APPENDICES, PREPARERS AND CONSULTANTS, REFERENCES, AND INDEX

Public Law 89-667

October 15, 1966
[H. R. 698]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve in public ownership an area in the State of Texas possessing outstanding geological values together with scenic and other natural values of great significance, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, consisting of the land and interests in land within the area shown on the drawing entitled "Proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas", numbered SA-GM-7100C and dated February 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, the Secretary shall omit from the park sections 7 and 17, P.S.L. Block 121, in Hudspeth County, and revise the boundaries of the park accordingly if the owner of said sections agrees, on behalf of himself, his heirs and assigns that there will not be erected thereon any structure which, in the judgment of the Secretary, adversely affects the public use and enjoyment of the park.

Land acquisition, etc.

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or in such other manner as he deems to be in the public interest. Any property, or interest therein, owned by the State of Texas, or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

(b) In order to facilitate the acquisition of privately owned lands in the park by exchange and avoid the payment of severance costs, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire approximately 4,667 acres of land or interests in land which lie adjacent to or in the vicinity of the park. Land so acquired outside the park boundary may be exchanged by the Secretary on an equal-value basis, subject to such terms, conditions, and reservations as he may deem necessary, for privately owned land located within the park. The Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged.

Publication in Federal Register.

SEC. 3. (a) When title to all privately owned land within the boundary of the park, subject to such outstanding interests, rights, and easements as the Secretary determines are not objectionable, with the exception of approximately 4,574 acres which are planned to be acquired by exchange, is vested in the United States and after the State of Texas has donated or agreed to donate to the United States whatever rights and interests in minerals underlying the lands within the boundaries of the park it may have and other owners of such rights and interests have donated or agreed to donate the same to the United States, notice thereof and notice of the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park shall be published in the Federal Register. Thereafter, the Secretary may continue to acquire the remaining land and interests in land within the boundaries of the park. The Secretary is authorized, pending establishment of the park, to negotiate and acquire options for the purchase of lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the park. He is further authorized to execute contracts for the purchase of such lands and interests, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the availability of appropriated or donated funds to fulfill the same.

Preferential rights to reconveyance.

(b) In the event said lands or any part thereof cease to be used for national park purposes, the persons (including the State of Texas)

who donated to the United States rights and interests in minerals in the lands within the park shall be given notice, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, of their preferential right to a reconveyance, without consideration, of the respective rights and interests in minerals which they donated to the United States. Such notice shall be in a form reasonably calculated to give actual notice to those entitled to such preferential right, and shall provide for a period of not less than one hundred and eighty days within which to exercise such preferential right. The preferential right to such reconveyance shall inure to the benefit of the successors, heirs, devisees, or assigns of such persons having such preferential right to a reconveyance, and such successors, heirs, devisees, or assigns shall be given the notice provided for in this subsection.

Lands withdrawn from leasing.

(c) Such rights and interests in minerals, including all minerals of whatever nature, in and underlying the lands within the boundaries of the park and which are acquired by the United States under the provisions of this Act are hereby withdrawn from leasing and are hereby excluded from the application of the present or future provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (Aug. 7, 1947, c. 513, 61 Stat. 913) or other Act in lieu thereof having the same purpose, and the same are hereby also excluded from the provisions of all present and future laws affecting the sale of surplus property or of said mineral interests acquired pursuant to this Act by the United States or any department or agency thereof, except that, if such person having such preferential right to a reconveyance fails or refuses to exercise such preferential right to a reconveyance as provided in subparagraph (b) next above, then this subsection (c) shall not be applicable to the rights and interests in such minerals in the identical lands of such person so failing or refusing to exercise such preferential right to a reconveyance from and after the one hundred and eighty-day period referred to in subparagraph (b) next above.

30 USC 351 note.

Future mineral development.

(d) If at any time in the future an Act of Congress provides that the national welfare or an emergency requires the development and production of the minerals underlying the lands within the boundaries of the national park, or any portion thereof, and such Act of Congress, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of this section or any other Act, authorizes the Secretary to lease said land for the purpose of drilling, mining, developing, and producing said minerals, the Secretary shall give the persons (including the State of Texas) who donated such minerals to the United States notice of their preferential right to lease, without consideration, all or any part of the respective rights and interests in minerals which they donated to the United States, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe. Such preferential right shall inure to the benefit of the successors or assigns, and of the heirs or devisees of such persons having such preferential right in the premises. The persons entitled to a preferential right under this subsection shall be given the same notice thereof as persons entitled to preferential rights under subsection (b) of this section. If such person having such preferential right fails or refuses to exercise such right within the time specified in the above notice, the Secretary may thereafter lease the minerals involved to any other person under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

Oil or gas communitization agreement.

(e) If at any time oil, gas, or other minerals should be discovered and produced in commercial quantities from lands outside of the boundaries of the park, thereby causing drainage of oil, gas, or other minerals from lands within the boundaries of the park, and if the Secretary participates in a communitization agreement or takes other action to protect the rights of the United States, the proceeds, if any, derived from such agreement or action shall inure to the benefit of the

donors of the oil, gas, or other minerals, or their successors, heirs, devisees, or assigns.

Administration.

SEC. 4. The Guadalupe Mountains National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

Availability of certain funds.

SEC. 5. Any funds available for the purpose of administering the five thousand six hundred and thirty-two acres of lands previously donated to the United States in Culberson County, Texas, shall upon establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park pursuant to this Act be available to the Secretary for purposes of such park.

Appropriation.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than $1,800,000 in all, as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands and interest in lands, and not more than $10,362,000, as may be necessary for the development of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

Approved October 15, 1966.

8. Guadalupe Mountains

An Act to authorize an exchange of lands for an entrance road at Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas, and for other purposes. (80 Stat. 1029) (P.L. 94–174)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (b) of section 2 of the Act approved October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 920), providing for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, is amended by adding the following after the third sentence: "In order to provide for an adequate entrance road into the McKittrick Canyon area of the park, the Secretary may accept title to and interests in lands comprising a right-of-way for a road or roads outside of the boundary of the park from United States Highway numbered 62 and 180 to the park boundary, and in exchange therefor he may convey title to and interests in lands comprising a right-of-way from said highway to the boundary which have been donated to the United States. The Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged. Lands and interests in lands comprising the right-of-way acquired pursuant to this subsection shall be administered as part of the park.".

Approved December 23, 1975.

Legislative History:

House Report No. 94–683 accompanying H.R. 1747 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
Senate Report No. 94–164 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
Congressional Record, Vol. 121 (1975):
June 4, considered and passed Senate.
Dec. 1, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 1747.
Dec. 17, Senate concurred in House amendment.

An Act to authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho. (92 Stat. 3467) (P.L. 95–625)

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

TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 101. The limitations on funds for development within certain units of the National Park System and affiliated areas are amended as follows:

* * * * * * *

(12) Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas: Section 6 of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 920), is amended by changing "$10,362,000" to "$24,715,000", and by adding the following new sentence at the end of the section: "No funds appropri-

ated for development purposes pursuant to this Act may be expended for improvements incompatible with wilderness management within the corridor of the park leading to the summit of Guadalupe Peak.".

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TITLE IV—WILDERNESS

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

* * * * * * *

(4) Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas, wilderness comprising approximately forty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas", numbered 166–20,006–B and dated July 1972, to be known as the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness.

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

SEC. 403. Any lands which represent potential wilderness additions in this title, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness. Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be managed by the Secretary insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness.

SEC. 404. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall

be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and, where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Approved November 10, 1978.

Public Law 100-541
100th Congress

An Act

Oct. 28, 1988
[H.R. 4777]

To modify the boundary of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, and for other purposes.

Texas.

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

SECTION 1. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes" (16 U.S.C. 283) is amended—

(1) by changing "in" after "That" to "(a) In"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

Public information.

"(b) The boundary of Guadalupe Mountains National Park is hereby modified to include the area which comprises approximately 10,123 acres as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Proposal' and dated August 1986, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service and in the office of the Superintendent of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

16 USC 283e.

(a) PROTECTION OF AREA.—Section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes" (16 U.S.C. 283) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 6"; and

(2) by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"(b) In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the construction of a fence to protect the natural and cultural resources of the area added to Guadalupe Mountains National Park by section 2(b).".

(b) LAND ACQUISITION.—Subsection (a) of section 6 of such Act (as redesignated by subsection (a) of this section) is amended by striking out "sums," and all that follows through "all," and inserting in lieu thereof "sums".

Approved October 28, 1988.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4777:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 100-837 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 134 (1988):
Aug. 8, considered and passed House.
Oct. 14, considered and passed Senate.

APPENDIX B: LAWS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ENABLING LEGISLATION

- Act of June 30, 1864, 13 Statute (Stat.) 325, 16 *United States Code* (USC), Section (§)48
- Act of March 1, 1872, 17 Stat. 32, 16 USC §21 *et sequens* (*et seq*., meaning "and following legislation")
- Lacey Act of 1900, as amended by Public Law (PL) 97-79, 18 USC Sections (§§)42-44, Title 50 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR)
- Act of August 25, 1916 (National Park Service Organic Act), PL 64-235, 16 USC §1 *et seq*.
- Act of June 5, 1920, 41 Stat. 917, 16 USC §6
- Act of February 21, 1925, 43 Stat. 958, (temporary act, not classified)
- Act of May 26, 1930, 16 USC §17-17j
- Act of March 3, 1933, 47 Stat. 1517
- Parks, Parkways, and Recreational Programs Act, June 23, 1936, 49 Stat. 1894, 16 USC §§17k-n
- Act of August 8, 1953, 16 USC §1b-1c
- Act to Improve the Administration of the National Park System, August 18, 1970; PL 91-383, 84 Stat. 825, as amended by PL 94-458, PL 95-250, and PL 95-625; 16 USC § 1a1 *et seq*.
- General Authorities Act, October 7, 1976, PL 94-458, 90 Stat. 1939, 16 USC §1a-1 *et seq*.
- Act amending the Act of October 2, 1968 (commonly called Redwoods Act), March 27, 1978, PL 95-250, 92 Stat. 163, 16 USC §§1a-1, 79a-q
- National Parks and Recreation Act, November 10, 1978, PL 95-625, 92 Stat. 3467; 16 USC §1 *et seq*.
- NPS Resources, Improve Ability to Manage, PL 101-337, 16 USC §19jj
- National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, PL 105-391, Title IV, National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998

OTHER LAWS AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Accessibility

- Americans with Disabilities Act, PL 101-336, 104 Stat. 327, 42 USC §12101
- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, PL 90-480, 82 Stat. 718, 42 USC §4151 *et seq*.
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973, PL 93-112, 87 Stat. 357, 29 USC §701 *et seq*. as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, 88 Stat. 1617

Cultural Resources

- American Folklife Preservation Act of 1976, PL 94-201, 89 Stat. 1130, 20 USC §§2101-2107
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act, PL 95-341, 92 Stat. 469, 42 USC §1996
- Antiquities Act of 1906, PL 59-209, 34 Stat. 225, 16 USC §432 and 43 CFR 3
- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, PL 93-291, 88 Stat. 174, 16 USC §469
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, PL 96-95, 93 Stat. 712, 16 USC §470aa *et seq*. and 43 CFR 7, subparts A and B, 36 CFR 79
- Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CFR 1971
- Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996
- Historic Sites Act, PL 74-292, 49 Stat. 666, 16 USC §§ 461-467 and 36 CFR 65
- Historic Preservation Certifications Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976, Revenue Act of 1978, Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, 36 CFR 67
- Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, PL 84-127, 69 Stat. 242, 16 USC §18f
- National Historic Preservation Act as amended, PL 89-665, 80 Stat. 915, 16 USC

§470 *et seq*. and 36 CFR 18, 60, 61, 63, 68, 79, 800
- National Trust Act of 1949, PL 81-408, 63 Stat. 927, 16 USC §§468c-e
- Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act, PL 101-601, 104 Stat. 3049, 25 USC §§3001-3013
- Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994 "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, " 59 FR 85
- Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, Executive Order (E.O.) 11593; 36 CFR 60, 61, 63, 800; 44 FR 6068
- Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976, PL 94-541, 90 Stat. 2505, 42 USC §4151-4156
- Tax Reform Act of 1976, PL 94-455, 90 Stat. 1916
- World Heritage Convention, 1980, PL 96-515, 94 Stat. 3000

Natural Resources

- Acid Precipitation Act of 1980, PL 96-294, 94 Stat. 770, 42 USC §8901 *et seq*.
- Bald and Golden Eagles Protection Act as amended, PL Chapter 28, 54 Stat 250, 16 USC §§668-668d
- Clean Air Act as amended, PL Chapter 360, 69 Stat. 322, 42 USC §7401 *et seq*.
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, PL 99-499, 100 Stat. 1725, 42 USC §1101
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, PL 93-205, 87 Stat. 884, 16 USC §1531 *et seq*.
- Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969
- Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management, 42 FR 26951, 3 CFR 121 (Supp 177)
- Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands, 42 FR 26961, 3 CFR 121 (Supp 177)
- Executive Order 11991: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality
- Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1982, PL 97-98
- Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988, PL 94-377, 102 Stat. 4546, 16 USC §4301
- Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, PL 92-463, 86 Stat. 770
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, PL 92-516, 86 Stat. 973, 7 USC §136 *et seq*.
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as Clean Water Act), PL 92-500, 33 USC §1251 *et seq*. as amended by the Clean Water Act, PL 95-217
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, PL 85-624, 72 Stat. 563, 16 USC §661 *et seq*.
- Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, PL 93-234, 87 Stat. 975, 12 USC §24, §1709-1
- Migratory Bird Conservation Act, PL Chapter 257, 45 Stat. 1222, 16 USC §715 *et seq*.
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, PL 186, 40 Stat. 755
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, PL 91-190, 83 Stat. 852, 42 USC §4321 *et seq*.
- National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, PL 90-448, 82 Stat. 572, 42 USC §4001 *et seq*.
- National Park System Final Procedures for Implementing E.O. 11988 and 11990, 45 *Federal Register* (FR) 35916 as revised by 47 FR 36718)
- Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, E.O. 11514 as amended, 1970, E.O. 11991, 35 FR 4247; 1977, 42 FR 26967)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, PL 94-580, 30 Stat. 1148, 42 USC §6901 *et seq*.
- Safe Drinking Water Act, PL 93-523, 88 Stat. 1660, 42 USC §300f *et seq*., 42 USC §201 and 21 USC §349
- Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977
- Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (PL 89-80, 42 USC § 1962 *et seq*.) and Water Resource Council's Principles and Standards, 44 FR 723977

- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, PL 92-419, 68 Stat. 666, 16 USC §100186

Other

- Administrative Procedures Act, 5 USC § 551-559, §§701-706
- Aircraft Overflights Study Act of 1987, PL 101-91, 101 Stat. 674
- Concessions Policy Act of 1965, PL 89-249, 79 Stat. 969, 16 USC § 20 *et seq*.
- Department of Transportation Act of 1966, PL 89-670, 80 Stat. 931, 49 USC § 303
- Disposal of Materials on Public Lands (Material Act of 1947), 30 USC §§601-604
- Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974
- Executive Order 11987: Exotic Organisms, 42 FR 26407
- Executive Order 11989 (42 FR 26959) and 11644: Offroad Vehicles on Public Lands
- Executive Order 12003: Energy Policy and Conservation, 3 CFR 134 (Supp. 1977), 42 USC § 2601
- Executive Order 12008: Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards
- Executive Order 12372: Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, 47 FR 30959
- Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, PL 94-377, 90 Stat. 1083, 30 USC §201
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act, PL 94-579, 90 Stat. 199, 43 USC §1714 *et seq*.
- Federal Power Act of 1920, PL Chapter 285, 41 Stat. 106, 16 USC §791a *et seq*.
- Federal Water Power Act, PL Chapter 285, 41 D 1063, 16 USC §823a, as amended 16 USC §797
- Federal Water Project Recreation Act, 79 Stat. 213, PL 89-72, 16 USC §§ 460*l*-12 to 460*l*-21
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, PL 95-307, 92 Stat. 353, 16 USC §1600 *et seq*.
- Freedom of Information Act, PL 93-502, 5 USC §552 *et seq*.
- Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, PL 90-577, 40 USC §§ 531-535 and 31 USC §§6501-6508
- Intergovernmental Coordination Act of 1969, 42 USC §§4101, 4231, 4233
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended, PL 88-578, 78 Stat. 897, 16 USC §§460*l*-4 to 460*l*-11
- Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, PL Chapter 681, 61 Stat. 681, 30 USC §351 *et seq*.
- Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 USC §181 *et seq*., as amended
- Mineral Materials Disposal Act of 1947, 30 USC §601 *et seq*.
- Mining Law of 1872, 30 USC §22 *et seq*.
- Mining Activity within National Park Service Areas, PL 94-429, 90 Stat. 1342 16 USC §1901 *et seq*.
- National Trails System Act, PL 90-543, 82 Stat. 919, 16 USC §§1241-1251
- Noise Control Act of 1972 as amended, PL 92-574, 42 USC §4901 *et seq*.
- Outdoor Recreation Coordination Act of 1963, PL 88-29, 77 Stat. 49
- Payment in Lieu of Taxes Act, PL 94-565, 90 Stat. 2662, 31 USC §6901 *et seq*.
- Policies on Construction of Family Housing for Government Personnel, OMB A-18
- Revised Statute 2477, Right-of-way across Public Lands, Act of July 26, 1866, 43 USC §932 (1976), repealed by FLPMA §706(a) October 21, 1976
- Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, PL 95-87, 91 Stat. 445, 30 USC § 1201 *et seq*.
- Surface Resources Use Act of 1955, 30 USC §601 *et seq*.
- Wilderness Act, PL 88-577, 78 Stat. 890, 16 USC §§1131-1136
- Wildfire Disaster Recovery Act, PL 101-286
- Wildlife Suppression Assistance Act, PL 101-11, 42 USC §1856m, 1856p

APPENDIX C: SERVICEWIDE MANDATES AND POLICIES

The alternatives considered in this document incorporate and comply with the provisions of the following mandates and policies. Conditions prescribed by servicewide mandates and policies that are particularly important to this document are summarized below. These mandates and policies illustrate that a general management plan is not needed to decide, for instance, that it is appropriate to protect endangered species, control exotic species, protect archeological sites, provide for handicapped access, and conserve artifacts. Those and other things are already laws, mandates, or policies.

GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES AND GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES AND GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	Source
The National Park Service and tribes culturally affiliated with the park maintain positive, productive, government-to-government relationships. Park managers and staff respect the viewpoints and needs of the tribes, continue to promptly address conflicts that occur, and consider American Indian values in park management and operation.	National Historic Preservation Act, Archeological Resources Protection Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, NPS *Management Policies 2006*
Actions The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to park neighbors and other agencies:	
• Continue to cooperate with tribes in conducting ethnographic studies to better understand which tribes are culturally affiliated with the park and identify culturally significant resources. • Continue regular consultations with affiliated tribes to continue to improve communications and resolve any problems or misunderstandings. • Continue to encourage the employment of American Indians on park staff to improve communications and working relationships, and encourage cultural diversity in the workplace. • Consider culturally affiliated tribal values in efforts to improve overall management and park interpretation. • Implement a joint monitoring program to monitor plant-gathering sites for potential impacts.	

RELATIONS WITH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS, OWNERS OF ADJACENT LAND, AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

RELATIONS WITH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS, OWNERS OF ADJACENT LAND, AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:

Desired Condition	Source
The national park is managed as part of a greater ecological, social, economic, and cultural system. Good relations are maintained with adjacent landowners, surrounding communities, and private and public groups that affect, and are affected by, the park. The park is managed proactively to resolve external issues and concerns and ensure that park values are not compromised. Because the national park is an integral part of a larger regional environment, the National Park Service works cooperatively with others to anticipate, avoid, and resolve potential conflicts, protect national park resources, and address mutual interests in the quality of life for community residents. Regional cooperation involves federal, state, and local agencies, Indian tribes, neighboring landowners, and all other concerned parties.	NPS *Management Policies 2006*

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to park neighbors and other agencies:

- Continue to establish and foster partnerships with public and private organizations to achieve the mission and purposes of the national park. Partnerships will be sought for resource protection, research, education, and visitor enjoyment.
- NPS staff will keep landowners, land managers, local governments, and the general public informed about national park management activities. Periodic consultations will occur with landowners and communities affected by national park visitors and management actions. The National Park Service will work closely with local, state, and federal agencies and tribal governments whose programs affect or are affected by activities in the national park. NPS staff will continue their regular consultations with such entities as the Texas state historic preservation office, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, American Indian tribes, Culberson and Hudspeth counties in Texas and Eddy and Otero Counties in New Mexico, the Rio Grande Council of Governments, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the cities of Van Horn and Dell City in Texas and Carlsbad in New Mexico, the Culberson and Hudspeth County Sheriff's Departments, the Texas Department of Public Safety, ~~and~~ the Texas Department of Transportation, the Texas Forest Service, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.
- Frequent consultations will continue to take place with property owners.
- Continue to establish and foster partnerships with public and private organizations to achieve the purposes and mission of the park. Partnerships will be sought for resource protection, research, education, and visitor enjoyment purposes.
- To foster a spirit of cooperation with neighbors and encourage compatible adjacent land uses, park staff will keep landowners, land managers, local governments, and the public informed about park management activities. Periodic consultations will occur with landowners and communities who are affected by, or potentially affected by park visitors and management actions. Park staff will respond promptly to conflicts that arise over their activities, visitor access, and proposed activities and developments on adjacent lands that may affect the park. Park managers will seek agreements with landowners to encourage their lands to be managed in a manner compatible with park purposes. Park staff also will seek ways to provide landowners with technical and management assistance to address issues of mutual interest.
- Work closely with local, state, and federal agencies and tribal governments whose programs affect, or are affected by, activities in the park. Park managers also will pursue cooperative regional planning whenever possible to integrate the park into issues of regional concern.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

AIR QUALITY	
The park is a class I air quality area. Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park.	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Air quality in the park meets national ambient air quality standards for specified pollutants. The park's air quality is maintained or enhanced with no significant deterioration. Nearly unimpaired views of the landscape both within and outside the park are present. Scenic views are substantially unimpaired.	Clean Air Act, NPS *Management Policies 2006;* NPS-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to air quality.

Although the National Park Service has very little direct control over air quality in the air shed encompassing the park, park managers will continue to cooperate with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to monitor air quality and ensure that air quality is not impaired.

- Inventory the air quality-related values associated with the park.
- Monitor and document the condition of air quality and related values.
- Evaluate air pollution impacts and identify causes.
- Minimize air quality pollution emissions associated with park operations, including the use of prescribed fire and visitor use activities.
- Conduct air quality monitoring in conjunction with other government agencies.
- Conduct national park operations in compliance with federal, state, and local air quality regulations.
- Ensure healthful indoor air quality at NPS facilities.
- Participate in federal, regional, and local air pollution control plans and drafting of regulations and review permit applications for major new air pollution sources
- Maintain constant dialogue with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality regarding visibility conditions at the park.
- Participate with the NPS-WASO Air Resources Division on the regional planning group that includes Texas Commission on Environmental Quality that was formed to address regional haze issues in the central United States.
- Reduce emissions associated with administrative and recreational uses.
- Develop educational programs to inform visitors and regional residents about the threats of air pollution.
- Form regional partnerships to develop alternative transportation systems and promote clean fuels.
- Participate in research on air quality and effects of air pollution. Determine changes in ecosystem function caused by atmospheric deposition and assess the resistance and resilience of native ecosystems in the face of these external perturbations.
- Research effects of atmospheric deposition on plants, soils, and wetlands in the park.

BACKCOUNTRY	
The National Park Service will manage backcountry areas for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment.	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Backcountry use is managed in accordance with a backcountry management plan (or other plan addressing backcountry uses) that is designed to avoid unacceptable impacts on park resources or adverse effects on visitor enjoyment of appropriate recreational experiences. The Park Service seeks to identify acceptable limits of impacts, monitors backcountry use levels and resource conditions, and takes prompt corrective action when unacceptable impacts occur.	NPS *Management Policies 2006*
Actions	
The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with the policies mentioned above.	
• The park's backcountry management plan will be updated to avoid unacceptable impacts on park resources or adverse effects on visitor enjoyment of appropriate recreational experiences.	

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT	
Current laws and policies require that the conditions delineated below be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
The park is managed holistically, as part of a greater ecological, social, economic, and cultural system.	NPS *Management Policies 2006* (1.5, 4, 4.1, 4.14, 4.41)
Actions	
The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to ecosystem management:	
• Continue to seek cooperative agreements with the U.S. Forest Service, and other adjacent land managing agencies to protect ecosystem habitat and wildlife corridors.	
• Continue to develop cooperative agreements, partnerships, and other feasible arrangements to set an example in resource conservation and innovation, and to facilitate research related to park resources and their management.	
• Work collaboratively with the landowners inside and outside the park to protect viewsheds leading into and in the park and seen from inside the park. Use cooperative agreements, conservation easements, donation, land exchanges, cooperatively produced management plans, or other tools to accomplish the protection of the views.	

EXOTIC SPECIES Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
The management of populations of exotic plant and animal species, up to and including eradication, are undertaken wherever such species threaten park resources or public health and when control is prudent and feasible.	NPS *Management Policies 2006*; EO 13112, "Invasive Species"; NPS-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to exotic species.

- Complete an inventory of plants and animals in the park and regularly monitor the distribution and condition (e.g., health, disease) of selected species that are (a) invasive exotics, (b) native species capable of creating resource problems (e.g., habitat decline due to overpopulation).
- Develop a long-term program for reversing the destructive effects of exotic species.
- Study the environmental and ecological effects of exotic species invasion to assess threats and prioritize management actions.
- Develop methods to restore native grasslands and stabilize eroding areas.
- Undertake research to assess the methods by which exotic species become established and spread into native plant communities so that strategies for preventing introduction and establishment can be developed and implemented.
- Manage exclusively for native plant species in everything but the developed management zone. In other management zones, limit planting of nonnative species to noninvasive plants that are justified by the historic scene or operational needs.
- Control or eliminate exotic plants and animals, exotic diseases, and pest species where there is a reasonable expectation of success and sustainability. Base control efforts on:
    - the potential threat to legally protected or uncommon native species and habitats
    - the potential threat to visitor health or safety
    - the potential threat to scenic and aesthetic quality
    - the potential threat to common native species and habitat
- Manage exotic diseases and pest species based on similar priorities.
- Provide interpretive and educational programs on the preservation of native species for visitors and for residents neighboring the park.

