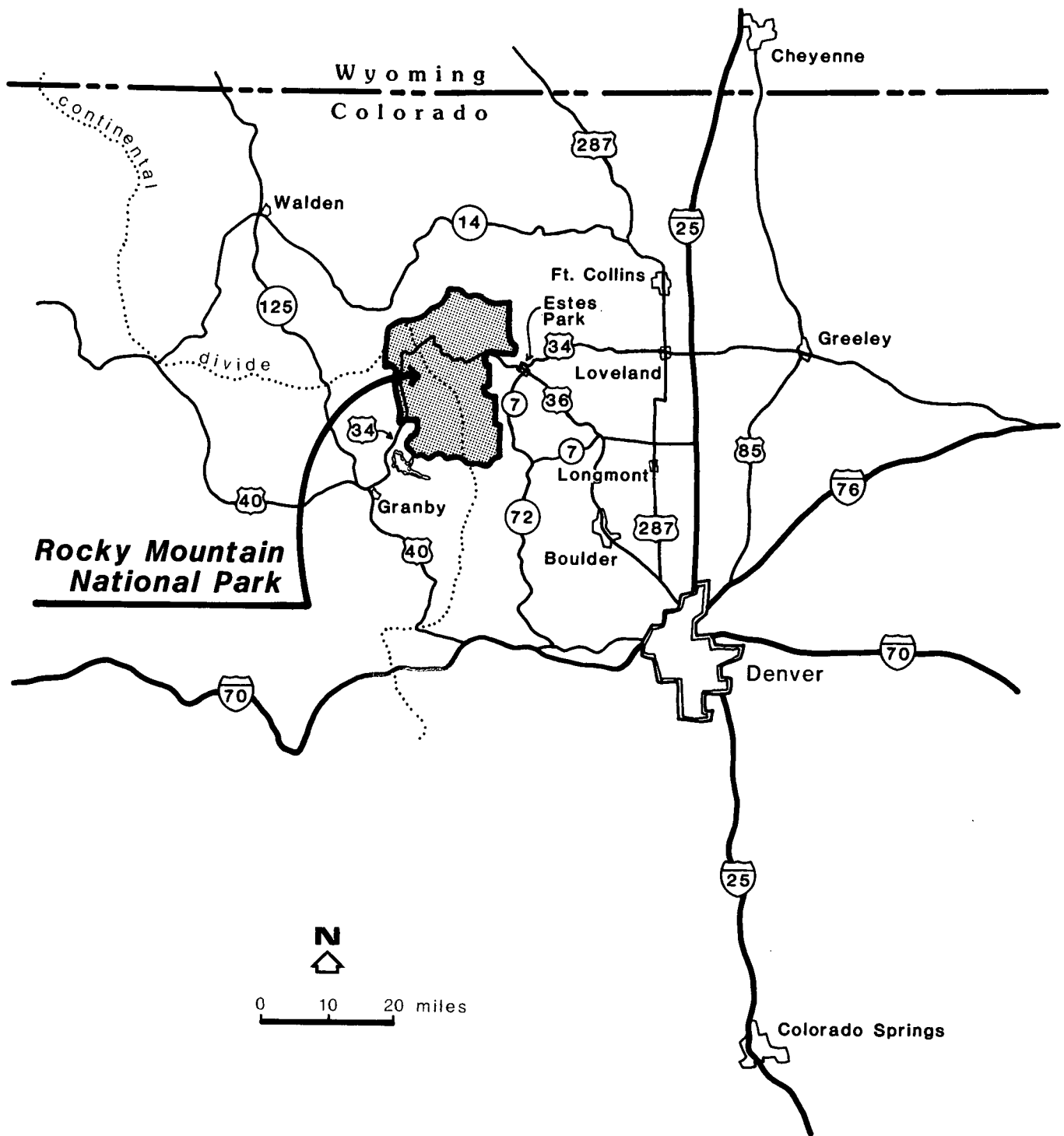
- Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department
of the Interior

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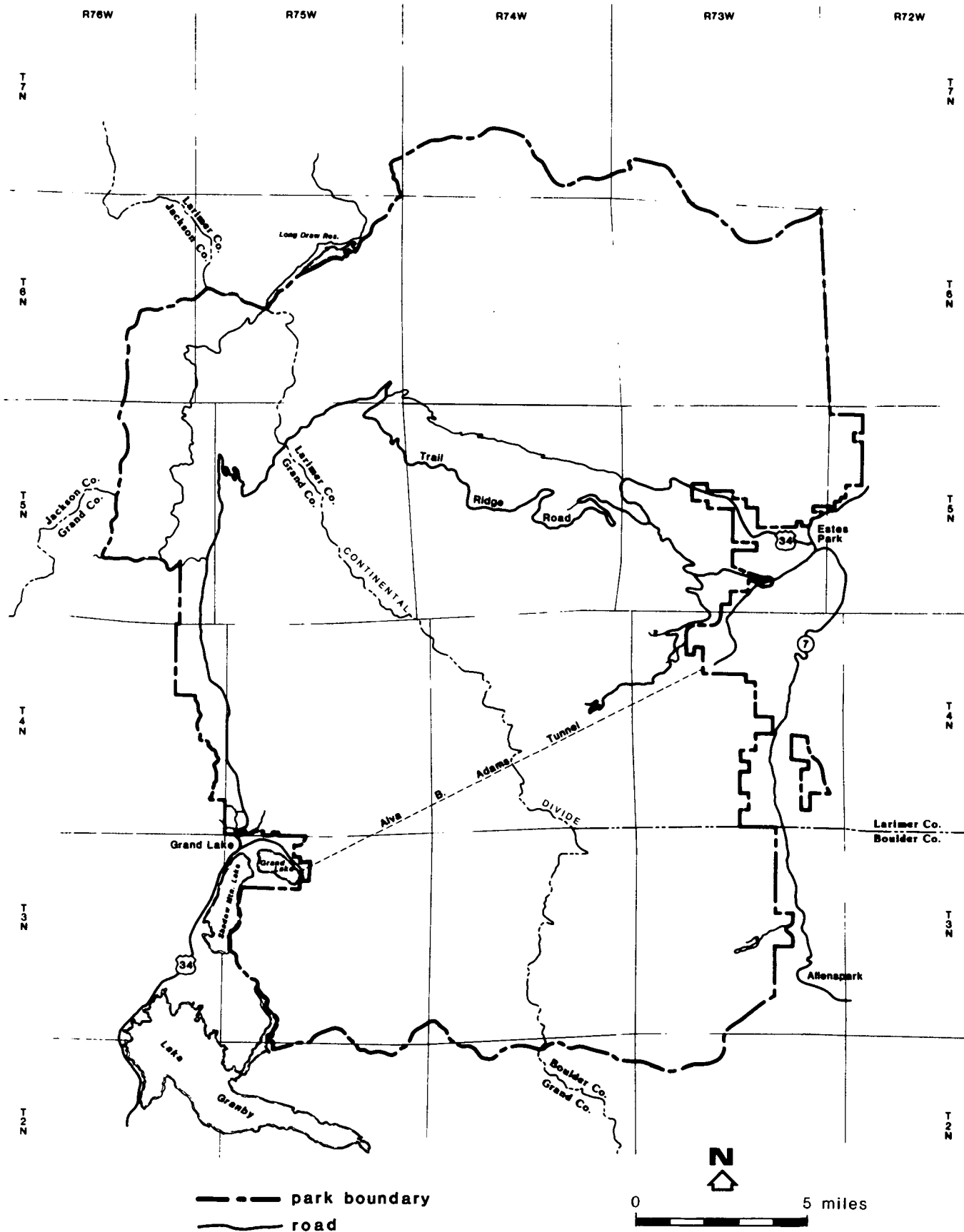
Vicinity

Rocky Mountain National Park

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

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

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LOCATION

Rocky Mountain National Park, is in the state of Colorado, within Larimer, Grand and Boulder counties, and is within the Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts. The Vicinity map depicts the park's location and configuration.

PRIMARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The law that established Rocky Mountain National Park on January 26, 1915 (38 Stat. 798), best describes the park's primary mission. It says that certain lands are "... 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* (emphasis added)."

Rocky Mountain National Park showcases the best in planning, design, operation, and service. Many Americans consider Rocky Mountain National Park to be one of the nation's "crown jewels." The park attracts nearly three million visitors each year, and receives both national and international attention from professional land managers and the press. The influence of the park extends far beyond northern Colorado. Excellence at Rocky Mountain National Park promotes excellence at parks across the nation and world. A commitment to excellence by every employee is crucial to achieve this collective result.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

In 1909, Enos Mills, who led the campaign for a national park in the Estes Park area, 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.

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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.

Various amendments, legislative acts, and proclamations followed the original act of 1915, all of 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 wild life 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." In 1978, in an act expanding Redwood National Park, the National Park Service general authorities were further amended to specifically mandate that all park units be managed and protected "... in light of the high public value and integrity of the National Park System ..." and that no activities should be undertaken "... in derogation of the values for which these various areas have been established, ..." except where specifically authorized by law.

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.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

PRESERVE AND RESTORE THE PRE-EUROPEAN NATURAL CONDITIONS AND PROCESSES OF THE PARK TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE

Rocky Mountain National Park was established to halt the loss of wildlife, the cutting of timber, and the development of the scenic landscape for private and commercial use. Natural processes have been interrupted, and years of use by tens of millions of visitors have

also taken their toll. The park must have scientifically valid information, and active management to mitigate impacts, and to restore the ecosystem to natural conditions.

PROVIDE APPROPRIATE VISITOR SERVICES THAT CREATE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE AND MEANINGFUL PARK EXPERIENCE

The National Park Service has a tradition of providing excellence in visitor services. The park ranger/interpreter is symbolic of the historic trust between the public and the service. It is essential that the park maintain professional services for visitor and resource protection, as well as interpretive programs and informational services to enhance visitor safety, appreciation, and understanding of the park.

RECOGNIZE EMPLOYEES AS AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE AND PROVIDE THEM OPPORTUNITIES TO GROW AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE OVERALL MISSION OF THE PARK

Rocky Mountain National Park must rely on the strengths, talents and motivation of its work force, as a team to accomplish the park's mission. The quality and demonstration of leadership by the management team will largely determine the quality of work force performance. The park staff should share in a commitment to develop and recognize the capabilities of each employee and therefore the organization as a whole.

PROMOTE ATTITUDES OF STEWARDSHIP TOWARD PARK RESOURCES

Protection of the park can come only in part from legislation. It also requires a commitment from a broad range of individuals and organizations in our society. Education and outreach programs should champion park values and aggressively address the threats to park resources to gain the support and involvement of the public. The degree to which employees, citizens and public officials support the park will ultimately determine the preservation and protection of park resources.

PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AND SUPPORT SERVICES ESSENTIAL TO THE PARK MISSION

A park with heavy visitor use cannot be wilderness from border to border. An extensive physical plant is essential to serve what is equivalent to a community of 30,000 day users, 3,000 overnight users and more than 500 park and concession employees. Facilities must be designed, operated, and maintained in order to enhance the visitors' experience and enjoyment of park resources. Design and maintenance of facilities should reflect a commitment to design excellence and the wise use of both non-renewable and renewable resources.

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PROTECT PARK VALUES FROM ADVERSE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL INFLUENCES

The success of Rocky Mountain National Park's mission to preserve natural conditions and scenic beauties, and to provide the freest recreational use, depends on protecting natural and cultural resources.

National Park values include pristine scenery, air and water, naturalness and wildlife; opportunities for quiet, solitude, and a sense of remoteness from civilization day and night; opportunities for access to uncrowded adventure and freedom to enjoy and explore the park; the preservation and protection of the park and its history; and the opportunity to learn from it.

MAJOR ISSUES

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Water Impoundments and Diversions

Litigation is ongoing with Northern Colorado Properties, successors-in-interest to claims made by Jay Lee for development of Mirror Lake. The park is unwilling to allow access to the lake for development of their alleged conditional water right, giving rise to claims for compensation.

A number of water diversions, whose legal status is questionable, have recently been located in the park. Others such as Eureka Ditch, the Grand Ditch, and Harbison Ditch divert water to users outside the park and adversely impact the natural values of the area.

An appraisal for the value of Lawn Lake and its associated water rights has been contracted for by the NPS. This appraisal will assist the NPS in settlement discussions with owners of the property to remove the remains of the structure and transfer their water rights outside the park.

Water Rights Adjudication

On December 30, 1976, the United States (USA) filed a general water right claim in Colorado Water Division I (Case No. W-8428-76). This claim was amended on December 29, 1977 (Case No. W-8788-77), setting forth unquantified claims of the USA to reserved water rights necessary for maintenance of recreational, aesthetic, and scenic values,

including instream flows. In 1984, the USA again amended its claim, but this amendment did not affect the reserved right previously claimed.

