

Foundation for Planning and Management

Introduction

Every park needs a formal statement of its core mission to provide basic guidance for all the decisions to be made about the park—a “foundation for planning and management.” Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending make it imperative that all park stakeholders have a shared understanding of the park’s purpose, significance, resources and values, primary interpretive themes, special mandates, and legal and policy requirements to help ensure that the most important things get done before turning to those things that are also important but are not directly related to the park’s mission.

Park Purpose is the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park. Statements of the park’s purpose are grounded in a thorough analysis of the park’s legislation (or executive order) and legislative history, including studies prior to authorization go beyond a restatement of the law to document shared assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

Park significance statements express why the park’s resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation. Statements of the park’s significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context are directly linked to the purpose of the park are substantiated by data or consensus reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions, which may have changed since the park’s establishment.

Special mandates are legal requirements and administrative commitment that apply to a specific unit of the national park system. They are mandated by Congress or by signed agreements with other entities. They are specific to the park, and are not an inventory of all the laws applicable to the national park system

Primary interpretive themes connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive outcome of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significances of the park’s resources Primary interpretive themes, are based upon park purpose and significance.

Fundamental resources and values are the most important ideas or concepts to be communicated to the public about a park and warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are critical to achieving the park’s purpose and maintaining its significance. They may include systems, processes, features, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells or other resources and values.



PARK LEGISLATIVE INTENT

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in 1937 to preserve approximately 330,689 acres of Sonoran Desert for the public interest. In 1978, 312,600 acres of the monument was designated as wilderness by Congress.

PURPOSE

The purpose of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is to:

- Perpetuate for future generations a representative sample of the natural and cultural resources of the Sonoran Desert and provide for public understanding, safe use, and enjoyment of the same.
- Serve as a natural laboratory for understanding and managing the Sonoran Desert ecosystem.
- Serve as a baseline indicator against which environmental changes can be identified.
- Preserve for future use and enjoyment the character and values of this designated wilderness.

SIGNIFICANCE

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is one of the most biologically diverse protected areas in the Sonoran Desert in the United States, providing habitat for a highly diverse flora and fauna, including threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant and animal species

Fundamental Resources and Values

Sonoran Desert Subdivisions

- Arizona Upland
- Lower Colorado Valley
- Central Gulf Coast

Xeroriparian and Riparian Communities

- Washes
- Floodplains
- Tinajas and springs

Quitobaquito

- Wetlands
- Aquatic Communities
- Water sources (washes, Tinajas, springs)





Other Fundamental Resources and Values

- Temperate Communities
- Migration Routes
- Habitat Integrity/Connectivity
- Geography/Geographic location
- Migration of species
- Variety of soil types
- Endangered species (Sonoran pronghorn, Quitobaquito pupfish, Lesser Long- Nosed bat)
- Rare, endemic, and otherwise special status species
- Unique species assemblages
- Columnar cactus
- Species with limited distribution, and species at the edge of their distributional ranges occur here
- Wilderness designation

Visitors to Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument experience a protected natural area with wilderness character that provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, expansive vistas, enjoying the night sky, and spiritual replenishment in a Sonoran Desert setting

Fundamental Resources and Values

- Ninety- five percent designated wilderness.
- Wilderness and non- wilderness recreational opportunities
- Undeveloped lands around area contribute to the expansive vistas and feeling of remoteness.
- Sonoran Desert cacti
- Quitobaquito spring and pond
- Spring wildflowers
- Cactus bloom
- Winter bird migration
- Remoteness and dark night sky
- Viewsheds
- Historic ranches and mines
- Night skies
- Clean air
- Natural quiet soundscape
- Interpretation and public education



Organ Pipe Cactus NM is a globally significant Sonoran Desert ecosystem that has been researched since the early 1940s. It serves an international role in research, conservation, and education

Fundamental Resources and Values:

- Cultural, historical, geological and biological connectivity
- Source for baseline data on Sonoran Desert ecosystem
- Exceptional opportunities for inter- institutional cooperation
- Educational and research opportunities
- International location with special resource and management challenges.
- Accessibility
- Multinational conservation

The Sonoran desert basin and range landscape includes such elements as dramatic mountains and valleys, eroding bajadas or slopes and alluvial fans, and magnificent specimens of columnar cacti