FIRE MANAGEMENT	
Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Park fire management programs are designed to meet resource management objectives prescribed for the various areas of the park and to ensure that the safety of firefighters and the public are not compromised. All wildland fires are effectively managed, considering resource values to be protected and firefighter and public safety, using the full range of strategic and tactical operations as described in an approved fire management plan. Prescribed fires are those fires ignited by managers to achieve resource objectives.	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* DO 41, "Wilderness Preservation and Management"; DO-18 and RM-18, "Fire Management Guidelines"
Actions	
The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to management of fire:	
• Maintain a current fire management plan to reflect changes in wildland fire policy, fire use applications, and the body of knowledge on fire effects within the park's vegetation types. • Maintain a cooperative agreement for fire suppression with appropriate federal, tribal, state, and local agencies and organizations. • Provide information on whether specified objectives for prescribed fires are met. Monitoring programs are instituted for such fires to record fire behavior, smoke behavior, fire decisions, and fire effects. • Conduct research and monitor the effects of fire to ensure that resource objectives are met. • Use fire as a management tool to maintain native plant communities and control exotic species. • Provide visitors information so that they can learn the role of fire in the ecosystem.	

FLOODPLAINS Current laws and policies require that the conditions delineated below be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	Source
Natural floodplain values are preserved or restored.	EO 11988 "Floodplain Management"; Rivers and Harbors Act; NPS *Management Policies 2006;* Special Directive 93-4 "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993);
Long-term and short-term environmental effects associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains are avoided.	DO 77-2, "Floodplain Management"; National Flood Insurance Program (44 CFR 60); Special Directive 93-4 "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993)
When it is not practicable to locate or relocate development or inappropriate human activities to a site outside the floodplain or where the floodplain will be affected, the National Park Service • Prepares and approves a statement of findings in accordance with DO 77-2. • Uses nonstructural measures as much as practicable to reduce hazards to human life and property while minimizing impacts on the natural resources of floodplains. • Ensures that structures and facilities are designed to be consistent with the intent of the standards and criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program (44 CFR 60).	NPS *Management Policies 2006*, Special Directive 93-4 "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993)
Actions The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to floodplains:	
• Prepare a quantitative analysis of flood depth to allow park staff to develop appropriate mitigation measures for the flash flood prone areas. • Establish a flood awareness, preparedness and warning system to evacuate the most flood- and erosion-prone structures and campgrounds at times of imminent danger. • Visitors including those hiking, parking and picnicking in or near small channels would be made aware of hazards associated with flash flooding and informed of what to do when water is flowing in low-water road crossings.	

GENERAL NATURAL RESOURCES / RESTORATION Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Native species populations that have been severely reduced in or extirpated from the park are restored where feasible and sustainable.	NPS *Management Policies 2006*; NPS-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"
Populations of native plant and animal species function in as natural condition as possible except where special considerations are warranted.	

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to protection and restoration of native species.

- Complete an inventory of plants and animals in the park and regularly monitor the distribution and condition (e.g., health, disease) of selected species that are indicators of ecosystem condition and diversity.
- Develop methods to restore native biological communities.
- Research soil properties including nutrients, microorganisms and soil crusts to learn how to restore native plant communities.
- Determine source of soil nutrients and the effects of atmospheric pollution on soils and soil biological crusts.
- Monitor mountain lion and bear populations for distribution and condition.
- Determine genetic integrity and viability of the mountain lion population through DNA analysis.
- Restore lands previously disturbed by human impact.
- Prepare and update an integrated pest management plan to effectively manage pests and determine best practices.

GEOLOGIC RESOURCES Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
The park's geologic resources are preserved and protected as integral components of the park's natural systems.	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* NPS-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"
The Park Service manages caves and karst in accordance with approved cave management plans to perpetuate the natural systems associated with the caves and karst.	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* NPS-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to geologic resources:

- Assess the impacts of natural processes and human-related events on geologic resources.
- Maintain and restore the integrity of existing geologic resources.
- Integrate geologic resource management into NPS operations and planning.
- Interpret geologic resources for visitors.
- Manage caves in accordance with approved cave management plan to perpetuate the natural systems associated with the caves; update plan. Prepare a cave survey, including maps, locations, and assessments of park caves, using NPS protocols.
- Partner with the U.S. Geological Survey and others to identify, address, and monitor geologic hazards.
- Develop programs to educate visitors about geologic resources.
- Collect baseline information on surficial geology.
- Develop a plan to address geologic research, inventory, and monitoring.
- Update geologic map of the park in digital format that can be used in the park's geographic information system (GIS).
- Update geologic history of the park, using modern theory and techniques.
- Update geologic interpretations of localities that are the subject of interpretive stops or displays.
- Prepare a geologic inventory, including the identification of the significant geologic processes that shape park ecosystems and the identification of the human influences on those geologic processes (i.e., "geoindicators"); identification of geologic hazards; inventory of type sections or type localities within the park; inventory of "textbook" localities that provide particularly good or well-exposed examples of geologic features or events, and that may warrant special protection or interpretive efforts; and, identification of interpretive themes or other opportunities for interpreting the significant geologic events or processes that are preserved, exposed, or occur in the park.
- Manage park geologic features in situ to the extent possible to protect specific features and maintain them in excellent condition.

LAND PROTECTION The National Park Service will manage for protection of park lands.	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Land protection plans are prepared to determine and publicly document what lands or interests in land need to be in public ownership, and what means of protection are available to achieve the purposes for which the national park system unit was created.	NPS *Management Policies 2006*

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with the policies mentioned above.

- Prepare a land protection plan for the park.

LIGHTSCAPE MANAGEMENT / NIGHT SKY	
The park's night sky is a feature that contributes to visitors' experiences. Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Excellent opportunities to see the night sky are available. Artificial light sources both within and outside the park do not unacceptably adversely affect opportunities to see the night sky.	NPS *Management Policies 2006*
Actions	
The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with the policy mentioned above:	
• The National Park Service will cooperate with park visitors, neighbors, and local government agencies to find ways to prevent or minimize the intrusion of artificial light into the night scene in the park. • In natural areas, artificial outdoor lighting will be limited to basic safety requirements and will be shielded when possible. • The park staff will evaluate the impacts on the night sky caused by park facilities. If light sources in the park are affecting night skies, the staff will study alternatives such as shielding lights, changing lamp types, or eliminating unnecessary sources. • Park staff will work with Culberson and Hudspeth Counties to reduce or eliminate the impacts of artificial outdoor lighting.	

NATIVE VEGETATION AND ANIMALS	
Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
The National Park Service will maintain as parts of the natural ecosystem, all native plants and animals in the park.	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* NPS-77 "Natural Resources Management Guideline"
	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* NPS-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"
Actions	
The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to native wildlife and vegetation:	
• Complete inventory of the plants and animals in the park and regularly monitor the distribution and condition of selected species that are indicators of ecosystem condition and diversity. • Develop methods to restore native biological communities. • Minimize human impacts on native plants, animals, populations, communities and ecosystems and the processes that sustain them. • Restore native plant and animal populations in the park that have been extirpated by past human-caused action, where feasible. • Whenever possible, natural processes will be relied upon to maintain native plant and animal species, and to influence natural fluctuations in populations of these species. • Protect a full range of genetic types (genotypes) of native plant and animal populations in the park by perpetuating natural evolutionary processes and minimizing human interference with evolving genetic diversity. • Complete a vegetation map for the park. • Map critical habitat for selected species.	

NATURAL SOUNDSCAPES	
An important part of the NPS mission is to preserve or restore the natural soundscapes associated with national park system units. The sounds of nature are among the intrinsic elements that combine to form the environment of our national park system units. Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
The National Park Service preserves the natural ambient soundscapes, restores degraded soundscapes to the natural ambient condition wherever possible, and protects natural soundscapes from degradation due to human-caused noise. Disruptions from recreational uses are managed to provide a high-quality visitor experience in an effort to preserve or restore the natural quiet and natural sounds.	NPS *Management Policies 2006,* DO 47, "Sound Preservation and Noise Management"
Noise sources are managed to preserve or restore the natural soundscape.	Executive memorandum signed by President Clinton on April 22, 1996
Actions	
The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with the policies mentioned above.	
• Actions will be taken to monitor and minimize or prevent or minimize unnatural sounds that adversely affect park resources or values or visitors' enjoyment of them. • The park staff continues to require tour bus companies to comply with regulations designed to reduce noise levels (e.g., turning off engines when buses are parked). • Noise generated by NPS management activities will be minimized by strictly regulating administrative functions such as the use of motorized equipment. Noise will be a consideration in the procurement and use of equipment by the park staff. • Work with the Department of Defense to address problems from military flights. • Encourage visitors to avoid unnecessary noise, such as through the use of generators and maintaining quiet hours in the campgrounds.	

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Paleontological resources, including both organic and mineralized remains in body or trace form, are protected, preserved, and managed for public education, interpretation, and scientific research.	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* NPS-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"
Actions	
The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to paleontological resources:	
• Establish programs to inventory paleontological resources and systematically monitor for newly exposed fossils, especially in areas of rapid erosion. • Undertake a paleontological inventory and survey, including information on paleontological research that has already been performed in the park, lists of fossil species found in the park, maps of high probability areas expected to produce fossils, recommendations for future research, identification of threats to fossil resources, and strategies for their protection. • Prepare a paleontology site layer for the park's GIS (i.e., database of fossil localities that have been excavated or are known to contain fossils). • Partner with federal, state, and local agencies and with academic institutions to conduct paleontological research. • Manage fossils collected in accordance with the park's collection management plan. • Manage paleontological resources and study them in their geologic context, which provides information about the ancient environment. • Manage the park's paleontological resources to preserve them in situ and as appropriate in collections and to preserve them in excellent condition.	

SOILS	
Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
The National Park Service actively seeks to understand and preserve the soil resources of the park, and to prevent, to the extent possible, the unnatural erosion, physical removal, or contamination of the soil, or its contamination of other resources.	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* NPS-77 "Natural Resources Management Guideline"
Natural soil resources and processes function in as natural a condition as possible, except where special considerations are allowable under policy.	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* NPS-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to soils:

- Update soils map of the park in digital format that can be used in the park's geographic information system (GIS).
- Whenever possible, park staff would educate visitors about soils.
- Collect baseline information on soils.
- Take actions to prevent — or if that is not possible, to minimize — adverse, potentially irreversible impacts on soils. Possibly implement soil conservation and soil amendment practices to reduce impacts, and import off-site soil or use soil amendments to restore damaged sites. Off-site soil normally is salvaged soil, not soil removed from pristine sites, unless the use of pristine site soil can be achieved without causing any unacceptable adverse impacts on the overall ecosystem.
- When use of a soil fertilizer or other soil amendment is an unavoidable part of restoring a natural landscape or maintaining an altered plant community, use is guided by a written prescription. The prescription ensures that such use of soil fertilizer or soil amendment does not unacceptably alter the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the soil, biological community, or surface or ground waters.
- Minimize soil excavation, erosion, and off-site soil migration during and after any ground-disturbing activity.
- Survey areas of the park with soil resource problems and take actions appropriate to the management zone to prevent or minimize further erosion, compaction, or deposition.
- Apply effective best management practices to problem soil erosion and compaction areas in a manner that stops or minimizes erosion, restores soil productivity, and reestablishes or sustains a self-perpetuating vegetative cover.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Federally listed and state-listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats are protected and sustained.	Endangered Species Act; equivalent state protective legislation; NPS *Management Policies 2006;* NPS-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"
Native threatened and endangered species populations that have been severely reduced in or extirpated from the park are restored where feasible and sustainable.	
Actions The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to species of special concern:	
• Support research that contributes to management knowledge of rare and protected species and their habitat. • To protect rare or protected species and their habitat, complete an inventory of rare or protected plants and animals in the park and regularly monitor the distribution and condition (e.g., health, disease). Modify management plans to be more effective based on the results of monitoring. • Cooperate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as appropriate, to ensure that NPS actions comply with the Endangered Species Act. • Survey for, protect, and strive to recover all species native to the park that are listed under the Endangered Species Act. • Participate in the recovery planning process when appropriate. • Manage designated critical habitat, essential habitat, and recovery areas to maintain and enhance their value for listed species. • To the greatest extent possible, inventory, monitor, and manage state and locally listed species in a manner similar to federally listed species.	

WATER RESOURCES	
Current laws and policies require that the conditions delineated below be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Surface water and groundwater are protected and water quality meets or exceeds all applicable water quality standards.	Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Water Act; Executive Order (EO) 11514 "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"; NPS *Management Policies 2006;* DO—77 and RM-77, RM-83 "Drinking Water; DO-83 "Public Health"; "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"
NPS and NPS-permitted programs and facilities are maintained and operated to avoid pollution of surface water and groundwater.	Clean Water Act; EO 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards"; Rivers and Harbors Act; NPS *Management Policies 2006;* DO—77 and RM-77, "Natural Resources Management Guidelines"

Actions

The NPS will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to water resources:

- Work with appropriate governmental bodies to obtain the highest possible water quality standards available under the Clean Water Act.
- Cooperate with other government agencies to maintain and/or restore quality of park water resources.
- Take all necessary actions to maintain or restore the quality of surface and ground waters in the park consistent with the Clean Water Act.
- Determine which methods can be used to ensure minimum flows under state and federal law.
- Investigate and monitor water quality including salinity and trace elements. Study the effects of the water quality on aquatic life.
- Determine minimum flow needs to sustain aquatic life.
- Promote water conservation by the National Park Service, concessioners, visitors, and park neighbors.
- Apply best management practices to all pollution-generating activities and facilities in the park, such as NPS maintenance and storage facilities and parking areas.
- Minimize the use of pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals and manage them in keeping with NPS policy and federal regulations.
- Continue to monitor water flows and quality at selected springs and seeps and in McKittrick Canyon.
- Work with regional water planning entities and with underground water conservation districts to manage groundwater.
- Develop a groundwater monitoring strategy and monitor selected wells to determine the affects of water mining from adjacent areas on the park's groundwater and aquifers.
- Work with other entities to determine the impact of NPS activities on local aquifers.
- Press for continued and expanded monitoring to fulfill the database requirement and thus reveal any unknown water quality problems.
- Develop and implement a water resources management plan for the park.
- Develop a monitoring plan to monitor the effects of visitor use on water resources, especially in McKittrick Canyon and at selected springs.
- Continue to assess stormwater runoff.
- Promote greater public understanding of water resource issues at the park and encourage public support for and participation in protecting the park's groundwater and the McKittrick Canyon watershed.
- Conduct or obtain inventories for all water and riparian resources to ensure proper planning, management, and protection.
- Conduct condition assessments and determine desired future conditions.