The USA claimed reserved water rights to ". . . such quantities of water as are or will become reasonably necessary to fulfill the present and future purposes . . ." for which Rocky Mountain National Park was created. Specifically, the USA claimed the right to stream and lake levels necessary for the fulfillment of park purposes and seeks priority dates for these water rights, as of the dates these lands were withdrawn from the Public Domain.

The park, in cooperation with the WASO Water Rights Branch and the Office of the Solicitor, is assisting in developing strategy for use by the Department of Justice in defending these claimed water rights.

Abandoned Water Rights

Water Rights associated with the Holzwarth and Housman ranches, plus the Selak Ditches (Pole Creek), appeared on the Water District V Engineer's 1990 Abandonment List and protests were timely filed by the Solicitor's Office. Subsequently, field inspections involving the Water Commissioner and park staff resulted in a finding of no intent to abandon and a showing of beneficial use of the water rights. As a result, the water rights were removed from the abandonment list.

Approximately 40 appropriative water rights are still listed on the Water District I Engineer's abandonment list for the park's east side. Park staff are working with the Solicitor's Office preparing evidence of historic use of water and the quantities involved to prevent these water rights from being declared abandoned.

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. If this continues, elk habitat within the park will experience overuse, necessitating some elk population control.

Air Quality

Potential for air pollution, reduced visibility, and acid precipitation are long-range problems that 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. There is increasing prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) permitting activity for electrical power generation along the Front Range.

Fire Management

Wildland fire ecology research has shown that fire suppression of natural fires over the past 75 years has adversely affected the park's ecosystems. Large accumulations of hazardous fuels and continuous vegetation cover have set the stage for a catastrophic wildfire. Prescribed natural fire and prescribed burning are needed to mitigate the impacts of past suppression policies and to restore ecosystem diversity. However, natural fire management and prescribed burning activities must comply with air quality standards.

Information Voids

Although the park is managed to preserve natural conditions, data on what defines natural conditions and the "normal" limits of variation of those conditions are severely lacking for nearly all natural resources. Similarly, data on the mechanisms of change and information to develop mitigation strategies are also lacking. The ability to adequately manage the park's resource base information using Geographic Information System technology is impaired due to the lack of funds to support a GIS specialist position. Because of insufficient natural resources management and research staff, lack of baseline data, and lack of inventory and monitoring protocols, the park has been unsuccessful in competing for inventory and monitoring funding and target parks initiative funding.

Alien Plants

Control of alien plants has been very difficult. Only musk thistle has been kept under control. Canada thistle has been documented in over four million square feet, and its ecological impact is believed to be extreme. Control methods, including chemical, have had only very limited success. Significant leafy spurge infestations were acquired along with McGraw Ranch. The proximity of the park's alien plant infestations to water courses limits control options further.

Sheep Management

In the early 1960s, a road was constructed north of Sheep Lakes. This area is used as mineral licks by bighorn sheep. The road bisects the mineral licks from escape terrain of the sheep and induces stress as crowds of visitors and their vehicles keep the sheep from crossing back once they are in the meadow at the licks. The stress caused by the visitors and their vehicles may be a major factor in bacterial and possibly viral or mycoplasmal pneumonia. An overpass would allow for the sheep to more easily move from the mineral licks to their escape terrain away from people.

ADJACENT LAND ISSUES

About 36 percent or 55 miles of the park's 141-mile boundary is contiguous with private lands. Zoning and planning authorities have permitted developments along the park boundary with little or no setback or zoning restrictions. The proliferation of boundary developments is creating adverse impacts in the park, including soil erosion, wildlife harassment, increased fire danger, reduced access to the park, aesthetic degradation, and unauthorized trails and trespass activities.

The greatest potential for land development exists in Larimer County, where most of the private land along the park boundary exists. In addition, much of this land is open meadow with scattered ponderosa pine forests. Considerable 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.

In effect, the park is shrinking. The values for which the park was established, particularly natural processes and conditions, are found less and less along the periphery, where development adversely affects those processes and conditions. Three memoranda of understanding with the surrounding counties provide a communication tool for land-use planning. However, such communication does not preclude land use decision-making external to the park that adversely affects park values.

Aesthetics

Commercial strip development has occurred along the Estes Park approaches and along the Highway 34 approach to the park on the west side. One of the main values for which the park was established, namely the "preservation of scenic beauties" is in peril. Development containing large multi-story homes, reflective glass, and bright colors, as well as road scars, can be seen from the park's most popular overlooks. Other areas, such as a "wedge" of land

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between the park and Aprapaho National Forest, have been subdivided and are ripe for development and will be in view of many visitors traveling Trail Ridge Road.

Wildlife Habitat and Migration

Natural elk migration routes are being further blocked, which tends to hold more elk in the park, causing the range to rapidly deteriorate under the increased grazing pressure. Hunter access to migrating elk herds is being further restricted by private landowners. This reduces the harvest of elk, therefore, greater numbers of elk use park habitat. Development on critical winter range is also reducing the amount of this important habitat available to elk.

Access

Some trailheads and access to the park are on private land. 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. Changes in land use or ownership could preclude visitors from using these to gain access to the park.

Fire Management

Development within the urban/wildland interface is making the job of both natural fire management and fire protection increasingly difficult. The maintenance of natural conditions, e.g., wildland fire, is nearly impossible in those areas where development is literally next to the very areas that are to be managed for natural conditions. The continuous fuels leading from the park to adjacent homes pose a strong potential for wildfire to enter the park from private land; or, if it started in the park, for a fire to threaten private property.

Forest Insects

Most forest insects are natural. Mountain pine beetle, for example, is commonly found in the mature pine stands of the park. As more private land is sold for development, with large pine trees a reason for the value of the property, the park is under increasing pressure to control natural insects within the park.

VISITOR USE

Day Use

Day-use visitors to the park have a significant impact on both the resource base and the recreation experience of other visitors. Hardened developed areas, such as the paved Bear Lake Trail, are able to absorb more use with little or no resource damage than areas that have not been hardened. Little is known about the characteristics of day users, the impact of additional uses on resources such as vegetation, soil, and wildlife, and the impact on the experience of other visitors. Studies are proposed that will determine use levels in different areas of the park and provide data necessary to mitigate impacts to park resources. Following these, management plans are necessary to control use in some areas, and to harden the resources in others in order to withstand greater levels of use.

The Longs Peak area is especially impacted. Parking facilities are inadequate to handle the large number of visitors. Visitors have a great impact on the climbing experience at Longs Peak, and natural resources in the area.

Wildlife Observation/Harassment

Viewing wildlife is an increasingly popular activity. This activity is not without adverse impacts to wildlife, however. When the animals are viewed from vehicles or roadsides, few impacts occur, but when visitors chase wildlife for photographs or closer viewing, the animals become stressed. Temporary closures are used to protect elk habitat during the mating season.

Rock Climbing

With the increased popularity of rock climbing, and increased proficiency of the climbers, there are adverse impacts to resources. These include impacts to nesting raptors, loss of vegetation on approach routes and rock crevices, concentrations of human waste at the base of cliffs and on ledges, and associated degradation of water quality and soil erosion on approach routes. Visual and resource impacts from the chalk used as friction aid, brightly colored slings, and hardware such as pitons and bolts used as protection for the climber are also increasing. The park is actively promoting "clean climbing" to reduce the impacts associated with this activity, temporarily closing areas to climbing, to protect nesting raptors and raptor habitat, and enforcing regulations against the use of motorized rock drills used in the placement of protection bolts.

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Horse Use

Most horseback use consists of two- to four-hour rides offered by concessionaires. Despite closure of some heavily used hiker trails to horses, conflicts continue to 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 and urine. Heavy trail use, coupled with inadequate trail maintenance funding, has resulted in eroded and braided trails in some drainages. Weeds, such as Canada thistle, contained in feed are believed to be major contributors to the dispersal of alien plant species.

A moratorium on commercial horse use was declared in the mid-1970s, which allowed use levels existing at that time to continue, but prevented the issuance of any new authorizations. However, horse use continues to be extremely controversial. The horse issue, including resource impact issues and horse/hiker conflicts, is unresolved. An equestrian use management plan is needed to identify the numerous related issues, provide meaningful resource impact data, and recommend alternatives to address existing problems.

Trails Maintenance

The ability to maintain trails has fallen drastically behind the standards of the 1982 Trail Plan. Problems existing on many of the 355 miles of park trails include braiding, severe erosion, broken log water bars, and deteriorating bridges. Much of the increase in trail deterioration is linked to an increase in horse use, and decrease in trail maintenance crews. Only one-half of the necessary trail crew positions has been filled. This number does not take into account the need to realign and reconstruct nearly 50 miles of trail to a condition where they can be maintained. This would require four times the current trail crews for a period of five years. Also, tread material at the higher elevations, such as in the sensitive alpine ecosystem, must be helicoptered in at great expense.

ADMINISTRATIVE/MANAGEMENT

Housing

Affordable housing outside of the park is extremely limited, particularly during the primary visitor season. A majority of inholding properties acquired over the years has 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 if these acquired structures are to be removed from within the park.

Organizational Support

Increasing responsibilities are being placed upon the park staff, which necessitates fiscal and personnel resources being redirected to non-park mission tasks. Such costs, functions, or responsibilities have recently included more complex and less informative finance systems, finance data input, property accountability, postage handling, and new program thrusts, such as drug testing and enhanced fee collection. Costs have also escalated for support items such as telephone, copying, and personnel retirement benefits. Costs for these items must be made up by hiring fewer seasonal employees.

Vehicles/Equipment Replacement

The loss of a regional equipment replacement fund for other than heavy equipment will require the park to spend approximately \$200,000 annually to replace the remainder of the vehicle fleet and other than heavy equipment such as cars, pickup trucks, computers, typewriters, telephone systems, radios, radio systems, and so forth. The source of funds for this replacement has not been identified, but will likely result in a further decline in funded positions and services.

Staffing

Staffing levels of the park are significantly lower than in other comparable parks in the region. Within the past year, a park Operations Evaluation identified the need for four additional positions, including Water Rights Hydrologist, Safety Officer, Land Use Planner (for external land use issues) and Concessions Specialist, at a cost exceeding \$200,000 without office space or clerical support. The *Natural Resource Management Plan* identifies the need for an additional three permanent full-time positions. Seasonal employees have been reduced -- over the last six years, nearly 75 seasonal positions have been cut in order to meet budget constraints. At the same time the length of the visitor season is expanding, i.e., starting earlier in the spring and lasting later into the fall, producing additional demands on visitor support personnel. Increasing complexities of park management, such as Maintenance Management System, Colorado State Water Laws and Regulations, external threats, information management, fee collection, and property accountability require additional permanent positions.

DETERIORATING INFRASTRUCTURE

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

Public Health Service inspections and environmental sanitation reports have identified major deficiencies in both the park's domestic water supply, and sewage disposal systems. Twenty

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sewage disposal systems do not meet public health standards and must be replaced. Two domestic water supply systems, serving 15 residences, do not meet public health standards and must have new wells drilled. Another major deficiency in the park's water supply system is failure to provide adequate cross connection control to eliminate potential contamination.

Rest rooms at four high-visitor-use locations (Bear Lake, Sprague Lake, Wild Basin Ranger Station, Upper Beaver Meadows), as well as numerous other sites, need to be completely rehabilitated or entirely replaced. They are unsightly, inaccessible to visitors with disabilities, odoriferous, and lack adequate capacity.

Electric Lines

Main electrical service lines to the park utility area, now at maximum capacity, are inadequate to supply total potential demand. Overhead lines to some outlying subdistrict stations do not meet code for height above the ground. The 6.9 kv line to Hidden Valley is buried to very shallow depths in some locations, particularly in the Aspenglen Campground and along the main road. One incident was reported where a tent stake was accidentally pounded through this line. Other highly visible lines should be buried, such as in the Kawuneeche Valley, to improve the quality of the visitor experience.

Telephone

Major challenges are being faced with maintenance of phone lines to the Hidden Valley area and Alpine Visitor Center complex. Originally installed above ground or buried at shallow depths, the lines have many broken areas and splices, and the service capacity has dropped from 25 pair to 2 pair. Lines to the Alpine Visitor Center, which include two emergency telephones, are frequently out of service and may be entirely lost. Phone lines in the Utility Area also suffer from accidental damage and improper installation and are in need of replacement. A substantial portion of the park, including many subdistrict offices (e.g., Longs Peak, Wild Basin, Mill Creek) are served only by party line service, precluding the use of the phones for telecommunication devices.