Fundamental Resources and Values

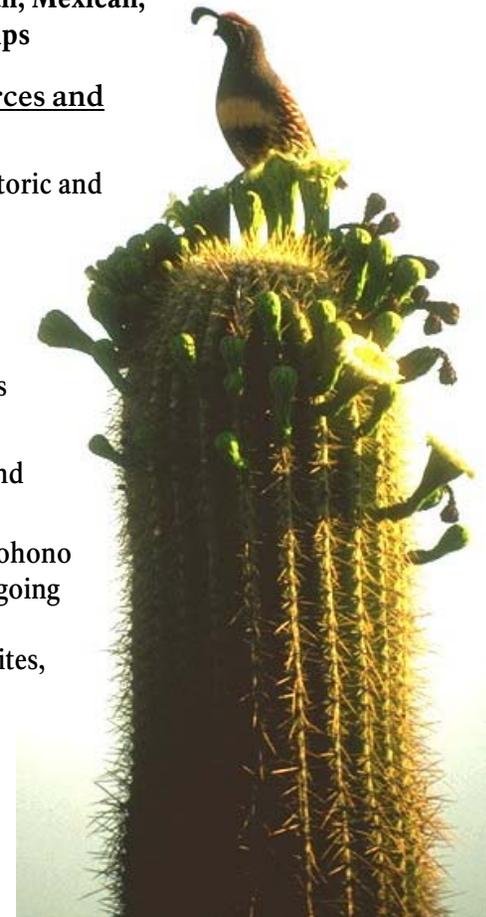
- Geologic resources, features, systems, and history
- Hydrologic processes
- “Old growth” cacti
- Representative Basin and range province
- Dramatic shifts in elevation

- Air quality
- Soundscape
- Geologic, geographic
- Soil, vegetation, and hydrologic patterns

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is the site of cultural resources that reflect long widespread and diverse presence including Native American, Mexican, and Anglo groups

Fundamental Resources and Values

- Cultural resources, historic and prehistoric
- Archeology
- Human history of area (long term migration)
- Intersection of cultures
- Ethnobotany
- Quitobaquito Spring and Pond
- Living landscape for Tohono O’odham as well as ongoing connections (e.g. Quitobaquito, sacred sites, saguaro harvest)



SPECIAL MANDATES

Presidential Proclamation, 1907 - Public land set apart as a public reservation, all public lands within 60 feet of the international boundary between the U.S. and Mexico are reserved from the operation of the public land laws and kept free from obstruction as a protection against the smuggling of goods between United States and Mexico.

Public Law Public Law 95- 625, Nov. 10, 1978 - Establishes Wilderness in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

Presidential Proclamation, 1937 (Enabling Legislation) - establishes rights for the Indians of the Papago Reservation (now known as Tohono O'odham) to continue to harvest the fruits of the organ pipe cactus and other cacti.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEMES

A — The easily experienced Organ Pipe Wilderness – and the challenges to retaining its character – provides opportunities to explore wild nature, and understand the difficulties in managing wilderness values.

B — The geology and climate of the Sonoran Desert have given rise to an ecosystem of intimately interconnected, and often unique, plants and animals that demonstrate the dynamic nature of this seemingly unchanging environment.

C — This place – long a travel corridor, and more recently a political boundary – invites us to consider the movement of peoples and the management of that movement and its effects.

D — The long history of human habitation and continuing use here demonstrates how ingenuity, resourcefulness, and cooperative efforts can lead to a sustainable relationship between a society and a challenging environment.

E — As an International Biosphere reserve, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (and the related reserves of Pinacate and Alta Golfo in Mexico) serves as a benchmark for monitoring and understanding change in the Sonoran Desert, protects critical habitat for a number of special status species, and showcases one of the world's most unique and recognizable landscapes.



Significance Statement #1

One of the most biologically diverse protected areas in the Sonoran Desert in the United States, providing habitat for a highly diverse flora and fauna, including threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant and animal species

Fundamental Resource/Value



- Sonoran Desert Subdivisions
 - Arizona Upland
 - Lower Colorado Valley
 - Central Gulf Coast
- Xeroriparian and Riparian Communities
 - Washes
 - Floodplains
 - Tinajas and springs
- Quitobaquito
 - Wetlands
 - Aquatic Communities
- Water sources (washes, Tinajas, springs)
- Temperate Communities
- Migration Routes
- Habitat Integrity/Connectivity
- Geography/Geographic location (30 mi n-s makes a difference)
- Migration of species
- Variety of soil types
- Endangered species (pronghorn, pupfish, LLN bat)
- Rare, endemic, and otherwise special status species
- Unique species assemblages
- Columnar cactus
- Species with limited distribution, and species at the edge of their distributional ranges occur here
- Wilderness designation