WETLANDS Current laws and policies require that the conditions delineated below be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
The natural and beneficial values of wetlands are preserved and enhanced.	Clean Water Act; EO 11990; "Protection of Wetlands"; NPS *Management Policies 2006;* DO 77-1, "Wetland Protection"; Rivers and Harbors Act;
The National Park Service implements a "no net loss of wetlands" policy and strives to achieve a longer-term goal of net gain of wetlands across the national park system through the restoration of previously degraded wetlands.	DO 77-1, "Wetland Protection"; EO 11514 "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"
The National Park Service avoids to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and avoids direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative.	EO 11990; "Protection of Wetlands"
The National Park Service compensates for remaining unavoidable adverse impacts on wetlands by restoring wetlands that have been previously degraded.	"Protecting America's Wetlands: A Fair, Flexible, and Effective Approach," White House Office on Environmental Policy, 1993; NPS 77-1, "Wetland Protection"

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to wetland resources:

- Develop and implement a water resources management plan for the park.
- Locate all facilities to avoid wetlands if feasible. If avoiding wetlands was not feasible, other actions would be taken to comply with Executive Order 11990 ("Protection of Wetlands"), the Clean Water Act, and Director's Order 77-1 ("Wetland Protection").
- Prepare a statement of findings for wetlands if the NPS actions would result in adverse impacts on wetlands. The statement of findings would include an analysis of the alternatives, delineation of the wetland, a wetland restoration plan to identify mitigation, and a wetland functional analysis of the impact site and restoration site.
- Conduct or obtain parkwide wetland inventories to ensure proper planning, management, and protection of wetlands.
- Conduct condition assessments and determine desired future conditions.
- Enhance natural wetland values by using them for educational and scientific purposes that do not disrupt natural wetland functions.
- If natural wetland functions have been degraded or lost due to human action, work to restore wetlands to predisturbance conditions, to the extent practicable.

WILDERNESS	
The National Park Service will manage wilderness areas including those proposed for wilderness designation for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.	
Desired Condition	**Source**
The park ensures that wilderness characteristics and values are retained and protected, that visitors continue to find opportunities for solitude and primitive, unconfined recreation, and that signs of people remain substantially unnoticeable.	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* DO 41 "Wilderness Preservation and Management," Wilderness Act of 1964

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with the policies mentioned above.

- New lands were added to the park, so a wilderness eligibility assessment was prepared by the park staff.
- Areas proposed/recommended for wilderness will continue to be managed so as to not diminish their wilderness characteristics until Congress has taken action on the proposal/recommendation.
- Uses that are in keeping with the definitions and purpose of wilderness, and do not degrade wilderness resources and character, will be encouraged. Appropriate restrictions may be imposed on any authorized activity to preserve wilderness character and resources, or to ensure public safety.
- The park staff will develop and maintain a wilderness management plan or equivalent planning document to guide the preservation, management, and use of these resources.
- Managers considering the use of aircraft or other motorized equipment or mechanical transportation in wilderness must consider impacts to the character, aesthetics, and traditions of wilderness before considering the costs and efficiency of the equipment.
- All management decisions affecting wilderness must be consistent with the minimum requirement concept: a proposed management action must be appropriate or necessary for administration of the area as wilderness and not pose a significant impact on wilderness resources and character, and the management method (tools) used must cause the least amount of impact on the wilderness resources and character. Administrative use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport will be authorized only if the superintendent determines it is the minimum requirement needed to achieve the purposes of the area as wilderness, or it is needed in an emergency situation involving the health or safety of persons actually within the area.
- In evaluating environmental impacts, the National Park Service will take into account wilderness characteristics and values, including the primeval character and influence of the wilderness; the preservation of natural conditions (including the lack of man-made noise); and assurances that there will be outstanding opportunities for solitude, that the public will be provided with a primitive and unconfined type of recreational experience, and that wilderness will be preserved and used in an unimpaired condition. Managers will be expected to appropriately address cultural resources management considerations in the development and review of environmental compliance documents for actions that might impact wilderness resources.
- Scientific activities will be encouraged and permitted when consistent with NPS responsibilities to preserve and manage wilderness.
- Wilderness education/interpretive programs will be used to inform visitors about wilderness ethics and how to minimize their impacts on wilderness. Leave-no-trace practices will be emphasized.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Archeological sites are identified and inventoried and their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places determined and documented. Archeological sites are protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable. When disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, the site is mitigated and professionally documented and excavated for data recovery and the resulting artifacts, materials, and records are curated and conserved in the park's museum collections and archives. Concurrence for mitigation is in consultation with the Texas state historic preservation officer (and American Indian tribes if applicable). Some archeological sites that can be adequately protected may be interpreted to the visitor.	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation;* programmatic memorandum of agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995); NPS *Management Policies 2006*, DO 28 "Cultural Resource Management Guideline"

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to archeological sites:

- Survey and inventory archeological sites park wide, determine and document their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The most critical area for study is park land where development or visitor activity is planned.
- Determine which archeological sites should be entered in the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) and which should be nominated for the National Register of Historic Places as eligible for listing.
- Continue to educate visitors on laws and regulations governing archeological resources and their prohibited removal and transport from the park.
- Continue to monitor archeological sites.
- Treat all archeological resources as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places pending a formal determination of eligibility suggested by the National Park Service and concurred with by the state historic preservation officer, in consultation with American Indian tribes if traditionally associated with the resource.
- Protect all archeological resources eligible for listing or listed in the national register; if disturbance to such resources is unavoidable, conduct formal consultation with the Texas Historical Commission (state historic preservation officer) and American Indian tribes in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and implementing regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved for historic structures (e.g., buildings, structures, roads, and trails):

Desired Condition	Source
Historic structures are inventoried and their integrity and eligibility are evaluated under National Register of Historic Places criteria. The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing of historic structures on the national register are protected in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable).	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*; *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*; programmatic memorandum of agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995); NPS *Management Policies 2006*, DO 28 "Cultural Resource Management Guideline."

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to historic structures:

- Update and certify the list of classified structures (LCS), and complete a survey, inventory, and national-register eligibility evaluation of historic structures in concurrence with the state historic preservation officer.
- Determine and implement the appropriate level of preservation for each historic structure formally determined to be eligible for listing or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (subject to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*).
- Analyze the design elements (e.g., materials, colors, shape, massing, scale, architectural details, and site details) of historic structures in the park (e.g., intersections, curbing, signs, and roads and trails) to guide the rehabilitation and maintenance of sites and structures.
- Prepare historic preservation plans to guide maintenance.
- Document history through oral histories of individuals, groups, and others who have ties to the park.
- Before modifying any historic structure on the National Register of Historic Places, such as the Frijole Ranch or the Wallace Pratt Cabin, the National Park Service will consult with the state historic preservation officer, as appropriate, and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation.

  If necessary:

- Submit the inventory and evaluation results to the state historic preservation officer for review and comment. Forward the final nomination to the keeper of the national register with recommendations for eligibility to the national register.

ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES Certain contemporary American Indian and other communities are permitted by law, regulation, or policy to pursue customary religious, subsistence, and other cultural uses of NPS resources with which they are traditionally associated. Recognizing that its resource protection mandate affects this human use and cultural context of park resources, the National Park Service plans and executes programs in ways to safeguard cultural and natural resources while reflecting informed concern for contemporary peoples and cultures traditionally associated with them.	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Appropriate cultural anthropological research will be conducted in cooperation with groups associated with the park.	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended; Advisory Council for Historic Preservation implementing regulations; NPS *Management Policies 2006*, DO 28 "Cultural Resource Management Guideline"
To the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions, the National Park Service accommodates access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and avoids adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sacred sites."	EO 13007 on American Indian Sacred Sites (3 CFR 196 [1997]; American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978.
NPS general regulations on access to and use of natural and cultural resources in the national park are applied in an informed and balanced manner that is consistent with national park purposes and does not unreasonably interfere with American Indian use of traditional areas or sacred resources and does not result in the degradation of national park resources.	EO 13007 on American Indian Sacred Sites; NPS *Management Policies 2006*
American Indians and other individuals and groups linked by ties of kinship or culture to ethnically identifiable human remains, sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and associated funerary objects are consulted when such items may be disturbed or are encountered on park lands.	NPS *Management Policies 2006;* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1978
Access to sacred sites and park resources by American Indians continues to be provided when the use is consistent with park purposes and the protection of resources.	
All ethnographic resources determined eligible for listing or listed in the national register are called traditional cultural properties and are protected through tribal consultation. If disturbance of such resources is unavoidable, formal consultation with the state historic preservation officer and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, if necessary, and as appropriate with American Indian tribes, is conducted.	
All executive agencies are required to consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments before taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. These consultations are to be open and candid so that all interested parties may evaluate for themselves the potential impact of relevant proposals.	Presidential memorandum of April 29, 1994, on government-to-government relations with tribal governments; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended; Advisory Council for Historic Preservation implementing regulations
The identities of community consultants and information about sacred and other culturally sensitive places and practices will be kept confidential when research agreements or other circumstances warrant.	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended; NPS *Management Policies 2006*

ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES (cont.)
Actions To accomplish the above goals, the National Park Service will do the following:
• Prepare a cultural affiliation study to determine which tribes should be consulted for actions at the park. • Prepare an ethnographic overview and assessment. • Survey and inventory ethnographic resources and document their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places as traditional cultural properties. • Treat all ethnographic resources as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places pending a formal determination by the National Park Service and the state historic preservation officer as to their significance. • Conduct regular consultations with American Indian tribes traditionally associated with the park to continue to improve communications and resolve any problems or misunderstandings that occur. • Continue to encourage the employment of American Indians on the park staff to improve communications and working relationships and encourage cultural diversity in the workplace. • Continue to provide access to sacred sites and park resources by American Indians when the traditional use is consistent with park purposes and the protection of resources. • Provide for access to and use of natural and cultural resources in the park and collections by American Indians that are consistent with park purposes; do not reasonably interfere with American Indian use of traditional areas or sacred resources, and do not degrade park resources. • Protect all ethnographic resources determined eligible for listing or listed in the national register; if disturbance to such resources is unavoidable, conduct formal consultation with associated tribes and the state historic preservation officer, and, as appropriate, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act. • Conduct consultation with traditionally associated Indian tribes throughout the course of the planning process for this document. • Have tribes identify resources important to Indian tribes during the scoping process, and carefully incorporate this information into the design of all the alternatives so that these resources are protected under any alternative considered. • Document oral histories with individuals, groups, and tribes linked to the park to establish cultural affiliation and obtain information necessary to better manage park ethnographic resources.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

According to the National Park Service's *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (DO-28), a cultural landscape is

> a reflection of human adaptation and use of natural resources and is often expressed in the way land is organized and divided, patterns of settlement, land use, systems of circulation, and the types of structures that are built. The character of a cultural landscape is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls, and vegetation, and by use reflecting cultural values and traditions.

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved for cultural landscapes.

Desired Condition	Source
Cultural landscape inventories are conducted to identify landscapes potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, to assist in future management decisions for landscapes and associated resources, both cultural and natural. The management of cultural landscapes focuses on preserving the landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when that use contributes to its historical significance. The preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of cultural landscapes is undertaken in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guideline's for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470); Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800); *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996); National Park Service's *Management Policies 2006*; National Park Service's *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (DO-28, 1998)

Actions

To accomplish the above goals, the National Park Service will do the following:

- Complete a survey, inventory, and national-register eligibility evaluation of cultural landscapes under national register criteria in concurrence with the state historic preservation officer.
- Submit the inventory and evaluation results to the state or tribal historic preservation officer for review and comment; forward final nomination form to the keeper of the national register with recommendations for eligibility to the national register.
- Determine, implement and maintain the appropriate level of preservation for each landscape formally determined to be eligible for listing or listed on the national register, subject to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.
- Prepare cultural landscape reports for cultural landscapes to determine historical significance, to support preservation needs and guide the rehabilitation and maintenance of cultural landscapes.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS	
Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park for museum collections:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
All museum collections (objects, artifacts, specimens, and manuscript collections) are identified and inventoried, catalogued, documented, preserved, and protected, and provision is made for ~~their~~ access to and use of these items for exhibits, research, and interpretation. The qualities that contribute to the significance of collections are protected in accordance with established standards.	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 ; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990; NPS *Management Policies 2006*, DO 28 "Cultural Resource Management Guideline"
Actions	
The park's museum collections are properly stored and have adequate security and adequate fire protection conditions. However, space is lacking to expand for curation and research, and to return items on loan for proper storage. Notable portions of the archeological and historical collections are not catalogued. To accomplish the above goals, the National Park Service will do the following:	
• Inventory and catalog all park museum collections in accordance with standards in the NPS *Museum Handbook.* • Develop and implement a collection management program, including seeking expanded space under secure and controlled climate conditions, according to NPS standards to guide the protection, conservation, and use of museum objects.	

VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE AND PARK USE REQUIREMENTS

VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE AND PARK USE REQUIREMENTS Current laws, regulations, and policies leave considerable room for judgment about the best mix of types and levels of visitor use activities, programs, and facilities. For this reason, most decisions related to visitor experience and use are addressed in the alternatives. However, all visitor use of parks must be consistent with the following guidelines.	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Park resources are conserved "unimpaired" for the enjoyment of future generations. Visitors have opportunities for types of enjoyment that are uniquely suited and appropriate to the superlative natural and cultural resources found in the park. No activities occur that would cause derogation of the values and purposes for which the park was established.	NPS Organic Act, National Park System General Authorities Act, NPS *Management Policies 2006*
For all zones, districts, or other logical management divisions within the park, the types and levels of visitor use are consistent with the desired resource and visitor experience conditions prescribed for those areas.	National Park System General Authorities Act, NPS *Management Policies 2006*
Park visitors will have opportunities to understand and appreciate the significance of the park and its resources, and to develop a personal stewardship ethic.	NPS *Management Policies 2006*
To the extent feasible, programs, services, and facilities in the park are accessible to and usable by all people, including those with disabilities.	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; 28 CFR 36 and Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines; U.S. Access Board Draft Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas of 1999; NPS *Management Policies 2006;* DO-42, *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in NPS Programs, Facilities, and Services;* Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Secretary of the Interior's regulation 43 CFR 17, *Enforcement on the Basis of Disability in Interior Programs*;

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to visitor understanding and use of the national park system unit:

- Park staff will continue to monitor visitor comments on issues such as crowding, encounters with other visitors in the backcountry, encounters with wildlife, trail safety issues, availability of campsites at busy times of the year, and availability of parking.
- Conduct periodic visitor surveys to stay informed of changing visitor demographics and desires to better tailor programs to visitor needs and desires.
- Pets must be crated, caged, restrained on a leash 6 feet long or less, or otherwise physically confined at all times. Pets are not allowed on park trails. 36 CFR 2.15
- Bicycles are prohibited in the national park except on established public roads and parking areas. 36 CFR 4.30
- The use of off-road vehicles is prohibited except on public roads and parking areas. 36 CFR 4.10
- For all zones, districts, or other logical management divisions in a park, superintendents will identify visitor carrying capacities for managing public use. Superintendents will also identify ways to monitor for, and address, unacceptable impacts on park resources and visitor experiences. 1978 National Parks and Recreation Act (PL 95-625), NPS *Management Policies 2006*

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Commercial services are another way of providing for the visitor use and experience and park use requirements already described. Commercial operators are "partners" with the National Park Service to provide goods and services to visitors that are necessary and appropriate but not provided by NPS personnel. The Park Service manages commercial service levels and types to achieve the same resource protection and visitor experience conditions required by the NPS Organic Act, General Authorities Act, management policies, and other regulations and policies. In addition, commercial services must comply with the provisions of the NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998. By law, all commercial activities in parks must be authorized in writing by the superintendent. A commercial activity is defined as any activity for which compensation is exchanged. It includes activities by for-profit and nonprofit operators. Commercial services are more than just concessions. They include concession contracts, commercial use authorizations, leases, cooperative agreements, rights of way, and special use permits. All commercial services must be managed. All commercial services must be necessary and/or appropriate by achieving the resource protection and visitor use goals for the park unit.

Desired Condition	Source
Same as Visitor Use and Experience and Park Use Requirements	Same as Visitor Use and Experience and Park Use Requirements
All commercial services must be authorized, must be necessary and/or appropriate, and must be economically feasible. Appropriate planning must be done to support commercial services authorization.	NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to commercial services:

- Establish and document that all commercial services in the park unit are necessary and/or appropriate before they are proposed or reauthorized.
- Ensure that all necessary and/or appropriate commercial activities in the park unit are authorized in writing by the superintendent.
- Stop all unauthorized commercial activities in the park unit.
- Use the most appropriate authorization tool (concession contracts, commercial use authorizations, leases, cooperative agreements, rights of way, and special use permits) to manage the commercial services program effectively and efficiently.
- Ensure that all commercial activities in the park unit provide high-quality visitor experiences while protecting important natural, cultural, and scenic resources.
- Ensure that new or modified concessions are economically feasible and that the operator has a reasonable opportunity to make a profit before they are proposed in a planning document.
- Establish levels of commercial use that are consistent with resource protection and visitor experience goals for the park unit and do not unduly interfere with the independent visitor's ability to participate in the same activity.
- Ensure that all commercial services are safe and sustainable.
- Authorize only those commercial services that are not or cannot be made available within a reasonable distance outside the park unit.
- Prepare a commercial services plan if necessary to describe in detail the actions required to achieve commercial services and related visitor experience goals.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

NPS *Management Policies 2006* states that the saving of human life will take precedence over all other management actions as the Park Service strives to protect human life and provide for injury-free visits. Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the park:

Desired Condition	Source
While recognizing that there are limitations on its capability and constraints imposed by the Organic Act to not impair resources, the service and its concessioners, contractors and cooperators will seek to provide a safe and healthful environment for visitors and employees. The park staff will strive to identify recognizable threats to safety and health and protect property by applying nationally accepted standards. Consistent with mandates and nonimpairment, the park staff will reduce or remove known hazards and/or apply appropriate mitigation measures, such as closures, guarding, gating, education, and other actions.	NPS *Management Policies 2006,* DO-50 and RM-50 "Safety and Health"; DO-58 and RM-58 "Structural Fire Management"; DO-83 and RM-83 "Public Health"; DO-51 and RM-51 "Emergency Medical Services"; DO-30 and RM-30 "Hazard and Solid Waste Management;" OSHA 29 CFR.

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to public health and safety:

- Establish a documented Safety Program in the park to address health and safety concerns and identify appropriate levels of action and activities.
- Ensure that all potable water systems and waste water systems in the park meet state and federal requirements.
- Provide for interpretive signs and materials to notify visitors of potential safety concerns, hazards and procedures to help provide for a safe visit to the park and to ensure that visitors are aware of possible risks of certain activities.
- Establish a Structural Fire Program and maintain a structural fire brigade to provide prevention programs and protection of life and property.
- Develop an emergency preparedness program to maximize visitor and employee safety and protection of resources and property.
- Develop an emergency operations plan including a hazardous spill response plan to plan for and respond to spills.
- Provide a search and rescue program to make reasonable efforts to search for lost persons and rescue sick, injured or stranded persons.
- Provide an emergency medical services program to provide for the care of the ill and injured, including emergency pre-hospital care and the emergency medical transport of sick and injured by ambulance ~~hospital~~ from the park's remote setting to medical help.

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT	
Sustainability is the result achieved by managing units of the national park system in ways that do not compromise the environment or its capacity to provide for present and future generations. Sustainable practices minimize the short- and long-term environmental impacts of developments and other activities through resource conservation, recycling, waste minimization, and the use of energy-efficient and ecologically responsible materials and techniques.	
Desired Condition	**Source**
NPS and concessioner visitor management facilities are harmonious with park resources, compatible with natural processes, aesthetically pleasing, functional, as accessible as possible to all segments of the population, energy-efficient, and cost-effective.	NPS *Management Policies 2006*; EO 13123, "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management"; EO 13101, "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition"; NPS *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design;* DO 13, "Environmental Leadership"; DO 90, "Value Analysis."
All decisions regarding park operations, facilities management, and development in the park — from the initial concept through design and construction — reflect principles of resource conservation. Thus, all park developments and park operations are sustainable to the maximum degree possible and practical. New developments and existing facilities are located, built, and modified according to the *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design* (NPS 1993) or other similar guidelines.	"Greening Federal Facilities: An Energy, Environmental, and Economic Resource Guide for Federal Facility Managers and Designers," 2nd ed.
Management decision-making and activities throughout the national park system should use value analysis, which is mandatory for all Department of the Interior bureaus, to help achieve this goal. Value planning, which may be used interchangeably with value analysis/value engineering/value management, is most often used when value methods are applied on general management or similar planning activities.	Director's Order #90 "Value Analysis"

Actions

The NPS *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design* (1993b) directs NPS management philosophy. It provides a basis for achieving sustainability in facility planning and design, emphasizes the importance of biodiversity, and encourages responsible decisions. The guidebook articulates principles to be used in the design and management of tourist facilities that emphasize environmental sensitivity in construction, the use of nontoxic materials, resource conservation, recycling, and integrating visitors with natural and cultural settings. Sustainability principles have been developed and are followed for interpretation, natural resources, cultural resources, site design, building design, energy management, water supply, waste prevention, and facility maintenance and operations. The Park Service also reduces energy costs, eliminates waste, and conserves energy resources by using energy-efficient and cost-effective technology. Energy efficiency is incorporated into the decision-making process during the design and acquisition of buildings, facilities, and transportation systems emphasizing the use of renewable energy sources.

In addition to following these principles, the following also will be accomplished:

- Have NPS staff work with appropriate experts to make park facilities and programs sustainable. Perform value analysis and value engineering, including life cycle cost analysis, to examine the energy, environmental, and economic implications of proposed developments.
- Support and encourage suppliers, permittees, and contractors to follow sustainable practices.
- Address sustainable practices within and outside the national park in interpretive programs.
- Promote the reduction, reuse, and recycling of materials; support the rehabilitation (recycling) of existing buildings and facilities over new construction; require new developments or modifications of existing facilities to be built using NPS sustainability guidelines.
- The park uses water, and energy conservation technologies and renewable energy sources whenever possible. Biodegradable, nontoxic, and durable materials are used in the park whenever possible. Park personnel promote the reduction, use, and recycling of materials and avoid as much as possible materials that are nondurable or environmentally detrimental or that require transportation from great distances.
- Promote and encourage modes of transportation other than the single-occupancy vehicle.
- Promote land use planning for transportation that can efficiently meet human needs and can be responsibly planned to conserve the finite resources.

TRANSPORTATION TO AND WITHIN THE PARK Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the national park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Visitors have reasonable access to the park, and there are connections from the park to regional transportation systems as appropriate. Transportation facilities in the park provide access for the protection, use, and enjoyment of park resources. They preserve the integrity of the surroundings, respect ecological processes, protect park resources, and provide the highest visual quality and a rewarding visitor experience.	"NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook," p.1.
The National Park Service participates in all transportation planning forums that may result in links to parks or impact on park resources. Working with federal, tribal, state, and local agencies on transportation issues, the National Park Service seeks reasonable access to parks, and connections to external transportation systems.	NPS *Management Policies 2006*

Actions

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to transportation to and in the national park system unit:

- Work with gateway communities and local, regional, state, and federal agencies to develop a regional approach to transportation planning between local communities and the park.
- Work with the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, the Texas Department of Transportation, and other sources to seek funding and staff to participate in and encourage effective regional transportation planning and enhancements, including both road and nonroad transportation needs (e.g., bikeways, road signs, historic preservation, traffic calming devices, roadside rest area enhancements, and gateway community enhancements).
- Advocate for corridor crossings for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, and other accommodations to promote biodiversity.
- Avoid or mitigate (1) harm to individual animals, (2) the fragmentation of plant and animal habitats, and (3) the disruption of natural systems.

UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the national park:	
Desired Condition	**Source**
Park resources or public enjoyment of the park are not denigrated by nonconforming uses. Telecommunication structures are permitted in the park to the extent that they do not jeopardize the park's mission and resources. No new nonconforming use or rights-of-way are permitted through the park without specific statutory authority and approval by the director of the National Park Service or his representative, and are permitted only if there is no practicable alternative to such use of NPS lands.	Telecommunications Act; 16 USC 79; 23 USC 317; 36 CFR 14; NPS *Management Policies 2006;* DO 53A, "Wireless Telecommunications"; Reference Manual 53, "Special Park Uses."
Actions	
The Telecommunications Act of 1996 directs all federal agencies to assist in the national goal of achieving a seamless telecommunications system throughout the United States by accommodating requests by telecommunication companies for the use of property, rights-of-way, and easements to the extent allowable under each agency's mission. The National Park Service is legally obligated to permit telecommunication infrastructure in the parks if such facilities can be structured to avoid interference with park purposes. • Locate new or reconstructed utilities and communications infrastructures in association with existing structures and along roadways or other established corridors in developed areas. For reconstruction or extension into undisturbed areas, select routes that will minimize impacts on the park's natural, cultural, and visual resources. • Place utility lines underground to the maximum extent possible. • Work with service companies, local communities, and the public to locate new utility lines so that there is minimal effect of park resources. • Follow NPS policies in processing applications for commercial telecommunications applications.	

APPENDIX D: WILDERNESS ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

Guadalupe Mountains National Park was established in 1972 with a gross acreage of 76,293 acres. Congress designated 46,850 acres of wilderness within the park in 1978. Approximately 10,000 acres of land were added to the park in 1997, and this wilderness eligibility assessment determines which areas are eligible for further wilderness study. This wilderness eligibility assessment supersedes an assessment undertaken in 2002-2003 which was never completed. This revised assessment incorporates additional data.

This eligibility assessment finds that 35,484 acres are eligible for further wilderness study. The next step would be for the National Park Service to conduct a formal wilderness study, including an environmental impact statement and formal hearings, followed by a recommendation to Congress. Congress can choose to act on those findings and designate wilderness. The National Park Service will take no action that would diminish the wilderness eligibility of an area possessing wilderness characteristics until the legislative process of wilderness designation has been completed.