Buildings

Roof systems on most park structures, particularly the Headquarters/Visitor Center, Kawuneeche Visitor Center, and most seasonal residences are in very poor condition, with rotting and collapsing rafters and trusses. On some structures, foundations are crumbling and walls and roofs are cracking and leaning. Old "knob and tube" wiring is unsafe, and rodents chewing on old wiring compound the safety problem. Heating systems are old and insulation inadequate. Replacement parts for some heating boilers are no longer available.

Corrosive water, used for years in the park, has deteriorated the plumbing within structures necessitating total replacement. Lack of cyclic maintenance, particularly painting, has caused the exterior of most structures to deteriorate to the point where insects, wildlife, and adverse weather easily enter. In 1991, three seasonal quarters were condemned because they could not be adequately maintained and were unsafe.

Roads

Park road systems are continuing to deteriorate. Bear Lake Road is only marginally safe due to narrow lane widths, steep grades, and inadequate sight distances. Poor base material and inadequate drainage structures are causing road slippage, caving, and road surface deterioration, including potholes and cracks. Unsurfaced roads, such as Wild Basin and Fall River, require extensive maintenance for safe passage of visitor traffic. Lack of retaining walls necessitates continual removal of rocks, boulders, and other debris from the roadway.

Concession Facilities

Many of the concerns cited above including deteriorating roofs, the need to replace electrical power generators, eroding and braiding trails, other health, safety, and resource damage occur in or on facilities that are used by concessionaires. An attempt is being made to shift maintenance responsibility for this infrastructure, from the park to the appropriate concessionaire operation.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic Resources

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, Holzwarth Historic District, and Timber Creek Campground Comfort Stations. 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. This cultural resource component of the park's *Resource Management Plan* has been

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incorporated into a new *Resource Management Plan*, which is currently being reviewed for final approval.

Archeologic Resources

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 resource, however, are considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register until determined otherwise.

Museum

The park's museum collection is maintained under guidelines established in the NPS Museum Handbook, Parts I and II, and it is managed by the Automated National Catalog System. The collection is mostly stored within the park, with some objects stored elsewhere. The collection consists of all major categories totaling 16,622 objects in 5,535 cultural resources and 6,195 natural history catalog records. About 3 percent of the museum objects are on exhibit. A collections Management Plan is being finalized; it points out major deficiencies in the park's museum storage facilities. In order to meet museum storage standards as identified in Special Directive 80-1, new storage facilities will need to be constructed.

INHOLDINGS

Private and municipal inholdings total 410.99 acres and 72 individual parcels. They are primarily in the Kawuneeche Valley, near the Fall River Entrance, in Moraine Park, at Eagle Cliff, and Wild Basin. Both the structures and related utility corridors present aesthetic 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.

HIDDEN VALLEY WINTER USE 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 will limit any improvements to those cited in the *Master Plan*, which may include lift replacement, and those necessary for beginning skier safety.

In 1991, the permit with the Estes Valley Parks and Recreation District expired and they chose to no longer continue operation. A statement of requirements was issued to solicit a new operator; however, the solicitation was unsuccessful. The future of the area is unknown at this time, and questions regarding removal of the facilities (particularly the ski lifts), and restoration of the area to natural conditions, remain.

LILY LAKE AREA

In an effort to protect park values and resources from the threat of development, The Conservation fund purchased three parcels of property along the eastern boundary of the park -- Lily Lake, 305 acres; the Reichardt property, 160 acres; and Baldpate Estates, 58 acres. Public Law 101-192, signed on November 29, 1989, provides for a boundary adjustment to be made to include these lands within the park when the properties are donated or otherwise acquired. Lily Lake and Reichardt properties have been donated to the park by the Conservation Fund and a boundary adjustment to include these lands within the park boundary is in progress. Baldpate Estates property will be sold to the National Park Service when appropriated funds are made available. An additional lot within Baldpate Estates subdivision, approximately 5 acres, is still in private ownership and is recommended for acquisition.

GRAND LAKE CEMETERY

In 1988, the park was approached about expanding the Grand Lake Cemetery. Research determined there was no authority for a cemetery in the park, even though a special use permit had been issued to the town of Grand Lake for the cemetery since 1953. The cemetery is 4.24 acres, about ¼-mile from the western boundary of the park. It is on what was originally public domain land and has never been in private ownership. Burials have been taking place in the cemetery since 1892, well before the park was established in 1915. In 1944, a number of graves were transferred to this cemetery from an area that is now inundated by Shadow Mountain Reservoir.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Rocky Mountain National Park is a natural area and is planned and managed as such, by a superintendent, in accordance with the administrative policies for this category, as set forth in the various acts of establishment, including the enabling Act of January 26, 1915, and the National Park Service Acts of 1916 and 1978 (16 USC 1a). Listed below is a summary of pertinent laws, executive orders, court directives, and cooperative agreements that influence the management of Rocky Mountain National Park. Appropriate documents are excerpted in appendix A.

The Act of 1915 (38 Stat. 798) specifies in part:

That the United States Reclamation Service (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation) 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 (USC Title 16, sec. 191).

However, a memorandum of agreement (MOA) between the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 12, 1938, assures that no surface construction would be accomplished within the present boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park.

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, and the Congressional Act of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1536), accepted the cessation of jurisdiction reserved for the state except for:

... and saving to the people of Colorado all vested, appropriated, and existing water rights and rights-of-way connected therewith, including all existing domestic or irrigation conduits and ditches ...

Several reservoirs, plus numerous pipelines, ditches, and diversion structures on which water rights are held by outside interests are located within the park.

The storage rights to Lawn Lake Dam (which failed on July 14, 1982, causing the loss of three lives and over \$31 million in damage) are currently the subject of settlement discussions. The park and the town of Estes Park, which owns Cascade Dam, negotiated an agreement to rebuild the dam that was destroyed by the Lawn Lake flood. As part of the agreement, the town agreed to leave water in the Fall River for in-situ purposes before it withdrew its entitlement for domestic uses. The town, however, has additional water rights for power purposes that are not being exercised at this time.

The largest and most significant alterations to the natural setting of the park from a water development perspective, are the Grand and Specimen ditches. These ditches, which combined are over 15 miles in length at an elevation of about 10,000 feet, were built by the Water Supply and Storage Company and divert about 20,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River drainage into the Poudre River. When the park was enlarged to include portions of the Never Summer Range, which encompassed the Grand Ditch, the Act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. 791), specified:

... 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 other purposes whatsoever, or any water rights and/or rights-of-way connected therewith, including reservoirs, conduits or 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.

A limited waiver of Sovereign Immunity (McCarran Amendment [1952], 66 Stat. 560, 43 USC 666) gives the consent of the United States to be joined as a defendant in any suit for the basin-wide general adjudication or administration of water rights. The court has interpreted this consent to apply to water rights based on state water law and on the Doctrine of Federal Reserved Water Rights. There are two water courts that have jurisdiction over the park's water rights - Water Divisions I and V. Adjudications of non-reserved water rights are ongoing. The adjudication of federal reserved water rights for the park in Water Division I is tentatively scheduled for the spring of 1992. Water Division V has had federal reserved rights adjudicated, but these rights have yet to be quantified.

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

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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." And, "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" (USC Title 16, Sec. 194).

The Act of January 26, 1915, was amended on June 9, 1926 (44 Stat. 714), to include the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service and all applicable Acts supplementing or amending the Acts establishing the park and the National Park Service. Therefore, the Act of August 8, 1953, as amended (16 USC § 1c[b]), provides that the provisions of the Inholding Acquisitions Act, 16 USC § 452a, are applicable to all areas of the National Park System. Furthermore, the Act of February 14, 1917, which added certain lands to Rocky Mountain National Park, authorized secretarial acceptance of donated lands.

The authority for acquiring privately owned lands within the park is also referred to in the Act of August 31, 1954, 68 Stat. 1037, as amended, USC 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 and amended in 1991. 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.

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. Exclusive jurisdiction will not be sought on these lands.

Memoranda of deputation agreements are no longer in effect between the park, and Boulder, Grand, and Larimer counties, due to liability concerns of these entities. Permanent park law enforcement personnel are 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 to facilitate mutual aid and the enforcement of state laws on NPS lands that are in proprietary jurisdiction. Some permanent rangers are also appointed as Special Deputy U.S. Marshals to facilitate the transportation of federal prisoners.

In compliance with Public Law 88-577, of September 3, 1964, establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System, 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 addition (PWA). Subsequent to the 1980 boundary revision, the wilderness recommendation was revised to consider lands added or deleted. As of this date, Congress had not acted upon the recommendation. The area now recommended is 239,793 acres and 273 acres for PWA. Also as a result of the 1980 boundary change, 2,917 acres of designated wilderness within the Indian Peaks Wilderness Area were transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park.

In October 1976, the natural ecosystems of the park, which represent the Rocky Mountain Biogeographical Province, 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 Reserve 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. It provides a standard against which the effects of man's impact on the environment can be measured.

When 393 acres within Black Canyon were acquired from the MacGregor Ranch January 30, 1976, grazing rights not exceeding 100 AUMs per year were retained for 25 years.

A Conservation Easement to protect natural values was granted on 1,221 acres of the MacGregor Ranch October 13, 1983.

Public Law 99-590 (100 Stat. 3331) on October 30, 1986, established the Cache La Poudre Wild and Scenic River, which begins 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.

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The North St. Vrain River was placed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory in 1987. Presidential directive requires federal agencies, as part of their normal planning and environmental review process, to take care to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on rivers identified in the Nationwide Inventory.

A "Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Concerning the Rocky Mountain Cooperative Elk Studies" was approved by the park, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and Roosevelt National Forest in 1962. An increasing elk population, migrating between public and private lands, necessitated coordination efforts for management. In February 1963, an attempt was made to reduce park elk herds by post-season public hunting outside the park 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. This agreement specified: 1) the primary intent is to make surplus elk available for public harvest; 2) 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 of the Wildlife Commission; and, 3) 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, 1974, an additional MOU established the Rocky Mountain Council for Cooperative Wildlife Management, broadening the responsibilities of the Advisory Council and Technical Committee to include all wildlife species. The park, Roosevelt National Forest, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife coordinate plans and programs pertaining to or affecting the welfare of wildlife and its habitat. Both the 1973 and 1974 MOUs require updating or reaffirmation statements.

In 1985, The Rocky Mountain Elk Council signed a management plan with objectives to investigate alternative management strategies for elk and to develop a coordinated action plan to resolve problems identified within each agency's individual area of responsibility.

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).

A "Colorado Smoke Management" memorandum of understanding was signed in 1990 and is dedicated to the preservation of air quality and excellent visibility in Colorado. It, and the accompanying Colorado Smoke Management Plan, recognize the continued importance of prescribed burning for the maintenance of natural ecosystems and for the removal of hazardous fuel accumulations.

Memoranda of understanding are in effect with the counties surrounding the park, including Larimer, Boulder, and Grand, for coordinating land use planning activities and lands of mutual interest. The memoranda require consultation by each signatory on development plans, zoning changes, special use developments, and other land-use decisions.

An agreement between the National Park Service and the Rocky Mountain Nature Association, Inc., exists to provide interpretive and educational services and to sell interpretive and educational items, such as publications, maps, visual aids, handicrafts, and other objects and materials directly related to the interpretive and educational themes of the park and park system. And a memorandum of understanding also exists between the National Park Service and Rocky Mountain National Park Associates, Inc., for the Associates to donate funds, materials, or services toward significant capital construction and land protection projects.

A memorandum of understanding with the city of Longmont, Colorado, is in force to administer city-owned land within the park to prevent resource damage and protect the tract in anticipation of the land ultimately being purchased by the United States.

A memorandum of understanding authorizes the park to administer 58 acres of Conservation Fund-owned lands known as "Baldpate I." A lease agreement with the Conservation Fund permits the park to provide visitor services and to protect the resources in anticipation of the property becoming a part of Rocky Mountain National Park.

A special use permit authorizes the town of Grand Lake to operate a cemetery on 4.24 acres within the park. The cemetery was operated prior to establishment of the park. The permit expires June 1, 1996, at which time no additional plots will be available.

Executive Order 11990 - "Protection of Wetlands" and National Park Service policies control any development in wetland habitats. Executive Order 11988 - "Flood Plain Management" and subsequently revised National Park Service policy reassure that no facilities or structures be located in the 100-year floodplains or other hazard areas.

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.