Importance



- Contains ~90% of the Organ pipe cactus in the U.S., ~60% of the range in the U.S. Less than 5% of the world range. Very little of organ pipe habitat elsewhere is in protected areas (other tropical species that have reached their northern range).
- The only naturally occurring Quitobaquito pupfish population in the U.S.; more than half of the global population.
- The largest known maternity colony of lesser long-nosed bat in the U.S.
- The monument provides a large portion of Sonoran pronghorn habitat, especially in summer months. ORPI pronghorn habitat is contiguous with other federal lands.
- The monument provides a large portion of global Sonoran mud turtle habitat, and provides the most stable habitat.
- Species at the limits of their distributional ranges are important because evolution may be taking place in those settings. These species also occur in assemblages w/ other species that are unusual for the species at the edge. Unique ecological relationships may occur.
- The monument provides habitat for a number of endemic species, and others that have very limited distributions in the U.S. and/or the world. Endemics include: Quitobaquito spring snail, Organ pipe shovel-nosed snake, and Quitobaquito pupfish. Species of limited distribution include: Sonoyta mud turtle, Ajo Mountain whipsnake, desert caper, and Howarth's giant white butterfly.
- The monument is a transition between three subdivisions of Sonoran desert which contributes to a high biological diversity; many species are at their range limits within the monument
- The Quitobaquito aquatic and Ajo Mountains temperate communities, by virtue of their isolation, provide habitat for endemic species.
- Relatively frost free communities provide habitat for frost sensitive tropical species occurring at their northern range limit. Some may be the only populations in the U.S.
- Large area, relatively intact, and adjacent to other large protected areas provides important habitat for conservation of many species of special concern, and opportunities for cooperation and research
- Major seasonal habitat for breeding and non-breeding migratory species of birds, bats
- Precipitation gradient (importance), range of climate, precipitation from east to west, elevation
- Variety of topography, Ajo Mountains, bajadas
- ORPI is likely a very effective ecological preserve due to its size; ecological preserve effectiveness is a function of the size of the protected area.
- Geography

**Current Condition
and related trends**



- Climate change and drought
- Land is recovering from livestock grazing
- Don't know trends of flagship species such as Organ Pipe and Saguaro
- Wilderness values impacted by border-related activities
- Long-term continuity of large block of federal lands (ORPI, CPNWR, BMGR, and BLM) should be fairly secure
- Pronghorn habitat is being degraded by off-road vehicle traffic, other border-related activities, nonnative plant species, and drought.
- Quitobaquito pupfish numbers are relatively stable. Habitat is vulnerable to drought, groundwater withdrawal, and other border impacts.
- Lesser long-nosed bat numbers are increasing; species may be impacted by climate change. Roost site is vulnerable to human disturbance (possible border impact).
- Sonoran mud turtle numbers are low, have declined. Habitat is vulnerable to drought, border impacts, other human activities (contaminants, poaching).
- Species at the edges of their distributional range may be affected by climate change.
- Endemic species are vulnerable to impacts due to the small, isolated nature of their habitats (e.g. Aguajita, Quitobaquito). Other human impacts may also affect them (e.g. shovel-nosed snake vulnerable to road kill and poaching).
- Migratory bird and bat habitat is generally stable but could deteriorate with increased border-related impacts, nonnative plant invasions, drought, fire, climate change, and other factors.
- Acuna cactus populations are declining; could be related to predation or drought, susceptible due to its isolated nature of only one population in the monument.

**Opportunities and
Concerns**

- Invasive non native species and potential for other harmful non native species
- Increase in fire hazard from the presence of non-native species
- Potential loss of biodiversity from human impacts
- Impacts to resources from human activities (trash, trails, roadkill, contamination of springs, loss of wilderness character)
- Potential for increase in border infrastructure (lights, walls, etc.) and its impact on wildlife
- Change from natural ecological conditions; climate change and drought
- Road development and urbanization is contributing to habitat loss/fragmentation.
- Potential for transfer of other harmful epizootic diseases

Opportunities and Concerns (cont.)