WILDERNESS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The National Wilderness Preservation System was established by Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. National Park Service lands will be considered eligible for wilderness if they are at least 5000 acres or of sufficient size to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and if they possess the following characteristics (as identified in the Wilderness Act):

- The earth and its community of life are untrammeled by humans, where humans are visitors and do not remain;
- The area is undeveloped and retains its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation;
- The area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of humans' work substantially unnoticeable;
- The area is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions; and
- The area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

WILDERNESS ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

A significant portion of the assessment lands generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with minimal evidence of human activity. These areas of Guadalupe Mountains National Park offer tremendous opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

The eligible areas are divided into six units. The units are (1) the newly acquired Salt Basin Dunes on the parks west side of approximately 9,126 acres, (2) The Patterson Hills and Bajadas of approximately 22,776, (3) Guadalupe Peak and Pine Springs Canyon of approximately 960 acres, (4) Bear Canyon of approximately 83 acres (5) Eastern Escarpment of approximately 1,550 acres and (6) Basin and Range of approximately 989 acres. The total eligible area composes approximately 35,484 acres. Unit 1 represents land added to the park in 1997 and has never been studied for its wilderness eligibility. The other five units are areas contiguous to the present designated wilderness and were left out of the original Wilderness Study for reasons that no longer affect their eligibility.

Unit 1 is the recently acquired Salt Basin Dunes on the west side of the park and consists of 9,126 acres. Although the Salt Basin

addition is most noted for the dune formations, the dunes are home to over 40 plant species. Additionally, a number of archaeological resources are found within the area.

Unit 2, The Patterson Hills and Bajadas, is virtually undeveloped. The area retains its early ranching history character of windmills and dilapidated fence lines. This unit contains the Williams Ranch settlement and the associated primitive access cad. Unit 2 directly abuts the existing designated wilderness and be the home for future populations of Desert Bighorn. The Patterson Hills and associated Bajadas are classic Chihuahuan Desert habitat. This area has excellent opportunities for solitude. This unit also contains significant geological resources.

Unit 3 is the Guadalupe Peak Section which is the highest peak in Texas and the park's namesake. This 960 acre addition will help in the preservation of the incredible scenic vistas obtainable from the peak and associated vantage points. This unit also contains significant geological resources. This area has excellent opportunities for solitude.

The Bear Canyon unit (4) consists of approximately 83 acres. This unit contains vestiges of the park's early ranching history. Like the Guadalupe Peak Trail, the Bear Canyon Trail provides for incredible plant diversity as well as spectacular scenic vistas. This area has excellent opportunities for solitude.

Unit 5 is the Eastern Escarpment and consists of approximately 1,550 acres. This unit abuts existing designated wilderness and contains significant geological resources. In addition to cave resources, this unit contains significant geological resources.

The Basin and Range unit (6) is approximately 1,024 acres in size. This area has excellent opportunities for solitude and abuts existing wilderness. In addition to its remote character, the area contains significant geological resources.

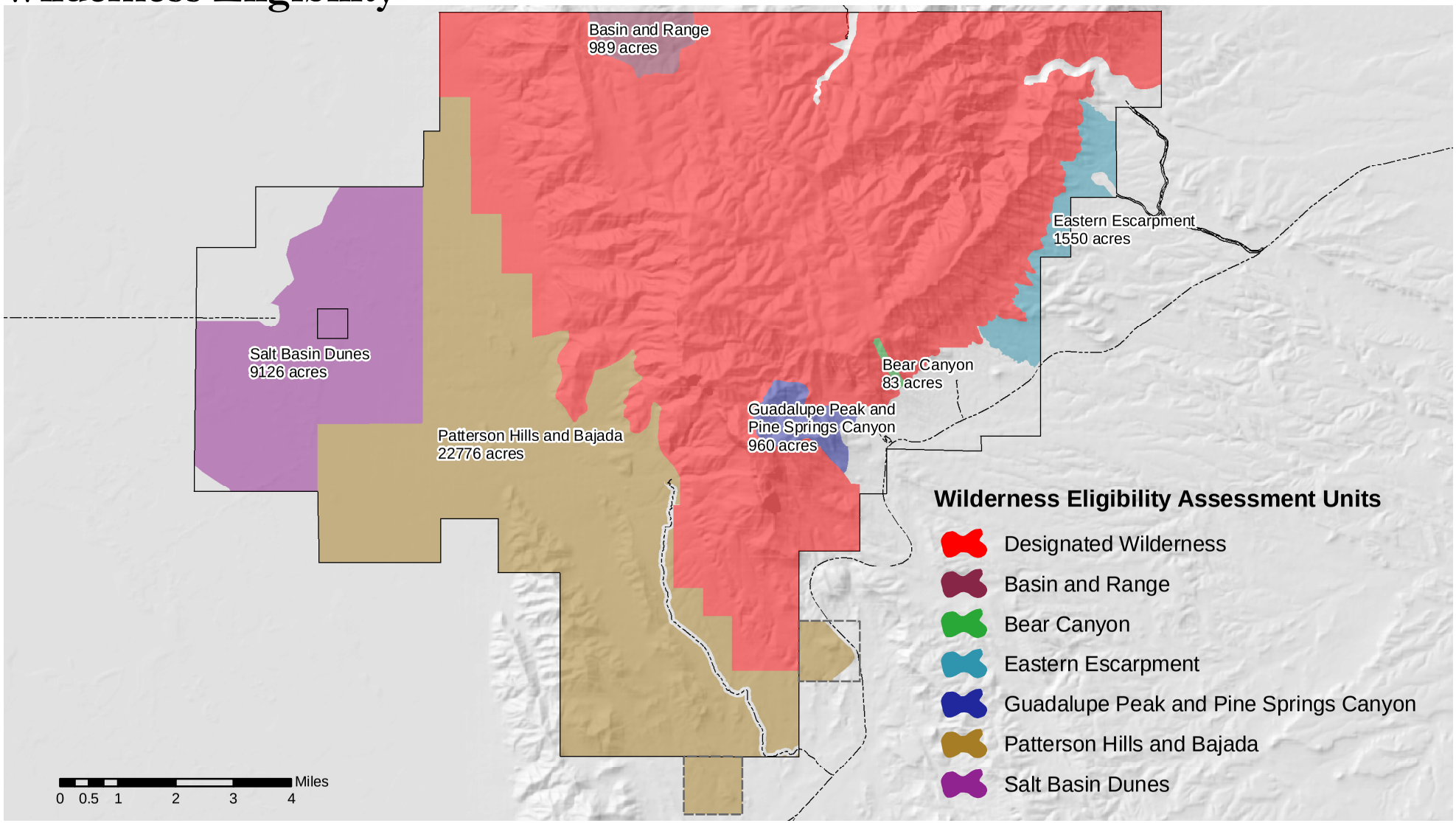
LANDS NOT CONSIDERED FOR WILDERNESS ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Roughly 2,000 acres were not considered for inclusion in the wilderness assessment. Those acres include those lands north of the Sand Dunes access road and the PX Well road. Additional land excluded from the assessment is the Rio Grande Electric Corporation utility line and El Paso Natural Gas pipeline. These lands show considerable human impact due to the nature of the previous use. This area is adjacent to open views of an active gravel mine. There are several two-track roads within the area. The electric utility company retains an active right-of-way along the power line. The area has a diminished level of opportunities to experience a primitive and unconfined recreational experience.

CONCLUSION

Approximately 35,487 of the 37,536 acres assessed have been found to possess wilderness characteristics and values, and warrant further evaluation in a wilderness study. Management decisions pertaining to lands qualifying as wilderness will be made in expectation of eventual wilderness designation. The management prescriptions in the draft GMP (Preferred Alternative) have zoned all the areas found eligible for wilderness as backcountry to ensure their wilderness qualities are maintained until such time as a wilderness study is completed.

Wilderness Eligibility



September 2006

APPENDIX E: RESULTS OF CHOOSING BY ADVANTAGES ANALYSIS

A workshop to choose a preferred alternative was held on January 28-30, 2003, in the park. Participants included staff from the park, the NPS Denver Service Center, the NPS Intermountain Support Office, other parks, and the NPS Harpers Ferry Center. The choice was made through the choosing by advantages (CBA) process. This is a logical, trackable process in which a multidisciplinary team compares the costs and benefits of alternatives. Benefits are judged by the degree to which alternatives provide *advantages* in meeting designated *evaluation factors*. Three conceptual alternatives had been developed in previous workshops. The purpose of this workshop was to choose a preferred alternative from the three, and incorporate any additional elements that would increase benefits and/or decrease costs and negative impacts. The three alternatives can be summarized as: A — maintain current conditions; B — promote wilderness values, restore natural ecosystems, enhance visitor experiences; and C — expand opportunities for enjoyment, promote wilderness values, mitigate resource impacts.

Evaluation factors were developed by the participants and included

- protecting natural resources
- preserving cultural resources
- providing for visitor experience/ orientation through direct resources interaction
- providing for visitor understanding/ appreciation through education and orientation
- promoting wilderness experiences, values, and protection
- improving operational efficiency and sustainability

Participants also evaluated the environmental impacts of the alternatives.

Comparing the benefits or advantages of the three alternatives according to the evaluation factors led to the selection of alternative B as the initially preferred alternative (see table E-1). Alternative B provided the greatest benefits in achieving the evaluation factors and meeting the mission and purpose of the park. Then alternative B was further improved by adding elements from the other alternatives that increased benefits and/or decreased costs. Subsequent work was done to assess costs and further improve the effectiveness of the actions in the preferred alternative.

Table E-1: Results of Choosing by Advantages Analysis

FACTOR	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
1. Protecting Natural Resources			
Attributes Footprint Restoration Impacts of use Interpretation / education Development access Invasive species, horse use, visitor use, restoration	Maintain existing development footprint Maintain existing access Day horse use only Restore social trails Revegetation Maintain range of activities	(no septic: McKittrick or Frijole) Rearrange/concentrate Remove development footprints Wilderness threshold–McKittrick Canyon, Pine Springs area Active access management, concentration No horse use Emphasize restoration/ preservation (trail, springs campground)	Disperse, increase footprint Frontcountry zone-McKittrick Canyon, west side, Pine Springs area Additional access points, roads, trails, leave Increased horse use Mitigate impacts of visitor access/ use (septic: McKittrick, Frijole) Dispersed use, more universal access
		Enhance frontcountry access, interpretation services; concentrate Limit range of activities Consider additional research natural areas.	Expand range of activities Education to protect resources emphasized Enhance access to resource natural areas
Advantages	Maintain (existing conditions) current situation (low level of loss) adequate protection; minor long-term impacts	Decrease loss of resources due to decreased/ concentrated footprint and managed visitor use; and less diverse Fewer long-term impacts; increased protection Improved conditions	Increased loss of resources due to expanded footprint, more dispersed use (McKittrick Canyon, road, campground, contact station); modest long-term impacts; adequate protection; incur minimal loss
2. Preserving Cultural Resources			
Attributes; Historic structures Cultural landscapes Museum collections Visitor use Rehab/adaptive use	Maintain current treatment of structures; (mostly stabilization, some rehab) (adaptive use in Frijole Ranch house) Continue Frijole Ranch, other cultural landscapes Museum collection in park mostly.	Some nonsignificant cultural resources/structures removed or allowed to deteriorate; some adaptive use Remove Frijole Ranch picnic area Preserve/rehabilitate cultural landscapes Museum collection in facility in or near park Manage/limit access (building interiors, road to Williams Ranch)	(remove hazards) Rehabilitation and adaptive use and stabilization of historic structures Adaptive use and rehabilitation of landscapes Museum collection outside park: partnership; regional facility Provide access to cultural structures/resources
Advantages	Maintain current conditions; chiefly stabilization	Preserve and rehabilitate significant resources; removal activity of nonsignificant resources; more historic fabric preserved; local control of collection	Preserve and rehabilitate significant resources Plus adaptive use/rehabilitate including nonsignificant resources Increased visitor use & access Some historic fabric lost to adaptive reuse Regional collection facility

Table E-1: Results of Choosing by Advantages Analysis (Continued)

FACTOR	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
3. Providing for Visitor Experience and Orientation through Direct Resources Interaction			
Attributes: Access Physically challenged	Maintain current conditions.	Same road and trail access as A, but no horse use Pine Springs campground removed Frijole Ranch picnicking removed; moved to Pine Springs Emphasis on frontcountry and backcountry/wilderness (extremes rather than range)	Expand road and trail access Pine Springs RV and group camping removed Additional campgrounds Dog Canyon campground added New Frijole Ranch picnic area (near) West side campground and trailheads Broad range of visitor experiences Possible overnight horse use West side road experiences especially for 2-wheel-drive mountain bike Extended hours in McKittrick. Possible shuttle to trailheads.
Advantages	Diverse opportunities for direct experiences (more than alternative B)	Enhanced visitor center experience More direct access to backcountry/ wilderness (don't need to go through frontcountry) More opportunity for high-challenge experiences Less opportunity for physically challenged visitors and nonhikers	Provides more choices for experiences sense of security; Appeals to more types of visitors than alternatives A or B More convenient access Improved facilities, amenities facilitate use at developed areas More access points to trailheads; improved trailheads More opportunity for physically challenged, nonhikers.