Concession contracts or commercial use licenses have been issued for a variety of visitor services within Rocky Mountain National Park. A statement of requirements was issued on April 12, 1991, to provide services at the Hidden Valley Ski Area. Included within the

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services to be provided are downhill ski school instruction, rental shop operations, retail merchandise sales, fast food service, coin-operated lockers and ski racks, transportation services, ski patrol, first aid medical facilities and service, nursery services, lost and found service, and informational and promotional services. Two proponents submitted bids, neither of which was accepted by the National Park Service because of the lack of financial capability. A third bid, submitted by the Estes Valley Recreation and Park District, was submitted after the final solicitation process. It also failed to meet the National Park Service's minimum requirements. The ski area is not expected to be operated this winter.

A 20-year concession contract for operation of the Trail Ridge Store complex expired in May 1991. A statement of requirements is in preparation for continued operation and a new contract award is expected. The contract will authorize the concessioner to provide food and beverages, and merchandising facilities and services at the store complex adjacent to the Alpine Tundra Museum at Fall River Pass.

Climbing and mountaineering guide and instruction services are provided by Colorado Mountain School.

Firewood for campgrounds is provided by a concession permit.

Livery services have been provided within the park at Moraine Park and Sprague Lake under a concession contract, by Hi Country Stables. The contract expired in December of 1990. A statement of requirements has been prepared and a new contract award is expected. In addition, and authorized under limited concessions permits, 18 liveryes operate within the park, with base facilities outside the park.

Commercial use licenses are issued for services originating outside the park. These licenses authorize activities such as ski instruction, sight-seeing tours, and photographic workshops.

Grants of right-of-way easement or special use permits for utilities within the park boundaries are issued to: Mountain Bell, Cablevision of Estes Park, Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mountain Parks Electric, Inc., Three Lakes Water and Sanitation District, town of Estes Park, Upper Thompson Sanitation District, and the Grand Lake Lodge. The rights-of-way provide maintenance operations of existing utilities. Vehicular access is restricted.

Cooperative wildland 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 Araphaho and Roosevelt National Forests. The purpose of the agreements is to coordinate and expedite fire control activities.

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 use of space within the Communications Building on Prospect Mountain. These agreements facilitate emergency services, communication, and response.

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, as a trailhead parking area for the East Inlet Trail.

RESOURCES

The Master Plan, Resource Management Plan, Fire Management Plan, and Backcountry Management Plan describe in considerable detail the management actions and concerns for most major resources. Therefore, this section will briefly describe significant resources and management actions.

Scenic 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 feet 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.

Geological Resources

Nearly 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.

Biological Resources

Precipitation totals 15 inches per year on the east side of the Continental Divide, falling mostly in spring and summer. Strong winds are frequent in winter, and snow drifts are common. Precipitation increases with elevation. The west side of the divide 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, high winds, and frequent summer thundershowers.

The upper montane is the lowest vegetation zone in the park, occurring up to 9,000 feet. On southern exposures are ponderosa pine, and typically a ground cover of bitterbrush and mountain muhly. Where there is good 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 are closed canopy forests of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and scattered lodgepole pine. At the 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-leafed 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, Wyoming 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 limber pine. 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 once disturbed, takes many centuries to recover. Common mammals are the pika, marmot, and pocket gopher. The tundra provides 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 the amount and variety of aquatic life they support. Only about one-third support fish populations. However, cold, clear streams maintain wild fish populations, including the federally listed, threatened greenback cutthroat trout.

By the time the park was established, the gray wolf, grizzly bear, moose, bison, and river otter were extirpated. Greenback cutthroat trout were nearly gone. River otter have since been reestablished into the Kawuneeche Valley drainage, and greenback cutthroat trout into some east side waters. The Colorado River cutthroat trout are being returned to west side drainages and federally listed, threatened peregrine falcon have been released on eastern slopes. Recently, the peregrine falcon has been documented to be once again naturally fledging young in the park.

In 1978 and 1979, the state of Colorado reestablished moose approximately 8 miles west of the western park boundary. Moose from this population have established in the park in the Kawuneeche Valley.

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, was a spruce budworm attack. This has defoliated huge tracts of spruce and Douglas 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 that has reached its present proportions partially because of the historical suppression of fire. Control efforts within the park are limited to heavy public-use areas, high value trees such as found in campgrounds and picnic areas, and boundary areas adjacent to private land.

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Air Resources

The Clean Air Act amendments of 1977 recognized the need to protect the exceptional air quality and visibility in the national parks. Rocky Mountain National Park is designated as a Class I area, which affords the highest level of protection under the Clean Air Act. Pollutant and visibility monitoring in the park provides air quality data for airshed protection.

Water Resources

The park contains over 150 lakes and 436 miles of rivers and streams. The water quality is considered excellent. The state of Colorado water quality anti-degradation program designates the waters (this includes all lakes and tributaries) of the Colorado and Cache La Poudre River basins within the park as "high quality 1 waters." These constitute an outstanding state or national resource and will be protected and maintained at their existing quality. The waters of the North St. Vrain and Big Thompson basins within the park are designated "high quality 2 waters." These waters are to be maintained at their existing quality unless it is determined that allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located.

Archeological Resources

Ninety-two archeological sites, including a few isolated artifacts, have been recorded in Rocky Mountain National Park. The entire chronology of American Indian use and occupation of the park spans 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.

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 75 park structures on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, 20 are remnants of early tourist accommodations or private compounds (Moraine Lodge, Never Summer Ranch, William Allen White Cabins), 49 are structures exemplifying National Park Service Rustic Architecture (Utility Area Historic District and other structures in support of park maintenance and operation), and two are roads (Trail Ridge and Old Fall River). The remaining four National Register listings are associated with reclamation (Grand River Ditch and Camp 2), and mining (Lulu City and Dutchtown). Several backcountry structures and recently acquired inholdings might also be eligible for listing in the National Register, but have not yet been evaluated for significance.

Scientific/Educational Resources

In addition to the entire park being classified as an International Biosphere Reserve as previously mentioned, there are three designated Research Natural Areas (RNAs): Specimen Mountain (7,920 acres), West Creek (9,162 acres), and Paradise Park (6,801 acres). RNAs are part of a national system representing important resources for investigations requiring natural areas unaltered by human intervention. This designation differs from other classifications such as wilderness sanctuary, refuge, or preserve, in that the latter designations often have broader use-management objectives than the preservation/scientific applications of the RNA system. The underlying emphasis in the management of the RNAs is on preserving and protecting the features of each area by controlling any disruptive use, encroachment, and development.

The Loch Vale watershed is a long-term ecological research site. Intensive research has been conducted since 1981 as part of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program. The focus of research at this site is to determine how biogeochemical pathways are affected by increasing amounts of atmospheric acid deposition.

Recreational Resources

Day Use. Traveling through the park via Trail Ridge Road, the highest continuous paved highway in the United States, is perhaps the most popular activity. Trail Ridge Road provides easy access to unparalleled vistas of the alpine ecosystem and Rocky Mountain scenery. Fall River Road, a one-way gravel road open from July through September, climbs out of the upper end of Horseshoe Park near Endovalley Picnic Area and terminates at the Alpine Tundra Museum. With a return via Trail Ridge Road, it provides a popular loop trip. Numerous trailheads, and 355 miles of trails provide hiking opportunities that over 750,000 visitors per year use to obtain a backcountry experience. Included are shorter trails that provide educational and interpretive opportunities including Toll Memorial Trail, Bear Lake Trail, and the Alluvial Fan Trail.

Backcountry Use. There are 121 backcountry camping areas containing 221 sites that provide diverse backpacking camping opportunities. There are also 23 designated cross-country zones that provide additional opportunities with a more primitive character. A "handi-camp" at Sprague Lake provides an accessible site for persons with physical disabilities to obtain a backcountry experience. All sites are under a no fee reservation/permit system.

Wildlife Viewing. Increasingly popular is the opportunity to see and photograph wildlife, particularly elk and bighorn sheep. The entire park is designated "Watchable Wildlife Area" under the National Park Service Watchable Wildlife Program. Elk are most easily seen in

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spring and fall. Fall is the "season of the elk," as they return to meadows and the mating season begins. At this time of year, the elk are most easily observed and most exciting to watch. The bugle of the bull elk signals the gathering of the "harems" of cows.

Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted, and in the abundant lakes, streams, and rivers are found rainbow, brook, and occasionally brown trout. These are fished according to state regulations. Greenback cutthroat and Colorado River cutthroat are listed as threatened (federal and state of Colorado, respectively) and cannot be fished for consumptive use. As part of the recovery programs for these two species, some areas are closed to fishing. In other areas, when the cutthroat achieve reproductive maturity (approximately three years), catch and release fishing is permitted, using barbless hooks.

Ski Touring and Snowshoeing. For half of the year, the glacially carved terrain of the park offers many ski and snowshoe opportunities. Most routes follow summer trails, especially through forests. Marked ski trails are in many areas including Sprague Lake/Glacier Basin, Longs Peak, Wild Basin, Colorado River Trail, Onahu Creek Trail, and Green Mountain Trail.

Rock Climbing. Technical climbing of the many granitic rock outcrops continues to be a popular recreation. The Lumpy Ridge area, the "Diamond" on Longs Peak, and numerous other routes are frequently used. Rock Mountain National Park initiated a new servicewide review of climbing "bolting" practices considered to have a negative impact on park resources.

Staff Resources

The following table illustrates the number of work years for fiscal year 1991, by employment category. A copy of the park's organizational chart can be found in appendix B.

Report of Full-time Equivalent Work-Year Civilian Employment

Employment/Hours Category		Current Pay Period
1A	Total Paid Ceil. Empl.	183.54
	Straight Time	178.32
	Overtime	005.22
2A	Full-Time/Perm. Appt.	090.25
	Straight Time	088.11
	Overtime	002.14
3A	Other Employment	093.30
	Straight Time	090.21
	Overtime	003.09
4A	Part-time/Perm. Appt.	000.70
	Straight Time	000.70
	Overtime	000.00
5A	Part-time/Temp. & Indf.	002.62
	Straight Time	002.54
	Overtime	000.08
6A	Full-time/Temp. & Indf.	085.66
	Straight Time	082.74
	Overtime	002.92
7A	Intermittent	004.31
	Straight Time	004.23
	Overtime	000.08
8A	Line 2A (WO Seasonal)	089.56
	Straight Time	087.45
	Overtime	002.11
9A	Non-Ceiling (Not in 1)	000.99
	Straight Time	000.98
	Overtime	000.01

LAND USES AND TRENDS

The park's Land Protection Plan (May 1985, amended June 1991) presents a detailed analysis of the status of privately owned lands and structures within the park. 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 June 1991, there were 72 parcels consisting of a total acreage of 410.99 acres in private and public inholdings.

About 61 percent, or 85 miles of the park's 141-mile boundary is contiguous with U.S. Forest Service owned land, with 63 of these miles in wilderness status. With the exception of 1 mile of state land, the remainder is private, with most in Larimer County. Nine miles of the boundary contiguous with the U.S. Forest Service is private land within the National Forest.

The trend is for development to continue to occur near and along the park boundary. Development largely consists of primary and secondary homes, including multi-family dwellings. On Colorado State Highway 36 approaching the main park entrance, the development trend consists of retail stores and amusements.

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, containing nearly three million people within a relatively short driving distance of 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 from Denver via Granby and Berthoud Pass, during the summer months.

Rocky Mountain National Park is primarily a day-use park, with weekly patterns indicating the possible influence of a growing nearby population that can reach the park within a day's drive. Park visitation records indicate that total visitation has increased at approximately 4 percent annually over the past ten years, reaching a peak of over 3,000,000 visits in 1978. The states of Colorado (46.2 percent) and Texas (4.8 percent) are the leaders in point of origin of park visitors, followed by Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, California, Iowa, Wyoming, and Minnesota (1983 survey data). More than 200,000 camper nights are registered annually for the five campgrounds within the park.

Through a backcountry permit system, overnight backcountry use has leveled off at 30,000 - 36,000 user nights since 1985. The peak of 62,708 nights was reached in 1977. Day hiker use of the backcountry is estimated at 750,000 visitors, with most of the use taking place during the brief three-month summer season. During the summer months, most of the backcountry sites are used. All of the sites have not been taken on any one night in the past 8 - 10 years. Winter, spring, and fall use, in the traditional off-seasons, have increased compared to the 1960s and 1970s. Commercial horse rides in the park approximate 43,000 trips per year; more than one-half of these trips originate from 18 liverys outside the park boundary.

Law enforcement statistics for 1990 continue a general 10 year trend of activity as shown below. This stable visitor-use pattern reflects a continued diversity of park use and need for a multi-skilled park staff.