- Opportunity to observe T&E species such as the Quitobaquito pupfish, Sonoran pronghorn, and lesser long-nosed bat in their native habitats
- Opportunity to explore the Sonoran Desert ecosystem from mountain peaks to valley floors
- Opportunity to view old-growth forests of columnar cacti
- Opportunity to see unique species of cacti, some at the northernmost edge of their range
- Continue and expand research partnerships with universities and scientists

Stakeholder Interest

- High interest in biodiversity and special status species by outside researchers, academia, wildlife & plant interest groups
- Visitor interest in experiencing the diversity
- International interest in species conservation and protection

Special Laws and Regulations

- Endangered Species Act
- Migratory Birds Treaty Act

Significance Statement #2

Visitors to Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument experience a protected natural area with wilderness character that provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, expansive vistas, enjoying the night sky, and spiritual replenishment in a Sonoran Desert setting

Fundamental Resource/Value



- Ninety-five percent of the monument is designated wilderness.
- The monument offers a range of both wilderness and non-wilderness recreational opportunities, including backpacking, photography, bird watching, wildlife viewing, stargazing, hiking biking and scenic drives.
- Undeveloped lands around area contribute to the expansive vistas and feeling of remoteness.
- Sonoran Desert cacti
- Quitobaquito spring and pond
- Spring wildflowers
- Cactus bloom
- Winter bird migration
- Remoteness and dark night sky
- Viewsheds

Fundamental Resource/Value (cont.)

- Historic ranches and mines
- Night skies
- Clean air
- Natural quiet soundscape
- Interpretation and public education

Importance

- Solitude
- Primitive recreation, backpacking, no facilities
- Backcountry and wilderness are easily accessible
- Different ways to access, availability to explore and get out into the Sonoran Desert
- Lack of evidence of current human presence; escape from overdevelopment
- Visual qualities – expansive scenery, extending southward
- Remoteness
- Variety Visitor services
- Visitor center for public education

Current Condition and related trends



- Wilderness experience impacted by illegal activities and administrative actions
- Undeveloped nature of surrounding lands somewhat secure in long-term (CPNWR, BMGR), although some development may be potential on BLM lands, in Why area, Tohono O’odham Nation.
- Development in Mexico adjacent to ORPI could be extensive.
- Night sky darkness being eroded by increasing light sources of Sonoyta, Yuma, Phoenix, Tucson, and proposed border security activities.
- Expansive viewsheds still fairly intact
- Solitude still possible but may be affected by border related activities
- Primitive recreation still possible
- Air quality generally pristine, but occasionally degraded by regional pollutants, trash fires, dust from agricultural fields, etc.
- Some soundscape compromised by highway sound, military and LE overflights, and administrative actions.

Opportunities and Concerns

- Many key areas of the monument are closed due to border security and safety issues, impacting visitor experience.
- Wilderness experience is affected by military and LE overflights, trash in backcountry, graffiti on rocks and escarpments in the backcountry, illegal and LE vehicle lights in wilderness areas.

Opportunities and Concerns (cont.)



- Decreasing visitation
- Continuing media coverage as a highly impacted national park
- Wilderness experience is being impacted by overflights, backcountry off-road driving, and trash deposits.
- Visitor experience is being impacted by restricted access to areas of the monument, including Quitobaquito and Puerto Blanco Loop Drive.
- Opportunity for visitors to view a relatively pristine night sky
- Opportunity to experience solitude and primitive recreation in a wilderness setting
- Opportunity to experience spiritual replenishment from experiencing the solitude and quietness of a desert environment
- Interpretive programming for visitors

Stakeholder Interest

- Visitors to park looking for camping and recreational opportunities and exploring the Sonoran Desert

Significance Statement #3

Organ Pipe Cactus NM is a globally significant Sonoran Desert ecosystem that has been researched since the early 1940s. It serves an international role in research, conservation, and education

Fundamental Resource/Value

- Cultural, historical, geological and biological connectivity
- Source for baseline data on Sonoran Desert ecosystem
- Exceptional opportunities for inter-institutional cooperation
- Educational and research opportunities
- International location with special resource and management challenges
- Accessibility
- Multinational conservation

Importance

- Organ Pipe has historically had a relatively undisturbed ecosystem for long term research.
- It is an International Biosphere Reserve, offering opportunities for research partnerships, international networking, and community-based conservation.
- Context – driven location on international border, providing special challenges in adaptive management.