Table E-1: Results of Choosing by Advantages Analysis (Continued)

FACTOR	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
4. Providing for Visitor Understanding/ Appreciation through Education and Orientation			
Attributes	Provide diverse interpretation opportunities; current conditions; understand wilderness values, backcountry experiences	Enhanced media, facilities, services at visitor center and visitor contact stations Cultural interpretation at Pine Springs visitor center Emphasize modern technology, interactive, multisensory media experiences Outreach same as alternative A Ship-on-the-Desert for research Few waysides.	Visitor center, visitor contact stations as in alternative A Enhance outdoor interpretation media, services Living history at Frijole Ranch Emphasize expand outreach Ship-on-the-Desert a residential education center More staff/VIP's on trails? More personal services Lots of waysides.
Advantages	Diverse program Moderate ability to adapt/ change messages	Visitor center experience more compelling, multisensory Emphasize media Little flexibility to change messages	Active outreach builds constituency Increased personal services contacts in field (Emphasize personal services) On-site education experiences (Ship-on-the-Desert) Substantial/flexibility to change messages
5. Promoting Wilderness Experiences, Values, and Protection			
Attributes	Variety of interpretive services Access: Moderate	Media experiences emphasize wilderness understanding/ appreciation Horse restrictions, narrow trails High opportunity for solitude Access: direct Maximum acreage as backcountry/wilderness Consider additional research natural areas	Media-same as alternative A; enhanced field contacts Access enhanced; road, staging areas, trail Moderate opportunity for solitude (except enhanced opportunity on west side) Trails accommodate horses Additional trailheads; possible additional trails
Advantages	Substantial wilderness and access Day horse use	No horses or apples More wilderness management (2,500 acres) More constrained access than alternative C: hikers only	Horse use-horse backcountry/ wilderness experience-increased access for physically challenged More access to the backcountry and designated wilderness than alternative B: hikers, horses, cars (west corridor), physically challenged.

Table E-1: Results of Choosing by Advantages Analysis (Continued)

FACTOR	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
6. Improving Operational Efficiency and Sustainability			
Attributes	Existing Pack operations at Frijole Ranch	Remove electric/water at Pratt Cabin, McKittrick Canyon Museum collection in or near park Pine Top cabin removed Potable water storage enlarged Structures same as alternative A; no new facilities; some rehabilitation. Relocate some operations outside park Pack operation at maintenance area.	Additional housing on west side Utilities and water to west side Regional museum collection Upgrade Pratt/McKittrick utilities Utility infrastructure upgraded Dog Canyon fire management building Additional structures at west side and Pine Springs Pack operation same as alternative B
Advantages	No new structures Museum collection accessible No new horse corral No utility maintenance at Pratt	No increased need for expanded utilities (no new structures) Museum collection accessible to park staff Building space at Frijole Ranch freed from pack operations No utility maintenance needed at Pratt.	Improved infrastructure, facilities help meet health and safety codes Better access to Williams Ranch Additional office space would meet needs Partnership efficiencies: Frijole Ranch, museum collection, also at Ship-on-the-Desert Frijole Ranch building space- as in alternative B Museum collection and other operations out of floodplain Keep park staff together.

APPENDIX F: CATEGORIZED PUBLIC SCOPING COMMENTS

The following summarized comment responses were collected from members of the public from April to July 2000. Public comments included over 150 written responses to the first GMP newsletter and over 200 verbal comments at one of six public scoping meetings. The planning team combined similar comments, summarized them, and separated them into five categories of management including: resource management, public use and access, facilities and operations, public interpretation and education and external relationships. As the GMP is an over-arching plan that is "general" in addressing park issues, the individual public comments will fall into one of four groups.

1. Actions that cannot be taken due to inconsistency with regulation, law, or policy.
2. Actions that must be taken because they are already mandated by regulation, law, or policy.
3. Interests or concerns that are appropriately addressed by the GMP.
4. Interests or concerns that are appropriately addressed by a more detailed park implementation plan that is not part of, but tiers off of the GMP (i.e. fire management plan, development concept plan, trails plan, etc.).

The comments that fall into groups #1, #2, and #4 should be addressed in the GMP by clarification of pertinent regulations, laws and policy or by reference to an existing or needed park implementation plan. The comments that fall into group #3 have been used to develop key "decisions points" that will be a valuable reference tool for guiding the development of planning alternatives.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. Conservation of Chihuahuan Desert.
2. Preserve fragile ecosystems.
3. Boundaries should be more reflective of ecosystems represented.
4. Preserve the open landscape.
5. Manage as part of larger National Park system that protects sustainable ecosystems.
6. Address mistletoe problem and protect the few madrone trees.
7. Park is a special place where natural processes govern management.
8. Eliminate the elk policy.
9. Allow grazing to enhance habitat management.
10. More prescribed fires in association with park neighbors.
11. More emphasis on the rich cultural history of the park.
12. Park represents the interactions of man and nature.
13. Designate more areas as day use only like McKittrick Canyon.
14. Identify areas for park expansion, i.e. south and west (support Capitan Reef Nat. Monument).
15. Close association with universities to develop baseline resource data.
16. Spread water around to share with wildlife by opening springs around the park.
17. Reintroduce extirpated species and protect threatened species and predators.
18. Protect viewsheds on park's southeastern side and on road to McKittrick Canyon.
19. Potential for adjacent private landowners to erect additional communications towers south of Guadalupe Pass.
20. The responsible use of parkland (agriculture) would help conserve it.
21. Archeological resources are in danger in dunes area, more protection needed in-

cluding personnel needed on site (emergency phone needed).
22. Need to enhance habitat (water) to support wildlife in uplands.
23. Establishing a "grass bank" in the park would be an integrated vegetation management approach to fire / weed management and exotic pests.
24. Institute predator control.
25. Preserve evening sky at dunes, w/ some program opportunities.
26. Protect open visual qualities of neighboring lands on west side.
27. Need to protect viewsheds on south and southeast along highway.
28. Favor native restoration over preservation of cultural resources and practices.
29. Remove exotic wildlife.
30. Interested in reintroduction of native species.
31. Promote habitat restoration.
32. Cooperation with locals and other agencies on protection of resources and historic sites (i.e. Mission Trail).
33. Park is small incomplete ecosystem full of exotic plant and animal species.
34. Protect resources and pristine nature.
35. Improved protection and restoration of historic structures.
36. Develop baseline data to better determine changes and management response.
37. Wilderness is a refuge for plants and animals.
38. Significant biological areas (Pine Springs) are not natural and continue to be disturbed.
39. Utilize "best management practices" including fire, hunting and grazing.
40. Archive existing geological specimens at Ship-on-the-Desert Research Center or Texas Bureau of Economic Geology and catalog for research reference to minimize new field sampling.
41. Protect outcrops of reef morphology and Permian stratigraphy for future study.
42. Maintain biodiversity.
43. Natural ecosystems should be allowed to work without influence of man.
44. Sanitary facilities may be needed to protect resources in the backcountry.
45. Establish the park as part of a wildlife corridor from Mexico to Canada.

PUBLIC USE AND ACCESS

1. Land belongs to the public and should be accessible to all.
2. Park experience is for everyone's enjoyment.
3. Limit public use in fragile areas.
4. Park is not a "playground".
5. Need to visit multiple times to see park's many resources.
6. Rugged spiritual beauty in a remote, uncrowded setting.
7. More access to trails, hiking experience.
8. Allow access to areas by ATV's for those that are not physically able to hike.
9. Allow people to get off the established improved trail.
10. Open the park to everyone; make it more accessible to the elderly and handicapped.
11. Value of being away from roads and vehicles.
12. Consider seasonal road closures to address overuse and potential ORV restrictions.
13. Designate more trails and camping areas.
14. Close the vehicle road to Williams Ranch.
15. Move parking lots away from trail entrances to discourage visitors from overusing trail system.
16. Build all weather gravel road from Dell City to west side entrance of park & Williams Ranch.
17. Want a drive-through experience.
18. Provide water in the Bowl and other remote places for visitors.
19. Develop grazing opportunities within park.
20. See more wildlife.
21. Limit overall numbers of backcountry users due to potential for overcrowding.
22. Regulate and redistribute numbers of campers to popular backcountry campsites.
23. A campground with no wind.
24. Develop hunting opportunities.
25. Desire freedom from over-development.
26. Continue as a backpacking park.

27. Interpretive trail for the Shumard Canyon & guidebook for Western Escarpment.
28. More wilderness experiences.
29. More ATV trails for older Americans.
30. More opportunities to visit unique scenic areas.
31. Preserve remoteness, quietness and solitude.
32. Expand trails open to horseback riding.
33. Open to mountain bikes.
34. More nature walks.
35. Would like car camping facilities.
36. Hold more open houses at the Ship-on-the-Desert.
37. Develop an interpretive trail about geology and establish with key view points with waysides.
38. Enjoy natural world – scenic vistas, geology, native plants and animals, cultural history.
39. More cross-country camping experiences, away from developed backcountry campgrounds.
40. Need to remember recreation opportunities for elderly or disabled visitors.
41. More access to dune area by developing public road & tours.
42. Accessibility for disabled needed on west side of park.
43. Horseback trails on the west side.
44. Develop opportunities to experience west side escarpment (i.e. pay binoculars at facility).
45. Trail waysides along new dunes trail.
46. Develop camping opportunities on west side (primitive only).
47. Climbing policy needs to be revisited, some areas are suitable for climbing.
48. Limit visitors to Dunes to preserve the character.
49. Overnight opportunities for horse and campers in back country.
50. Need to address more suitable area for RV's.
51. Protect the sense of wilderness and avoid development.
52. Why have a wilderness if folks can't enjoy it?
53. Hiking, backpacking, and camping.
54. Scenic vistas should be conserved.
55. Park always envisioned as a wilderness park to protect the "island in the sky".
56. Continue "low impact" visitation opportunities with minimal infrastructure.
57. Enlarge Wilderness Study Area to provide more primitive recreation opportunities.
58. Other national and state parks in Texas satisfy more developed recreation; Guadalupe National Park was conceived as a wilderness-experience park.
59. Lack of development is unique and cherished.
60. Wilderness means little access.
61. Wilderness designation is discriminatory to a large number of users that can't access.
62. Wilderness should be small percentage of parklands as only young folks in good physical shape can enjoy it.
63. Changing visitor trends are not an excuse for destroying a beautiful wilderness.
64. Keep human intrusion to a minimum.
65. Current wilderness is too heavily used.
66. Access to wilderness by foot only.
67. No artificial provision of water.
68. Provide water in wilderness to enhance wildlife.
69. Make wilderness accessible i.e. paving and steps.
70. Some areas should have no trails, improvements or human visitors.
71. Reconsider allowing traditional wilderness uses like horseback use.
72. Exclude public use of horses in the backcountry (erosion, flies, and intrusive plants).
73. Horse access should be limited to certain trails and no overnight visits w/ horses.
74. Push a road south to the rim, to allow more people access to the backcountry.
75. Equal balance of public interests and needs should be represented in wilderness management.
76. Provision of water wells in the north wilderness would permit more people to enjoy it.
77. Preserve solitude – experience nature on its own terms.

78. Wilderness should be without maintained trails and signs.
79. Campsite designation may be needed to reduce use impacts.
80. Avoid public use of Pine Top Ranger Station.
81. GMP should lead to enlarged wilderness area with Capitan Reef.
82. Allow use of mountain bikes.
83. Maintain carry in – carry out policy.
84. The west side dunes are for solitude, not recreation.

FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

1. Park should have a friendly staff and not be so restrictive.
2. Improve the dilapidated trail to Guadalupe Peak so more disabled people could use it.
3. Make park improvements for economic benefits, parks are for people now, not in the future.
4. Develop Pine Springs as a low impact organic farm.
5. Build residences for rangers working the west side of the park.
6. Build an enclosure for the stagecoach at the Butterfield monument.
7. Manage for staff and visitor diversity.
8. Better markings on trails and roads.
9. Visitor center for the west side dunes.
10. More rangers on the trails.
11. Charge user fee for trail use.
12. Provide opportunities for employees to share ideas and demonstrate follow up to suggestions.
13. Eliminate park staff divisions and promote teamwork.
14. Improve access for scientific research and improve lodging for researchers.
15. Less emphasis on visitor protection activities along highway corridor.
16. Establish a therapeutic retreat camp on adjacent private lands that would be compatible with park use and preservation values.
17. A facility that can accommodate overnight use for visitors that don't camp or backpack.
18. More trail marking — including distances to destinations.
19. No expansion of park, take care (i.e. actively manage) existing park.
20. Wilderness boundary very imperfect and needs to be addressed.
21. Need better facilities for RV camping (i.e. showers).
22. Park facilities on the west side must be designed to have more protection from the sun.
23. Trails from west side to east side of the park, trails to Lincoln N.F.
24. Trail from Williams Ranch to dunes
25. Development on west side would address sanitation and trash problems (i.e. composting toilet).
26. Wilderness values include all areas of park, not just uplands (West side should be mostly wilderness).
27. Park as a model for sustainability wind / solar and low impact technologies.
28. Too many rules & constraints on use in developed camping sites at Dog Canyon; more visitor activity options, need for handicapped improvements.
29. Concern of "privatization" or commercialization of park.
30. Concern about grazing on surrounding lands.
31. Scarring of existing trail development severe.
32. Interconnect trail system from west trailhead.
33. Lessen visual impacts of trails up to the ridge.
34. Frijole was to be restored as it was, not just as a museum.
35. More backcountry patrol.
36. Roadless areas should be preserved and new roads should only be considered in circumstances of great need.
37. Return land to former uses, now animals must travel many miles for water.
38. Don't think like park rangers, think promotion of economic development.
39. Keep it wild and unchanged.
40. Follow the Wilderness Act.