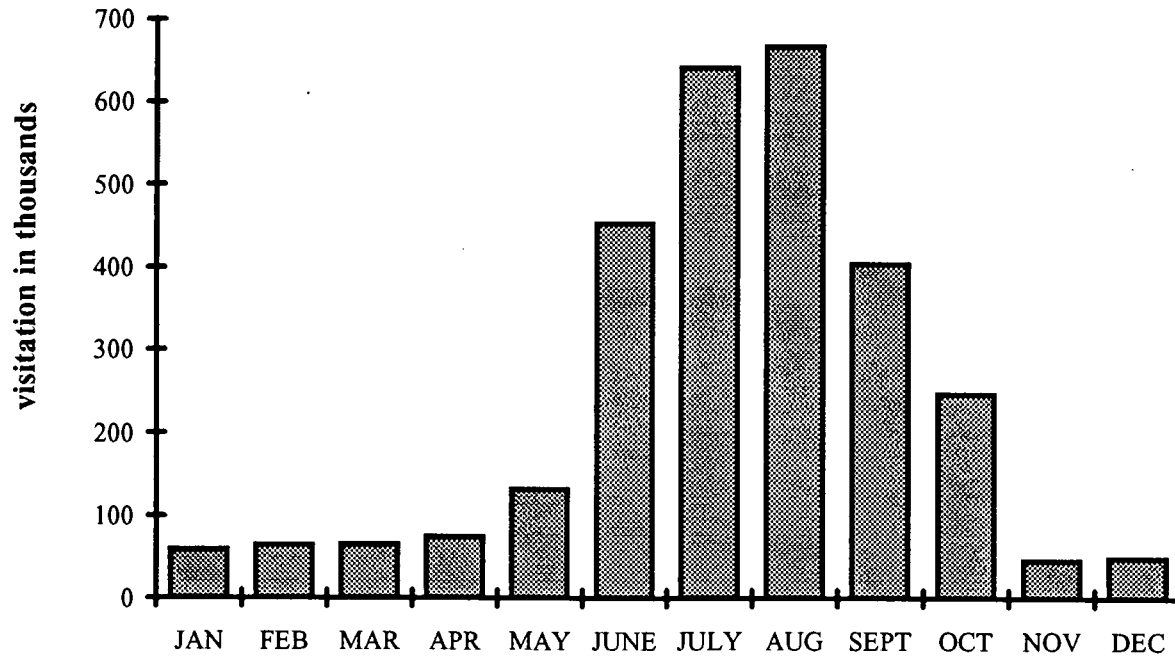
	1980	1985	1990
Part I Offenses	00064	00039	00025
Case Incident Reports	00567	00652	00503
Traffic Accidents	00100	00080	00077
Violation Notices	00925	1,218	00928
Fatalities	00006	00005	00003
SAR Incidents (Total)	00114	00186	00245

Congestion and parking problems along the Bear Lake Road complex have been partially resolved since 1978 through establishment of a bus shuttle system, staged near the Glacier Basin Campground. The voluntary system provides alternative access to the Bear Lake area for visitors who are willing to park their cars within the staging area 4 miles distant. Additional transportation links are offered between Moraine Park Campground, Moraine Park Museum, and the staging area near Glacier Basin. In 1990, 129,107 passengers rode the shuttle buses. Even with a combined parking capacity of 360 vehicles at Bear Lake and the staging area, on occasion both sites are filled to capacity.

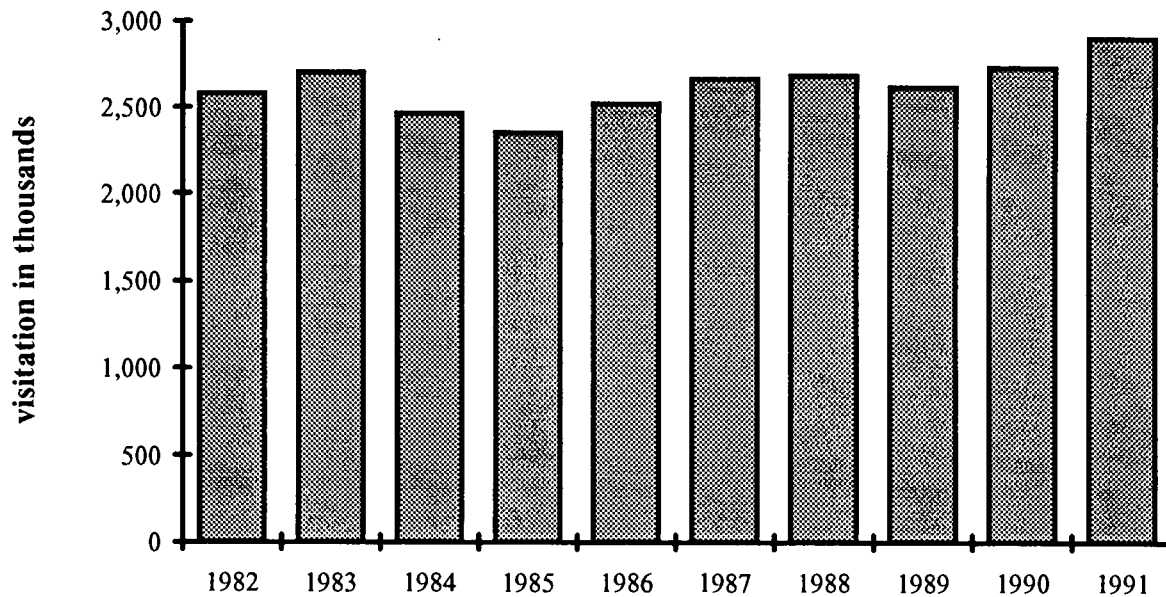
Use Patterns

In August the peak visitation day realizes approximately 25,000 visitors. In 1990, approximately 76 percent of the yearly visitation occurred from June to September.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



1991 Monthly Visitation



Annual Visitation
Rocky Mountain National Park

Travel through the three major entrances accounts for approximately 84 percent of the total visitation. The remaining 16 percent of visitor use comes from the minor entrances (hikers and horseback riders) counted at the main trailheads in the park. In recent years, 38 percent of the traffic has entered through the Beaver Meadows Entrance via U.S. Highway 36. Fall River Entrance (U.S. 34) sees 33 percent of visitors to the park. (Travel through these two entrances are counted in westbound lanes.) A slight seasonal change occurs in October and November when more people use the Fall River rather than Beaver Meadows Entrance. The popularity of elk bugling activities could account for this shift. Grand Lake Entrance receives 13 percent of the total visitor population coming northbound into the park.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Non-Historic Roads and Trails

The park road system includes approximately 100 miles of paved primary road, 33 miles of gravel secondary roads, and 1.8 miles of four-wheel-drive road, which is access from the Never Summer Ranch to the Grand Ditch. In winter, snow is continually removed from nearly 65 miles of roads. Snow removal on nearly 48 miles of road is a major effort in the spring to open Trail Ridge Road and Fall River Road.

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

Non-Historic Buildings and Facilities

There are over 450 buildings within the park, including approximately 160 quarters units. Included are the Alpine Tundra Museum, West Unit Headquarters, Kawuneeche Visitor Center, and Lily Lake Visitor Center. The park operates a State and Federal Certified Water and Sewage Laboratory to ensure compliance with the anti-pollution standards and regulations.

There are five primary automobile campgrounds in the park, Moraine Park (247 sites), Glacier Basin (150 sites), Timber Creek (100 sites), Aspenglen (54 sites), and Longs Peak (26 sites, tents only). These sites have tables, fire grates, modern comfort stations, and firewood available from a concession during the peak season.

Utility Systems

The park operates and maintains 26 water systems, which are monitored for water quality. A major contract with Upper Thompson Sanitation District provides for treatment of approximately 80 percent of the sewage collected on the east side of the park; over 70 sewer systems are used to collect and treat the remainder. Telephone communications are available through U.S. West and a variety of long-distance companies. FTS 2000 is expected to soon carry much of the long-distance traffic. Other utility systems include 35 liquid propane gas and fuel oil systems, and a park radio system, which includes three major repeaters and over 300 field radios. On-site power is generated at Fall River Pass.

Historic Structures

Seventy-nine places within Rocky Mountain National Park have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The most notable of these include the Headquarters/Visitor Center, Moraine Park Museum and Visitor Center, Holzwarth Historic District, William Allen White Historic District, Moraine Lodge, Grand Ditch and Camp 2, Lulu City and Dutchtown, Fall River Road, Trail Ridge Road, and the Utility Area Historic District.

A limited number of backcountry structures (e.g., Agnes Vaille Memorial, Lawn Lake Ranger Station) have 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. A list of 139 structures determined not eligible (including Bear Lake Road) was given to the NPS.

Major Equipment Owned or Leased

The park operates and maintains 56 pieces of heavy equipment (dozers, push and rotary snowplows, dump trucks, graders, distributors, loaders, cranes, backhoes), 94 patrol and passenger vehicles, 3 fire trucks, 146 small engines and 35 pieces of trailer equipment. A shortage of vehicles exists for summer operations and 30 additional vehicles are rented from the GSA motor pool; by cross-service agreement, these GSA vehicles are maintained by the park auto shop. Gasoline and diesel fuel storage/distribution facilities are at both the West Unit Utility Area and at Park Headquarters.

STATUS OF PLANNING

Plan/Study	Preparer	Approved	Adequacy	Repository
Master Plan	DSC	1/76	Adequate	RMRO/DSC
Resource Management Plan	Park	Pending	Current	Park
Trail Plan	DSC	4/82	Needs Update	DSC
Land Protection Plan	Park	5/85	Needs Update	Park
Land Protection Plan Addendum	Park	6/91	Current	Park
External Issues Plan	Park		Needed	
Fall River Entrance DCP	RMRO/ Park	3/88	Current	RMRO
Eagle Cliff DCP	DSC	6/73	Adequate	DSC
Bear Lake DCP	DSC	1/82	Needs Update	DSC
Wild Basin/Longs Peak DCP	Park/ RMRO		In Progress	RMRO/DSC
Lily Lake DCP	Park/ RMRO		In Progress	RMRO/DSC
Fern Lake/Cub Lake DCP	Park		Needed	
McGraw Ranch DCP	Park		Needed	
West Unit Seasonal Housing Plan	Park		In Draft	RMRO/DSC
Equestrian Use Management Plan			Needed	
Quarters Management Plan	Park	3/88	Adequate	Park
Backcountry Management Plan	Park	7/84	Needs Update	Park
Fire Management Plan	Park		In Draft	Park
Trails Management Plan	Park	4/84	Needs Update	Park/DSC
Winter Use Management Plan	Park		Needed	

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Plan/Study	Preparer	Approved	Adequacy	Repository
Interpretive Prospectus	Park	9/85	Needs Update	Park
Statement for Interpretation	Park	4/91	Revised Annually	Park
Scope of Collections Statement	Park	12/85	In Progress	Park
Collections Management Plan	Park		In Progress	Park
Emergency Operations Plan -Search and Rescue -Aircraft & Helicopter Crash -Backcountry Avalanche -Dam Safety -Death Investigative Guidelines -SAR Training Agenda	Park	5/91	Current	Park
Hazardous Material Spill Contingency Plan	Park		Needed	
Structural Fire Plan	Park	5/85	Needs Update	Park
Wildland Fire Suppression Plan	Park	6/85	To be Superseded by Fire Mgmt. Plan	Park
Stock Management Plan	Park	4/87	To be Superseded by Equestrian Mgmt. Plan	Park
Loss Control Management Plan	Park	2/89	Adequate	Park
Housing Management Plan	Park	8/91	Current	Park
Park Sign Plan	Park		Needed	
Backcountry Sign Plan	Park	3/88	Current	Park
Park Design Guidelines	Park		In Draft	
Automatic Data Processing Plan	Park	1/85	Needs Update	Park/RMRO
Water Rights Work Plan	Park/WRD	11/90	Current	Park/WRD
Integrated Pest Management Plan	Park		Needed	

Plan/Study	Preparer	Approved	Adequacy	Repository
Day Use Management Plan	Park		Needed	
Inventory and Monitoring Plan	Park		Needed	
Rock Climbing Management Plan	Park		Needed	
Peregrine Falcon Monitoring Plan	Park	4/90	Needs Update	Park
Vegetation Restoration Plan	Park		Needed	
Water Resources Management Plan (Scoping Report)	Park/WRD		Needed	Park/WRD
Wilderness Recommendation	DSC	3/74	Adequate	RMRO/DSC
Geographic Information System Plan	Park	10/88	Needs Update	Park/GISD
Resource Studies Plan	Park	10/78	Needs Update	Park
Concessions Management Plan	Park		Needed	

EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

The park's 265,196 acres are divided into three major management categories consisting of Historic, Development, and Natural Zones. The Natural Zone is further divided into 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 78,000 acres. It is also the undisturbed habitat for bighorn sheep, a symbol of the highcountry. Research has documented the fragile character of the tundra, and high priority is given to the protection of this significant resource.