Current Condition and related trends

- Condition is unsettled due to border related activity and threats to wildlife, natural communities, and the ecosystem as a whole.
- Climate change and drought are causing shifting assemblages, timing changes in bird migration. Cactus bloom is affected, and spring flow at Quitobaquito is reduced.
- Economic and political decisions regarding border issues and management profoundly affect the OPRI ecosystem and visitor experience.
- Cross-border resource monitoring and management continues with Mexico sister park.
- General population growth, regional urbanization, and associated environmental impacts represent a threat.

Opportunities and Concerns



- There are safety concerns for staff and researchers conducting research and monitoring in the monument.
- Research and monitoring may result in added impacts to resources.
- There is not adequate funding and staffing to facilitate research and conduct monitoring.
- Opportunity to assemble a master bibliography/synopsis of research
- Opportunity to analyze and disseminate research and monitoring results to the public
- Opportunities to develop and strengthen local and international educational programs. Cross-border education and communication to sustain the natural components, function, and values of borderlands Sonoran Desert ecosystems.
- Ability to continue to do the research
- Because of the amount of time spent working on border related issues, important biological and/or physical phenomena may not be documented and/or researched (e.g. climate change effects on our flagship species and other SD species),
- Interagency cooperation
- Due to park's location next to the international border, the Tohono O'odham Nation, and BLM and USWFS areas, there are opportunities for international, tribal, and local community research and community outreach projects.
- Many species which are at their range limit also provide opportunities to study effect of climate change.

Stakeholder Interest

- WNPA supports research
- Interest of researchers is high

Stakeholder Interest (cont.)

- Much research is relevant and valuable to society as a whole; everything from climate change research to medical properties of plants.
- Biosphere reserves around the world are interested in conservation efforts and issues.

Special Laws and Regulations

- NPOMA: (Be careful in sharing sensitive data such as arch. Sites, sacred sites, etc.)

Significance Statement #4

The Sonoran desert basin and range landscape includes such elements as dramatic mountains and valleys, eroding bajadas or slopes and alluvial fans, and magnificent specimens of columnar cacti

Fundamental Resource/Value

- Geologic resources, features, systems, and history
- Hydrologic processes
- “Old growth” cacti
- Representative Basin and range province
- Dramatic shifts in elevation
- Air quality
- Soundscape
- Geologic, geographic
- Soil, vegetation, and hydrologic patterns

Importance

- Ecological function
- Geological landforms determine the expression of Sonoran Desert ecosystems and the range of ecosystems that develop here.
- Sonoran Desert/Basin and Range landscape has important aesthetic values,

Current Condition and related trends

- The monument is geologically stable in terms of being seismically inactive.
- Erosion continues and is largely a natural process. Major episodic events (rock falls, floods) may occur.
- Drought and possibly climate change is affecting many ecological processes; disturbance regimes such as fire and flooding may be changing,
- Water table is declining.
- General increase in human caused sounds

Opportunities and Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soils, vegetation, and hydrology are being impacted by increasing illegal and law enforcement activities. ▪ Opportunity to view large expanses of old-growth columnar cacti, including Saguaro and Organ Pipe Cactus. ▪ Ability to climb a mountain, hike a wash, and walk across an expansive desert ecosystem. ▪ Ability to travel in a single day across several climatic regimes, reflected by a variety of vegetative communities. ▪ Opportunity to climb a mountain peak and observe expansive vistas; which include mountain ranges, eroding bajadas and mountain slopes, and broad valleys.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visitors experience geologic processes through sight seeing and recreational opportunities ▪ Researchers interested in geologic processes

Significance Statement #5	<p>Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is the site of cultural resources that reflect long widespread and diverse presence including Native American, Mexican, and Anglo groups</p>
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Fundamental Resource/Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural resources, historic and prehistoric ▪ Archeology ▪ Human history of area (long term migration) ▪ Intersection of cultures ▪ Ethnobotany ▪ Quitobaquito Spring and Pond ▪ Living landscape for Tohono O’odham as well as ongoing connections (e.g. Quitobaquito, sacred sites, saguaro harvest)
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Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some of the major historic elements in the monument include Bates Well, Victoria Mine, Dos Lomas, Quitobaquito. ▪ Preservation of ranching, farming activities, mining history and Native American history ▪ Historical and present day interaction on cross roads of various cultural groups (T.O., Hispanic, American, Asian) ▪ Unique elements of past and present cultures ▪ Corridor for travel and its related artifacts (old and new migration routes)
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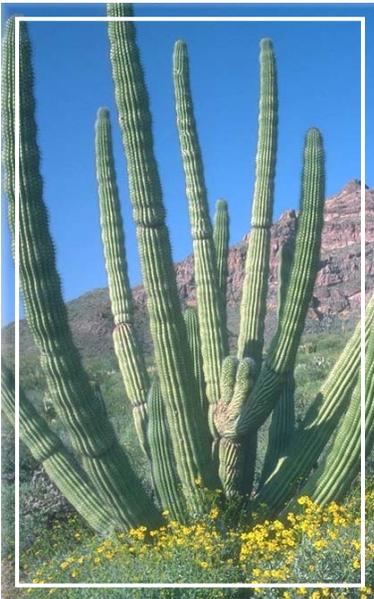
Importance (cont.)