41. No campground or through roads on west side of park, but there should be a ranger (contact) station and interpretive site.
42. Ensure park regulations are vigorously enforced.
43. Get rangers and park managers into the park and require them to acquire knowledge of plants and animals.
44. Establish a research institute that provides visiting scientists and researchers with working, living and meeting space.
45. No RV campground at Pine Springs, it should be east of the highway.
46. No concessions within the park, private enterprise could provide across the highway outside boundaries.
47. Need perhaps twice the number of walk-in campsites at Pine Springs, if they can be sited unobtrusively.
48. No geologic collecting on Geology Trail and no public collecting anywhere.
49. Park is a training ground for geological research; continue to allow taking laboratory samples.
50. Want to continue access for research and educational field trips.
51. Construct a full range of improvements including camping, hiking, and ORV trails.
52. Remove power lines to Pratt Cabin.
53. Fees should be based on level of service, recreational opportunities and maintenance needs.
54. Wilderness should support scientific research of all types.
55. Better protection for west side of park.
56. Keep good photo records to monitor sensitive park resources.
57. No development of any kind in the wilderness area.
58. Staffing for west-side park facilities (dunes/Dell City).
59. Improved public campground on east side.
60. Expand designated wilderness, i.e. Pine Springs, Bear Canyon and western lowlands.
61. Avoid adding human contrivances and development unless inescapable.
62. Completion of baseline resource research for the park.
63. Disagree with implication that park facilities will meet all visitor needs; better statement would be facilities that meet needs consistent with the protection of wilderness and resources.
64. Proposed park goals make me sick, sounds like locking the gate and not letting anybody in.
65. Bring scientists to the park by organizing a meeting of past and present resource managers to identify fieldwork to survey and better understand the interrelationships of park resources.
66. Enhance staff with NBS scientist and provide for visiting scientists from academic institutions.
67. Founding concept for the park was resource protection and minimal improvements for visitors, these policies should not be compromised for visitor convenience.
68. Protection of significant park vistas through a variety of means.
69. Better pay and job security of park staff.
70. Require permit to hike in the backcountry to improve security and public safety.
71. Ensure that all staff has common understanding of regulations and their interpretation.
72. Set up regional partnerships to enhance visitor services.

PUBLIC INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION

1. A full range of educational experiences.
2. More activities to interpret resources.
3. Tell why the park was established.
4. Be friendlier to visitors.
5. Publicize the Park's special features nationally.
6. Recommit to science and research program and interpret it to visitors.
7. Explain the significance of the resources.
8. Interpretation of wind machines and sustainable practices.

9. Education opportunities for youth groups (scouts) to learn and experience.
10. Ensure public is aware of geologic history behind spectacular scenery.
11. Produce professionally-written news releases.
12. Ensure public is aware of park goals, agree with them and see progress.
13. Explain the importance of nature and natural systems.
14. More interpretive materials and sources of interpretive messages in the park.
15. Park is the public's responsibility to preserve and maintain and is well worth it.
16. A place for our young people and future leaders to learn natural values.
17. Give introduction to ecology through guided walks, backpack trips.
18. Interpret unique park biota.
19. Counter attitude that the NPS doesn't want people, promote as the greatest place in the world.
20. Communicate concept of wilderness.
21. Add "Flight of Passage" to library and sales offerings.
22. Create meaningful special events that lend themselves to news coverage.
23. Interpret wind and meteorology.
24. Organize volunteers such as local teachers, NPS retirees and others to assist with interpretive program and provide naturalist training to other volunteers (i.e. Pratt Cabin).
25. Promote educational field trips and geological research.
26. Park represents beauty of God's creation.
27. Educational presentations by a circulating naturalist in campgrounds/developed areas.
28. Tell specifically of the ecosystem importance of limestone reef.
29. More emphasis on the rich cultural history of the park.
30. Present American Indian perspective(s) on the landscape.
31. Stress ecological processes, rather than named plants and animals in the interpretation program.
32. Resources give people important messages about life in the natural world.
33. Connection between man and nature.
34. Nature responds to the landscape, the landscape responds to the geology and tectonic history.
35. Describe how humans have left so little for other inhabitants of this planet.
36. Education needed in safety and resource protection and "leave no trace" practices.
37. Improved interpretive relationship with local geologists.
38. A Guadalupe Mountains National Park school program in regional towns would be well received.
39. Push publication of 25th anniversary symposium.

EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

1. Park resources can be impacted by influences outside the park.
2. Seek out relationships with local adversaries and listen to them.
3. Add surrounding land to park in communication and cooperation with park neighbors.
4. Need a citizen advisory committee or routine opportunity for public input.
5. More meetings with the public.
6. Preservation of livelihood and ranching "way of life" is an issue for future generations.
7. No consultation with local people who live on the land.
8. Improve connections between dunes and Dell City tourism.
9. Don't try to inhibit use of surrounding private properties (i.e., wind development).
10. Opportunity for co-op development by private landowners to accommodate visitors and RV's.
11. Concern about expansion of ORV roads outside boundaries.
12. Expand protections to areas around the park, park not island.
13. An expanded national park with full protections.
14. Stronger connections with people in regional area critically needed (education is key).

15. Enhanced relationship with local ranchers.
16. Park needs to be a friendly neighbor to surrounding private lands and never be intrusive.
17. Private property rights need to be respected in mutual management issues (i.e., cougars).
18. Improve outreach to larger regional community.
19. Need to improve getting the word out about the planning effort, lengthen comment period and include cities of Dallas and Austin for meetings.
20. Not good neighbors to folks living next to the park, not people friendly.
21. Seek out fresh viewpoints from American Indian people.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ecological Services Field Office
10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200
Hartland Bank Bldg.
Austin, Texas 78758

JUN 10 1999

2-15-99-I-428

Steve Stone
Natural Resource Specialist
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287

RE: Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Package 214, General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Project Type 02

Dear Mr. Stone:

This responds to your letter, dated May 10, 1999, requesting a list of threatened and endangered species, species of concern, and designated critical habitats from Hudspeth and Culberson counties, Texas. Your request related to the preparation of a General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

As you requested, attached is an updated list of threatened and endangered species and species of concern that may occur in Hudspeth and Culberson counties for your consideration during project planning. There are no areas designated as critical habitat in either of these counties.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input for this project. We would welcome the opportunity to review and provide comments on the draft EIS, when completed. Please reference the consultation number above for future correspondence regarding this project. The point of contact in our office will be Nathan Allan, at (512) 490-0057.

Sincerely,

William Seawell
for
David C. Frederick
Supervisor

Enclosure

Federally Listed as Threatened and Endangered Species of Texas
September 23, 2007

This list represents species that may be found in counties throughout the Austin Ecological Services office's area of responsibility. Please contact the Austin ES office (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 10711 Burnet Rd., Suite 200, Austin, Texas 78758, 512/490-0057) if additional information is needed. Please contact the appropriate USFWS field office in Arlington, Clear Lake, or Corpus Christi for projects occurring in counties not listed below.

DISCLAIMER

This County by County list is based on information available to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the time of preparation, date on page 1. This list is subject to change, without notice, as new biological information is gathered and should not be used as the sole source for identifying species that may be impacted by a project.

Migratory Species Common to many or all Counties: Species listed specifically in a county have confirmed sightings. If a species is not listed they may occur as migrants in those counties.

Least tern	(E ~)	*Sterna antillarum*
Whooping crane	(E w/CH)	*Grus americana*
Piping plover	(T w/CH)	*Charadrius melodus*

Culberson County

Southwestern willow flycatcher	(E‡)	*Empidonax traillii extimus*
Gypsum wild-buckwheat	(T)	*Eriogonum gypsophilum*
Mexican spotted owl	(T‡)	*Strix occidentalis lucida*
Guadalupe fescue	(C)	*Festuca ligulata*
Yellow-billed cuckoo	(C)	*Coccyzus americanus*

Hudspeth County

Northern aplomado falcon	(E)	*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*
Southwestern willow flycatcher	(E‡)	*Empidonax traillii extimus*
Mexican spotted owl	(T‡)	*Strix occidentalis lucida*
Yellow-billed cuckoo	(C)	*Coccyzus americanus*

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Statewide or areawide migrants are not included by county, except where they breed or occur in concentrations. The whooping crane is an exception; an attempt is made to include all confirmed sightings on this list.

E	=	Species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
T	=	Species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
C	=	Species for which the Service has on file enough substantial information to warrant listing as threatened or endangered. These species currently have no legal protection. However, addressing these species at this stage could better provide for overall ecosystem health in the local area and may avert potential future listing.
CH	=	Critical Habitat (in Texas unless annotated ‡)
‡	=	CH designated (or proposed) outside Texas
~	=	protection restricted to populations found in the "interior" of the United States. In Texas, the least tern receives full protection, except within 50 miles (80 km) of the Gulf Coast.

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Robert J. Huston, *Chairman*
R. B. "Ralph" Marquez, *Commissioner*
John M. Baker, *Commissioner*
Jeffrey A. Saitas, *Executive Director*

TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

June 4, 1999

Mr. Stephen E. Stone
National Resource Specialist
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P. O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Re: Guadalupe Mountains National Park

Dear Mr. Stone:

The following staff of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) have reviewed the above-referenced project and offer the following comments:

The Office of Air Quality has reviewed the above-referenced project for General Conformity impacts in accordance with 40 CFR Part 93 and Chapter 101.30 of the TNRCC General Rules. The proposed action is located in Hudspeth and Culberson Counties, which are unclassified or in attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for all six criteria air pollutants. Therefore, general conformity does not apply.

Although any demolition, construction, rehabilitation or repair project will produce dust and particulate emissions, these actions pose no significant impact upon air quality standards. The minimal dust and particulate emissions can easily be controlled with standard dust mitigation techniques by the construction contractors.

If you have any questions regarding air quality, please feel free to contact Mr. Wayne Young, Air Quality Planning and Assessment Division, at (512) 239-0774.

It has been determined from a review of the information provided that an Application for TNRCC Approval of Floodplain Development Project need not be filed with the TNRCC. Our records show that the community is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program and, as such, has a Flood Hazard Prevention Ordinance/Court Order. Accordingly, care should be taken to ensure that the proposed construction takes into account the possible Flood Hazard Areas within the community's floodplains. Please notify the community floodplain administrator to ensure that

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all construction is in compliance with the community's Flood Hazard Prevention Ordinance/Court Order.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Mike Howard, Water Quantity Division, at (512) 239-6155.

The Policy and Regulations Division and the Remediation Division have reviewed the information submitted and have no comments to offer.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If I may be of further service, please call me at (512) 239-3906.

Sincerely,

Cathy Mayes

Cathy Mayes
Office of Environmental Policy, Analysis, & Assessment
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

PREPARERS AND CONSULTANTS

PLANNING TEAM

Denver Service Center

Erin Flanagan, Project Manager, Community Planner; responsible for impacts on facilities and operations and overall review; 5 years with the National Park Service, 10 years with Environmental Protection Agency; Masters of Resources Law Studies and Masters in Urban and Regional Planning.

Steve Stone, Natural Resource Specialist; responsible for describing the natural resources in the affected environment and environmental consequences chapters; 27 years with the National Park Service; Master of Science, Insect Ecology.

Mark Tabor, Project Manager, Landscape Architect/ASLA; responsible for facilities operations, and overall review; 15 years with the National Park Service; Bachelor of Science and M.L.A.

Larry Van Horn, Cultural Resource Specialist; responsible for describing cultural resources in the affected environment and analyzing the environmental consequences of each alternative for these resources and reporting on Native American consultations; 25 years as a cultural anthropologist and cultural resource specialist in the National Park Service; B.A. in History, M.A. in Anthropology, Ph.D. in Anthropology.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park

Antonio Armijo, (retired) Roads and Trails Supervisor; responsible for maintenance of roads, trails, and motor vehicle fleet and associated sections in the alternatives, affected environment, and environmental consequences chapters; 33 years at Guadalupe Mountains National Park in maintenance.

Fred Armstrong, Chief of Biological Resources, Interpretation and Visitor Services,(former)Natural Resource Program Manager; collateral duties in cultural resource management; provided field orientations for Denver team members; aided in developing the range of alternatives; 28 years with the National Park Service; B.S. in Natural Resource Management.

Gorden L. Bell, Jr., Natural Resource Program Manager/Geologist/Physical Scientist, responsible for describing physical earth resources in the affected environment and analyzing the environmental consequences of each alternative for these resources; 8 years as a geologist and Physical Resources program manager at Guadalupe Mountains National Park; B.S. in Geology, Ph.D. in Geological Sciences.

Darren Bryant, Facility Manager, (former)Buildings and Utilities Supervisor; responsible for the operations and maintenance of the park's buildings, utilities, and housing; 20 years with the National Park Service, 20 years in Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

Douglas Buehler, (retired) Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services; responsible for interpretation/visitor experience in the affected environment, alternatives, and environmental consequences chapters; 35 years with the National Park Service; BS in Natural Resources.

Chuck Burton, (former) Facility Manager; responsible for asset maintenance, repair, and operations parkwide; 32 years experience in construction and maintenance, 24 years with the National Park Service.

Kathy Elmore, (former) Executive Assistant; edited and proofed draft plans; 16 years with the National Park Service and 14 years at

Guadalupe Mountains National Park; 3 years college.

John V. Lujan, Superintendent; responsible for overall review and development of the management plan; 30 years with the National Park Service, 12 of those years as a national park superintendent; worked in nine national parks and monuments throughout the southwest; BA in history.

Bruce Malloy (former) Supervisory Park Ranger at Guadalupe for 9 years; helped prepare visitor and resource protection issues for plan (currently Chief Ranger at Amistad National Recreation Area); 31 years with the National Park Service. A.S. in Criminal Justice.

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