Trail Ridge Road provides the primary visitor access to this subzone. One major trail, Flattop, also provides access. The narrow two-lane 1930s-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 pull-offs, and a visitor

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

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

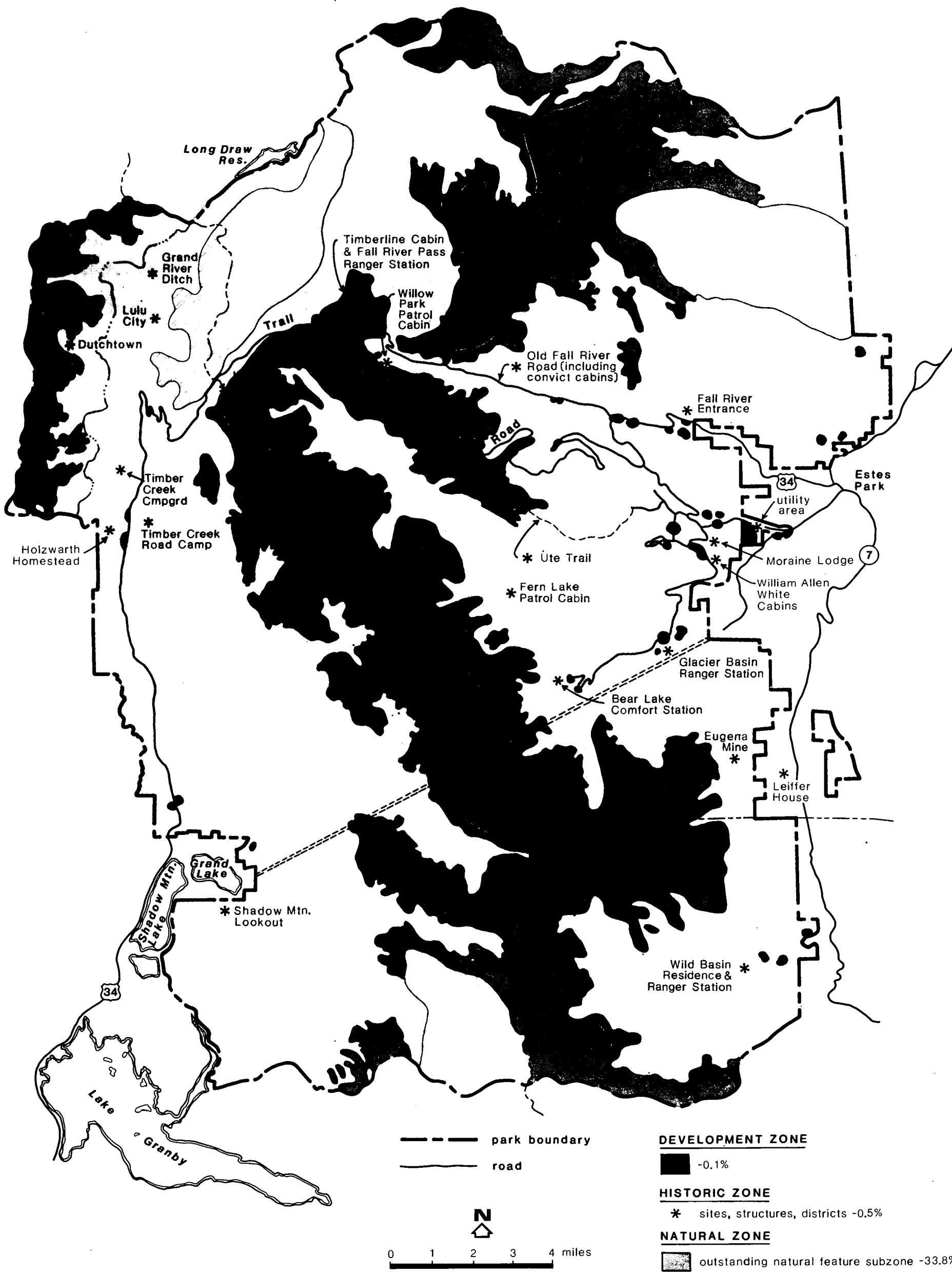
Natural Environment Subzone. This area consists of the mountainscape below treeline, providing a scenic foreground for the splendor of the highcountry. Much of the subzone is within recommended wilderness. It is here that most overnight camping occurs, either in crosscountry zones or at designated backcountry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

The entire 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, wildlife viewing, 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

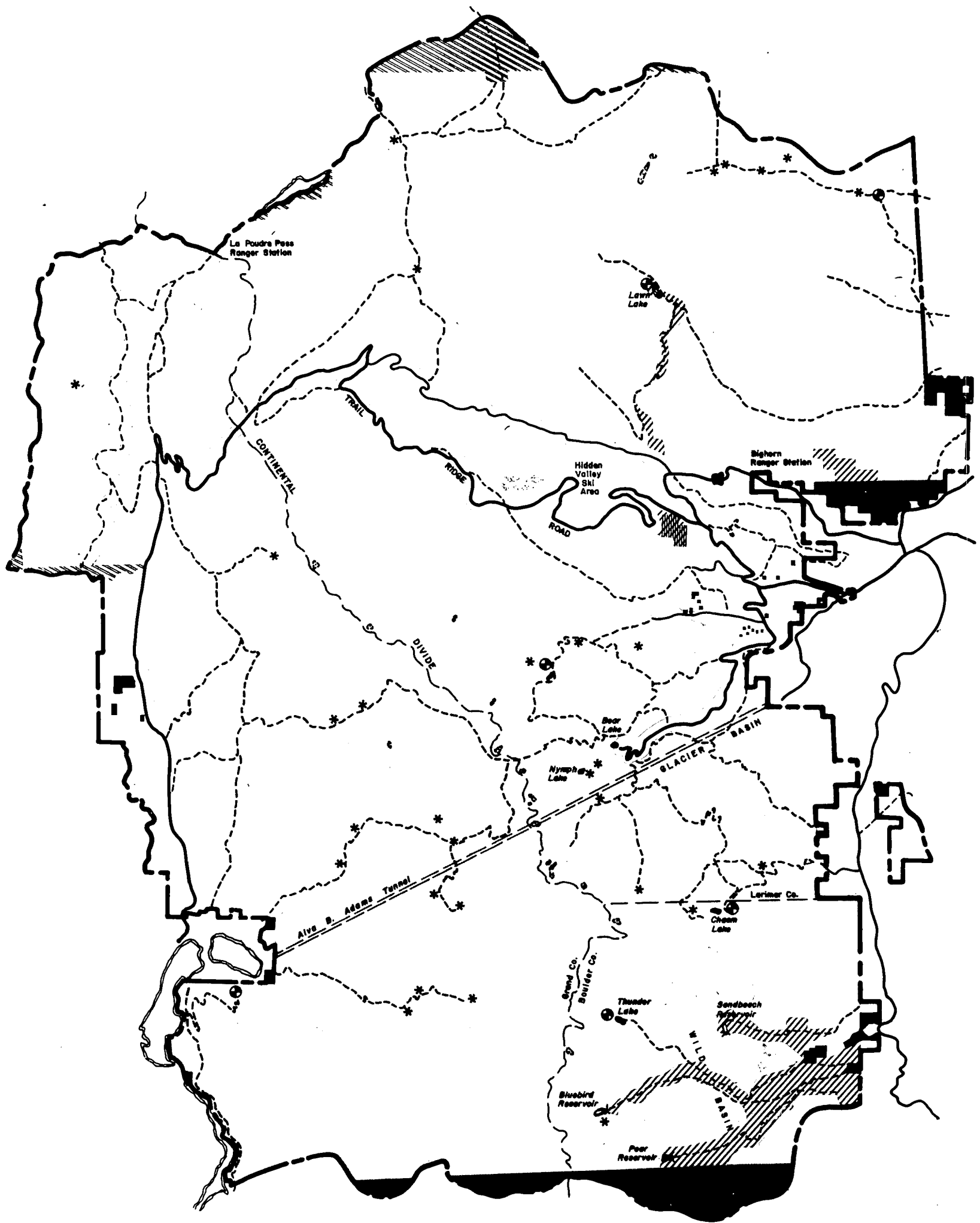
The William Allen White Cabins (5 structures on less than one acre) and the Holzwarth Historic District (12 structures on 72 acres) are historic zones, to be managed primarily for their cultural attributes rather than for natural qualities or administrative and recreational purposes. Most of the remaining historic structures are in development zones: Utility Area Historic District, Trail Ridge Road, Old Fall River Road, and various other structures are on the National Register because they contribute to the theme of NPS Rustic Architecture. Others are in natural zones: Grand River Ditch, Lulu City, Dutchtown, Shadow Mountain Lookout, Fern Lake Patrol Cabin, Thunder Lake Patrol Cabin, and Willow Park Patrol Cabin and Stable.



Existing Management Zoning **Rocky Mountain National Park**

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

121 | 80,101
 May '88 | RMRO



LEGEND

- park boundary
- road
- - - trail

- * primitive campsite - sanitary control point
- glacier
- fire lookout - ranger cabin

WILDERNESS

- 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

0 1 2 3 4 miles



121 80,060-B
June '88 RMRO

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 liverys, 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 developed and managed as necessary and appropriate for administrative and recreational purposes.

Wilderness

Most of the park is managed as wilderness, including those areas designated as Wilderness (2,917 acres), Recommended Wilderness (239,739 acres), and Potential Wilderness Addition (PWA; 273 acres). PWA areas include Lawn Lake, Mirror Lake, and Eureka Ditch water rights, and MacGregor Ranch grazing allotment. Management in all three zones is oriented toward the preservation of wilderness experiences. Included within the recommended area are four ranger stations, approximately 100 designated campsite areas, two stone shelters, two 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 wilderness recommendation suggests continued use and maintenance of vault toilets, shelters, and underground telephone lines within the wilderness area. Overnight use is allocated and distributed through a backcountry permit system.

Since the wilderness recommendation includes 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 (2,917 acres and transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park from the Roosevelt National Forest will be retained as designated wilderness within the park.

APPENDICES



Appendix A Legislation

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
Sec. 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 95-250, March 27, 1978. To amend the Act of October 2, 1968, an Act to establish a Redwood National Park, and for other purposes
Public Law 96-560, Amendment to the Colorado RARE II Bill, revised the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, December 22, 1980
Public Law 101-192, An Act to adjust the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park, November 29, 1989

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF ACTS, AMENDMENTS AND PROCLAMATIONS
AFFECTING ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

53

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. 796)

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

Description.

(Amended by
vol. 29, 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 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 16, 1917 (39 Stat. 439)

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 39 Stat. 686, as amended. See pp. 9-12.)

Proviso. Limit on appropriations.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.

Vol. 89, p. 798, amended. See p. 152.

Limitation on appropriations for, repealed.

Proviso. Reclamation Service use allowed.

Existing entries, etc., not impaired.

Rights of way. Vol. 31, p. 766.

(Last provision repealed by 40 Stat. 1270. See p. 155.)

Present ownership not affected.

Rocky Mountain
National Park,
Oolo.
Boundaries
changed.
Vol. 34, p. 792,
amended. See
p. 182.

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."

Lands added to,
withdrawn from
settlement, etc.

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-

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 do-
nated 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 18, 1923 (41 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 admini-
stration building
is 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. 232)

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 trans-
ferred 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. 978)

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

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.

56
Provide.
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. 718)

Rocky Mountain
National Park,
Colo.
Boundaries
modified.

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:

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.)

Provided.
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. 162.
Vol. 39, p. 888
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.)

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

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.

Punishment of
offenses 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.

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. 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.)

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.

Previous
Bail allowed.

	<p>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.)</p> <p>Sco. 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.)</p> <p>Sco. 9. That the commissioner provided for in this Act shall be paid an annual salary as appropriated for by Congress, payable quarterly: <i>Provided</i>, 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: <i>And provided further</i>, 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.)</p> <p>Sco. 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.)</p> <p>Sco. 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.)</p> <p>Sco. 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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled</i>, 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:</p> <p>Sections 5 and 6, township 3 north, range 75 west.</p> <p>All of section 3 except the northeast quarter northeast quarter; all of section 4; north half, north half southeast</p>
Service of process.	
Summary arrests.	
Pay of commissioner.	
Previous boundaries required.	
Disposal of fees.	
United States fees.	
Deposit of fees and costs.	
Acceptance of cession.	
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. Addition of lands to, authorized.	
Description.	

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.)

Sco. 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 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, 1931 (46 Stat. 1043)

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. 38, p. 798, repealed. See p. 151.