- Bordered by 2 nations
- International Border

Current Condition and related trends

- Only 5% of the cultural resources have been surveyed; many sites have not yet been located and surveyed.
- Desert components of the monument have been and continue to be impacted by increased illegal and law enforcement activity.
- The fabric of some historical structures is being dismantled and taken into Mexico to be used for firewood or fence material.
- In some cases, the cultural history is being destroyed and/or lost permanently from the removal of historic and prehistoric artifacts, illegal trails, and off-road vehicle traffic.

Opportunities and Concerns



- Current-remoteness, little access, preferred route for illegal/smuggling routes, value to illegal activity due to location/geography
- Increase human presence results in a loss of some known and unknown cultural resources. Illegal trails and roads result in destruction and loss of soils, vegetation, wildlife, and impacts water sources/hydrologic patterns. Increasing trash affects wilderness character and threatens wildlife and water quality.
- Political, other areas lands actions, economic impacts to park – no control over very dynamic situation
- Contemporary cross border interaction
- Illegal foot traffic, vehicle tracks, and garbage deposition are changing the nature, location, and documentation of prehistoric and historic trails.
- Opportunity to view historic ranch and mining structures
- Opportunity to learn about the prehistoric and historic cultures which used the monument for sustenance and survival for many years.
- Opportunity to walk a portion of the prehistoric salt trail which was traveled for centuries for transporting salt between the Gulf of California and the United States.
- Create new partnerships with the Tohono O'odham Nation, universities, and institutions
- Create interpretive programming that focuses on the human presence in this area

Stakeholder Interest

- Tribes sacred sites and cultural areas of affiliation
- Visitors learning about cultural sites and their history

Special Laws and Regulations

- UNESCO Man in the Biosphere

Appendix A: Legislation

PROCLAMATIONS, 1937

1827

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT—ARIZONA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Arizona contain historic landmarks, and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument, to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225; U. S. C. title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to existing rights, the following-described lands in Arizona are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and set apart as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

Beginning at a point on the southern boundary of the Papago Indian Reservation which is the point for the corner of secs. 5, 6, 31, and 32, Tps. 17 and 18 S., R. 3 W.; thence south approximately five and one-half miles to the International Boundary; thence northwesterly along the International Boundary to the intersection with the position for the third meridional section line through unsurveyed T. 17 S., R. 8 W.; thence north on the third meridional section line through Tps. 17, 16, 15 and 14 S., R. 8 W. (unsurveyed), to the point for the corner of secs. 15, 16, 21 and 22; thence east on the third latitudinal section line through T. 14 S., Rs. 7, 6 and 5 W., to the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24, T. 14 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W., on the west boundary of the Papago Indian Reservation; thence southerly and easterly along the west boundary of the Papago Indian Reservation to the point for the corner of secs. 5, 6, 31, and 32, Tps. 17 and 18 S., R. 3 W., which is the point of beginning, containing approximately 330,690 acres.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535; U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof; *Provided*, that the administration of the monument shall be subject to: (1) Right of the Indians of the Papago Reservation to pick the fruits of the organ pipe cactus and other cacti, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; (2) Proclamation of May 27, 1907 (35 Stat. 2136); (3) Executive Order No. 5462 of October 14, 1930; and (4) Executive Order of November 21, 1923, reserving a 40-acre tract as a public water reserve.

The reservation made by this proclamation supersedes as to any of the above-described lands affected thereby the temporary withdrawal for classification and other purposes made by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended.

April 13, 1937
[No. 2232]

Organ Pipe Cactus
National Monument,
Ariz.
Preamble.