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. 12, N. 1/4, SW. 1/4, NW. 1/4 SE. 1/4;

sec. 20, S. 1/2 SW. 1/4, SW. 1/4 SE. 1/4;

sec. 28, S. 1/2, NE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 NW. 1/4, S. 1/2;

sec. 29, W. 1/2, W. 1/2 NE. 1/4, SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4;

SE. 1/4;

sec. 32, E. 1/2;

sec. 33, W. 1/2, N. 1/2 NE. 1/4, SW. 1/4 SE. 1/4;

sec. 34, NW. 1/4 NW. 1/4;

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.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of State.

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.)

Issuance of orders.

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.)

Acquisition of property.

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 660.0 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. (86 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.

16. Rocky Mountain

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.

PUBLIC LAW 96-560—DEC. 22, 1980

94 STAT. 3265

Public Law 96-560 96th Congress

An Act

To designate certain National Forest System lands in the States of Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

Dec. 22, 1980
[H.R. 5487]

* * *

SEC. 111. (a) The boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, the Roosevelt National Forest, and the Arapaho National Forest are revised as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Adjustments, Rocky Mountain National Park", numbered 121-80,047, dated October 1, 1979, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director, National Park Service,

16 USC 192b-9.

Department of the Interior, and the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the area shown on such map as E-5 and known as the Twin Sisters area shall remain a part of the Rocky Mountain National Park. All lands added or transferred by this Act to Rocky Mountain National Park, Roosevelt National Forest, and Arapaho National Forest shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to the appropriate National Park or National Forest. Lands within the Indian Peaks Wilderness Area as designated by Public Law 95-450 (92 Stat. 1099) that are transferred by this Act to Rocky Mountain National Park shall remain in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Lands within the Rocky Mountain National Park that are adjacent to the Indian Peaks Wilderness and that are transferred by this Act to the Roosevelt National Forest shall be incorporated in and become part of the Indian Peaks Wilderness.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior, with respect to lands added or transferred by this Act to Rocky Mountain National Park, and the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to lands added or transferred by this Act to Roosevelt and Arapaho National Forests, may acquire lands and interests in such lands, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange. The Secretary of Agriculture, under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, may accept on behalf of the United States title to any land in section 30, township 7 north, range 73 west, of the sixth principal meridian which lies within the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park as revised by this Act, in exchange for which the Secretary of the Interior, notwithstanding section 8(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 906), is authorized to issue patent to lands lying within the Cache La Poudre Wild and Scenic River study corridor. Upon completion of the exchange, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction by the Secretary of the Interior the portion of such land lying within the boundary of the Rocky Mountain National Park as revised by this Act.

(c) The Federal lands within the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and within the areas referred to as E-2 and GL-3 on the map referred to in subsection (a) shall be transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park without transfer of funds.

(d) If the city of Longmont, Colorado, notifies the Secretary of the Interior that lands within the area referred to as E-8 on the map referred to in subsection (a) of this section that are owned by such city are necessary for the development of a reservoir, the Secretary shall by publication of a revised boundary description in the Federal Register revise the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park within such area to exclude the lands which are necessary for the development of the reservoir: *Provided*, That the authority of such Secretary to revise the boundary for this purpose shall expire on November 1, 1981; and the only lands which may be excluded are the approximately one hundred twenty-nine acres owned by such city.

(e) If after the completion of two complete fiscal years following the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Interior has not purchased interests in the lands of approximately one thousand two hundred acres known as the Old McGregor Ranch located within the area referred to as E-2 on the map referred to in subsection (a), and the owner of such lands petitions the Secretary to exclude such lands from Rocky Mountain National Park, the Secretary shall by publication of a revised boundary description in the Federal Register return the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park in such area E-2 to the boundary as it existed before the enactment of this Act.

(f) The Secretary of the Interior shall convey, to the city of Grand Lake, Colorado, without compensation or consideration, the lands, not to exceed two acres, within the area referred to as GL-5 on the map referred to in subsection (a).

(g) The Secretary of the Interior may provide for the use of snowmobiles along the East Shore Trail of Shadow Mountain Lake if after study the Secretary determines such use will not result in any significant adverse impact upon wildlife.

An Act

To adjust the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park.

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

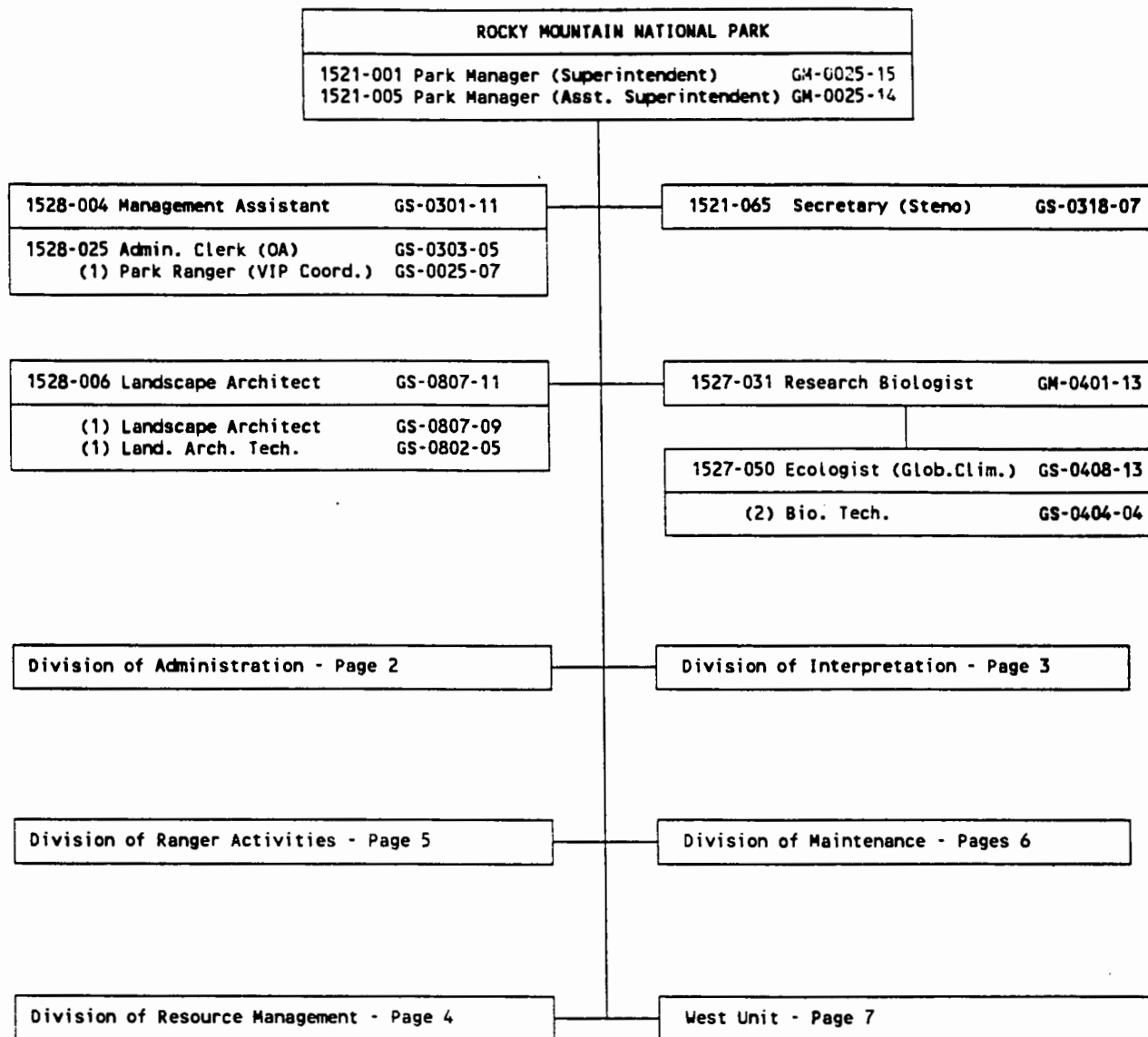
SECTION 1. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) **ACQUISITION AND BOUNDARY CHANGE.**—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange, lands or interests therein within the area generally depicted as "Proposed Park Additions" on the map entitled "Proposed Park Additions, Rocky Mountain National Park", numbered 121-80, 106-A and dated May, 1989, which map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Upon acquisition of such lands, the Secretary shall revise the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park to include such lands within the park boundary and shall administer such lands as part of the park subject to the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

(b) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT FOR ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FOREST.**—Upon acquisition of such lands by the Secretary, the Secretary of Agriculture shall revise the boundary of the Roosevelt National Forest to exclude such lands from the national forest boundary.

(c) **AGREEMENT.**—The Secretary is authorized to enter into an agreement with the owner of the lands identified as Tract 1127 and 1127B4, Section 23, Township 8 North, Range 78, Boulder County, Colorado, within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, to ensure the right of use as a single family residence, unless said property is being developed or is officially proposed to be developed by the owners in a manner which would substantially change its use.

APPENDIX B. Organizational Chart, Rocky Mountain National Park.



DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
1525-025 Adm. Officer GM-0341-13

Contracting & Property Management
1525-051 Supv. Contr. Spec. GS-1102-11

1525-084 Contract Spec.	GS-1102-09
1525-008 Supply Technician	GS-2005-07
1525-075 Purch. Agt.(Typing)	GS-1105-05
1525-017 Mail & File Clerk	GS-0305-04

Budget and Financial Management
1525-080 Budget Analyst GS-0560-09

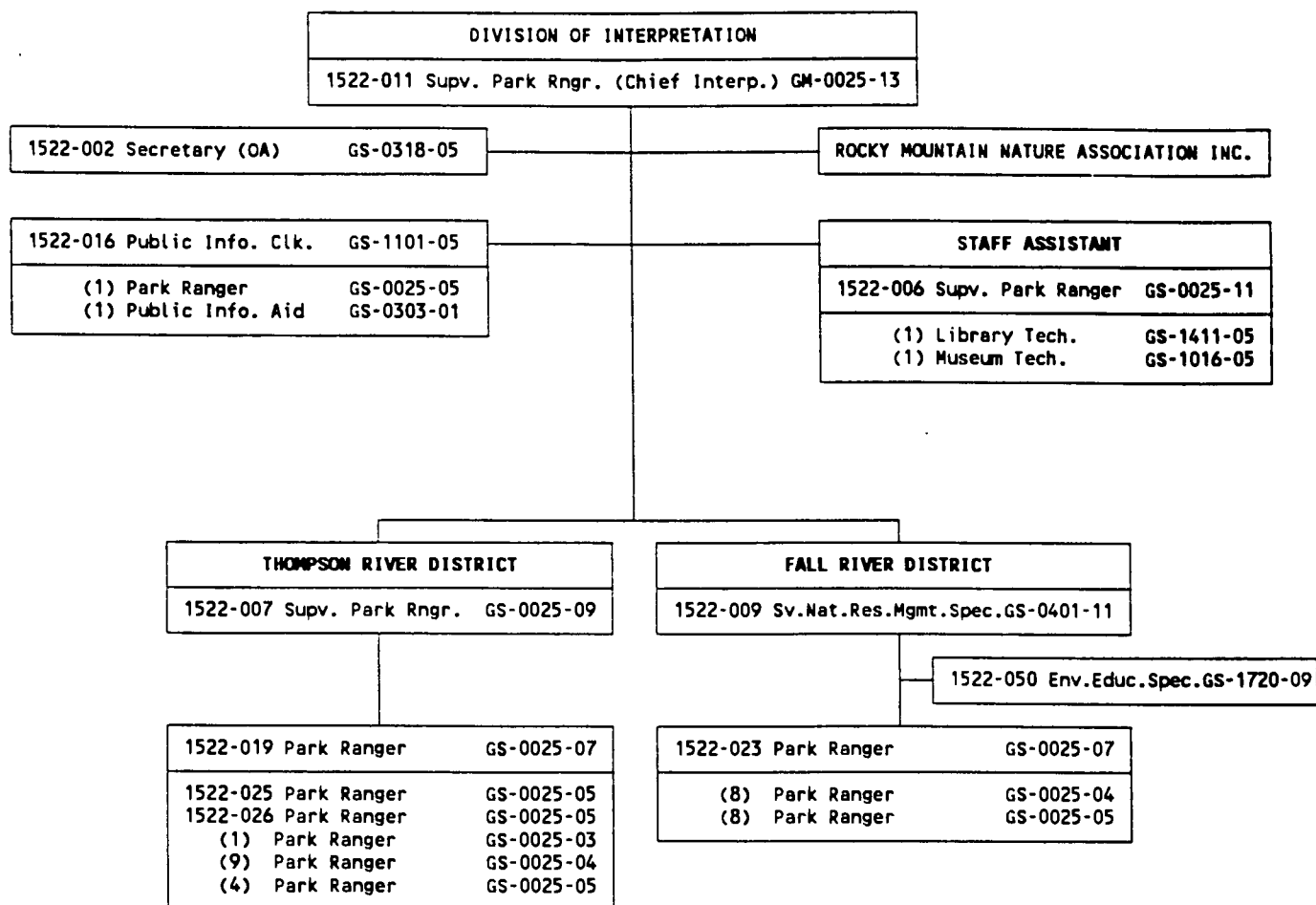
1525-009 Budget Asst.	GS-0561-05
(1) Cash Clerk	GS-0525-04
(1) Clerk-Typist	GS-0322-03