Reserving certain
lands for national
monument.
34 Stat. 225,
16 U. S. C. § 431.

Description.

Warning against un-
authorized acts.

Supervision.

39 Stat. 535,
16 U. S. C. §§ 1, 2.

Proviso.
Rights reserved.

35 Stat. 2136.

Executive Order
6910 superseded.

92 STAT. 3490

PUBLIC LAW 95-625—NOV. 10, 1978

16 USC 1131
note.

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

(3) Everglades National Park, Florida, wilderness comprising approximately one million two hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately eighty-one thousand nine hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Everglades National Park, Florida", numbered 160-20,011 and dated June 1974, to be known as the Everglades Wilderness.

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

(5) Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, and Mississippi, wilderness comprising approximately one thousand eight hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately two thousand eight hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi, Florida", numbered 635-20,018-A and dated March 1977, to be known as the Gulf Islands Wilderness.

(6) Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii, wilderness comprising approximately one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately seven thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii", numbered 124-20,020 and dated April 1974, to be known as the Hawaii Volcanoes Wilderness.

(7) Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising approximately three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately one thousand two hundred and forty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona", numbered 157-20,001-B and dated October 1978, to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness.

(8) Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota, wilderness comprising approximately twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, depicted on maps entitled "Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota" (North Unit and South Unit) numbered 387-20,007-E and dated January 1978, to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.

MAP AND DESCRIPTION

Public
availability.

Filing with
congressional
committees.

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

Reserve settlement. from
 Vol. 34, p. 233.

tions shall not apply to any land embraced in any selection, entry, or filings, which may have been permitted to remain of record subject to the creation of a permanent reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to make settlement upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation, unless and until they are listed by the Secretary of Agriculture and opened to homestead settlement or entry by the Secretary of the Interior under the Act of Congress, approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled, "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

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

Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven,

[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
 ELIHU ROOT
Secretary of State.

May 27, 1907.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Mexican boundary. Preamble.

Location.

Lands excepted.

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the public welfare that a strip of land lying along the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico be reserved from the operation of the public land laws and kept free from obstruction as a protection against the smuggling of goods between the United States and said Republic;

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, do hereby declare, proclaim and make known that there are hereby reserved from entry, settlement or other form of appropriation under the public land laws and set apart as a public reservation, all public lands within sixty feet of the international boundary between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, within the State of California and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico; and where any river or stream forms any part of said international boundary line, this reservation shall be construed and taken as extending to and including all public lands belonging to the United States which lie within sixty feet of the margin of such river or stream.

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which are at this date embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing, selection or rights-of-way duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired; and also excepting all lands which at this date are embraced within any withdrawal or reservation for any use or purpose to which this reservation for customs purposes is repugnant; PROVIDED, that these exceptions shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing or settlement was made, or unless the reservation or withdrawal to which this reservation is inconsistent

continues in force; PROVIDED FURTHER, that the said strips, tracts, or parcels of land, reserved as aforesaid, may be used for public highways but for no other purpose whatever, so long as the reservation of same under this proclamation shall continue in force.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
 ELIHU ROOT
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 27, 1907.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good would be promoted by adding to the Diamond Mountain National Forest certain lands, within the State of California, which are in part covered with timber, and by excluding therefrom certain lands;

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress, approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Diamond Mountain National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof;

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which are at this date embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing or selection duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, if the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired; and also excepting all lands which at this date are embraced within any withdrawal or reservation for any use or purpose with which this reservation for forest uses is inconsistent: Provided, that these exceptions shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler, or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, or settlement was made, or unless the reservation or withdrawal with which this reservation is inconsistent continues in force; not excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation, however, any part of the National Forest hereby enlarged which may have been withdrawn to protect the coal therein, but this proclamation does not vacate any such coal land withdrawal; and provided that these exceptions shall not apply to any land embraced in any selection, entry, or filing, which may have been permitted to remain of record subject to the creation of a permanent reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to make settlement upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation, unless and until they are listed by the Secretary of Agriculture and opened to homestead settlement or entry by the Secretary of the Interior under

Diamond Mountain National Forest, Cal. Preamble. Vol. 34, pp. 3113, 3241.

Boundaries modified. Vol. 30, p. 38. Post, pp. 2138, 2246.

Lands excepted.

Coal lands.

Reserved from settlement.

NPS D-131