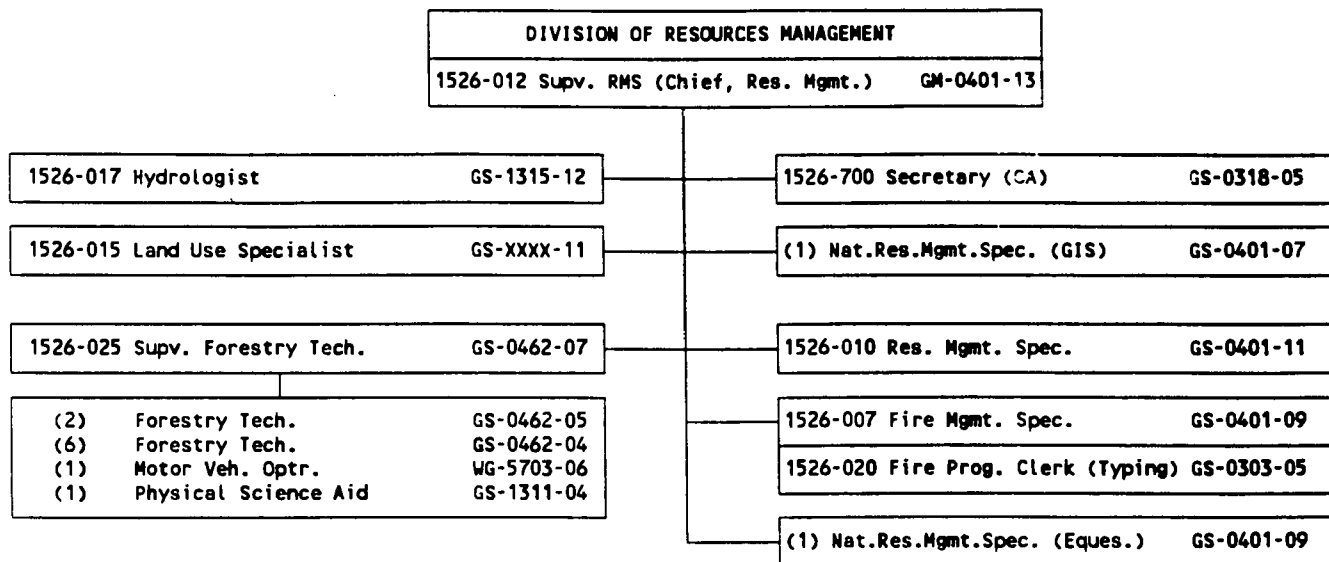
Personnel Management
1525-046 Pers. Officer GS-0201-12

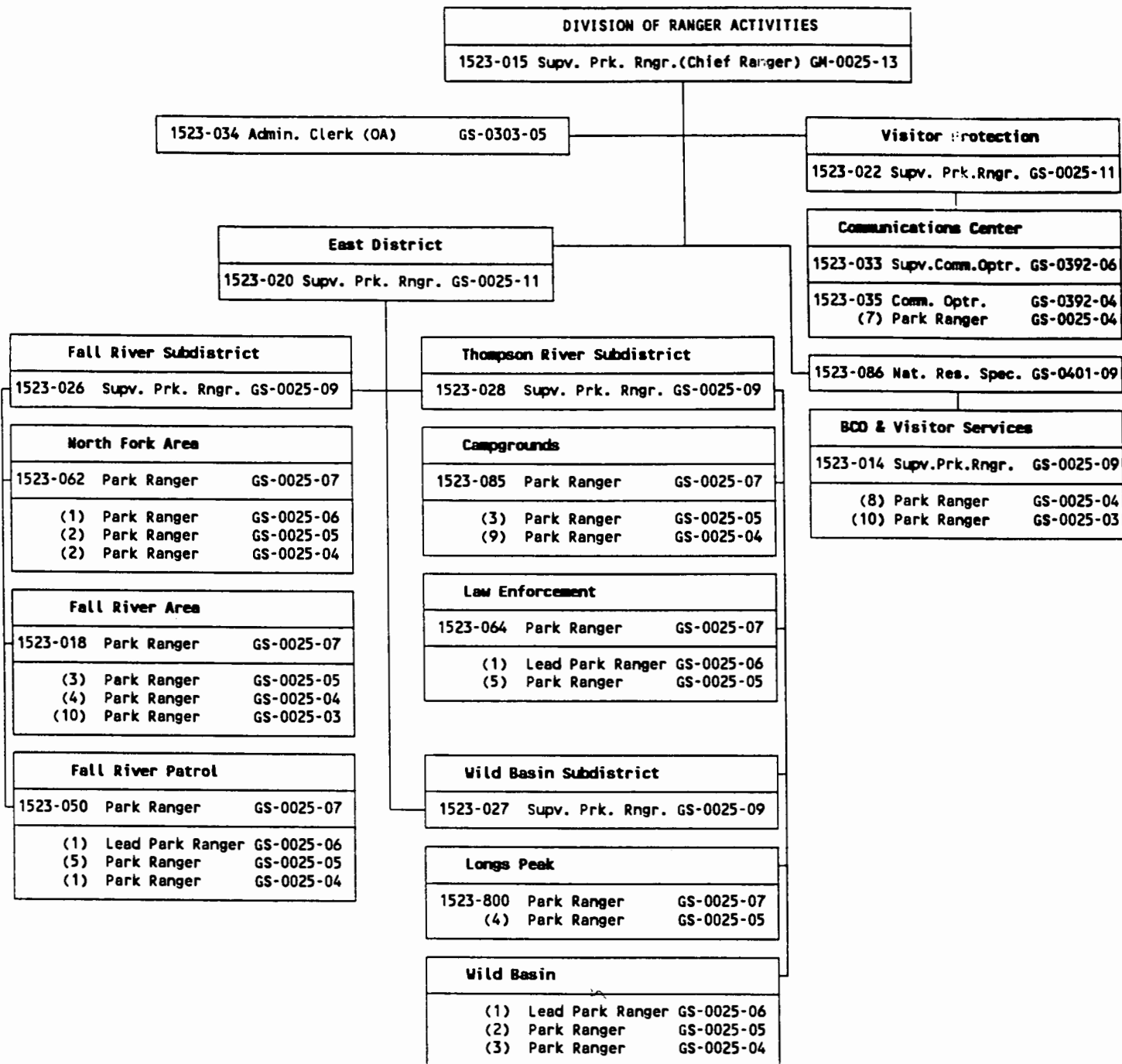
1525-029 Pers. Asst.	GS-0203-07
1525-013 Pers. Clerk	GS-0203-05
1525-701 Pers. Clerk	GS-0203-04

Information Management
1525-030 Comp.Prog/Anal.GS-0334-11
(1) Comp. Clerk GS-0335-04

Communications	
1525-068 Electronics Tech. GS-0856-11	
1525-069 Elect. Mechanic WG-2604-10	
(1) Mtr. Veh. Optr.	WG-5703-05







DIVISION OF MAINTENANCE

1524-021 Sup. Civ. Eng. (Chief of Mtnc) GM-0810-13

(1) Land.Arch. GS-0807-09
(3) Arch. GS-0808-09
(2) Eng. Tech. GS-0802-07
(1) Arch.Tech. GS-0802-05

Maintenance Operations

1524-074 Gen. Mtnc. Foreman WS-4749-13

Maintenance Support Services

1524-035 Engineer (General) GS-0801-11
1524-036 Secretary (OA) GS-0318-05
1524-038 Accounting Technician GS-0525-06
1524-046 Facility Mgmt. Spec. GS-1640-09

Buildings & Utilities

1524-047 Bldgs. & Util. Mtnc. Foreman WS-4701-10

1524-026 Painter WG-4102-09
1524-040 Carpenter WG-4607-09
1524-050 Plumber WG-4206-09
1524-052 Maintenance Mechanic WG-4749-09
1524-063 Sheetmetal Mechanic WG-3806-10
1524-066 Woodcrafter WG-4605-10
1524-070 Plumber WG-4206-09
1524-073 Maintenance Worker WG-4749-07
1524-079 Clerk-Typist GS-0322-04
1524-081 Electrician (HV) WG-2810-10
1524-083 Maintenance Mechanic WG-4749-09

(1) Carpenter Worker WG-4607-07
(2) Laborer WG-3502-03
(6) Maintenance Worker WG-4749-05

Roads

1524-057 Roads Mtnc. Foreman WS-5716-09

1524-037 Eng. Equip. Opnr. WG-5716-10
1524-042 Eng. Equip. Opnr. WG-5716-10
1524-043 Eng. Equip. Opnr. WG-5716-08
1524-054 Eng. Equip. Opnr. WG-5716-11
1524-067 Eng. Equip. Opnr. WG-5716-10
1524-805 Mason WG-3603-10

(1) Mason WG-3603-10
(5) Eng. Equip. Opnr. WG-5716-08
(6) Motor Veh. Opnr. WG-5703-07
(1) Motor Veh. Opnr. WG-5703-05
(1) Mtnc. Worker WG-4749-05

Trails

1524-058 Trails Maint. Foreman WS-4749-07

1524-802 Mtnc. Work Leader WL-4749-05

(6) Laborer Leader WL-3502-03
(16) Laborer WG-3502-03

(1) Animal Packer WG-5001-07
(2) Motor Veh. Operator WG-5703-06

Sign Shop

1524-045 Woodcrafter WG-4605-10
(1) Carpenter Worker WG-4607-07

Shop Operations

1524-044 Hvy. Equip. Mech. Foreman WS-5803-09

1524-025 Automotive Mechanic WG-5823-09
1524-039 Automotive Mechanic WG-5823-10
1524-060 Hvy. Mobile Equip. Mechanic WG-5803-11
1524-076 Fleet Maintenance Clerk GS-0303-05

*Technical supervision provided to position 1529-76
Automotive Mechanic

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1524-055 Maintenance Worker Foreman WS-4749-05

1524-702 Mtnc. Wrkr. WG-4749-05
1524-706 Cust. Wrkr. WG-3566-01
(9) Cust. Wrk.Ldrs. WL-3566-02
(2) Cust. Wrkr. WG-3566-01

1524-082 Wtr.Int.Pl.Opnr. WG-5409-09
1524-801 Mtnc. Worker WG-4749-05
(1) Mtnc. Worker WG-4749-05
(1) Motor Veh. Opnr. WG-5703-07
(1) Wtr.Pl.Opnr. WG-5409-07

WEST UNIT

1529-001 Supv. Park Ranger (West Unit Manager) GS-0025-11

1529-071 Admin. Clerk (Typing) GS-0303-05

(1) Clerk-Typist GS-0322-04

Maintenance

1529-061 Maint. Mech. Foreman WS-4749-08

Garage

*1529-076 Automotive Mechanic WG-5823-10

*Technical supervision received
from 1524-044 Auto. Equip. Mech.
Foreman

Roads & Trails

1529-030 Eng. Equip. Operator WG-5716-10
(1) Laborer Leader WL-3502-03

(6) Laborer WG-3502-03
(3) Laborer WG-3502-02
(1) Motor Veh. Operator WG-5703-06
(1) Motor Veh. Operator WG-5703-07
(2) Eng. Equip. Oper. WG-5716-08
(1) Animal Packer WG-5001-07

Bldgs. & Util.

1529-047 Maint. Mech. Foreman WS-4749-07
047A Maint. Mechanic WG-4749-09

1529-049 Maint. Mechanic WG-4749-09
(3) Motor Veh. Optr. WG-5716-05
(1) Maint. Worker WG-4749-07
(1) Carpenter Helper WG-4607-05

Rangers

1529-024 Supv. Prk. Rgr. GS-0025-09

Frontcountry

1529-025 Park Ranger GS-0025-07

(5) Park Ranger GS-0025-03
(7) Park Ranger GS-0025-04
(5) Park Ranger GS-0025-05

Backcountry

1529-800 Park Ranger GS-0025-07

(9) Park Ranger GS-0025-05

Interpretation

1529-003 Park Ranger GS-0025-09

(3) Park Ranger GS-0025-03
(2) Park Ranger GS-0025-04
(6) Park Ranger GS-0025-05
(1) Park Ranger GS-0025-06

