



# Foundation Document

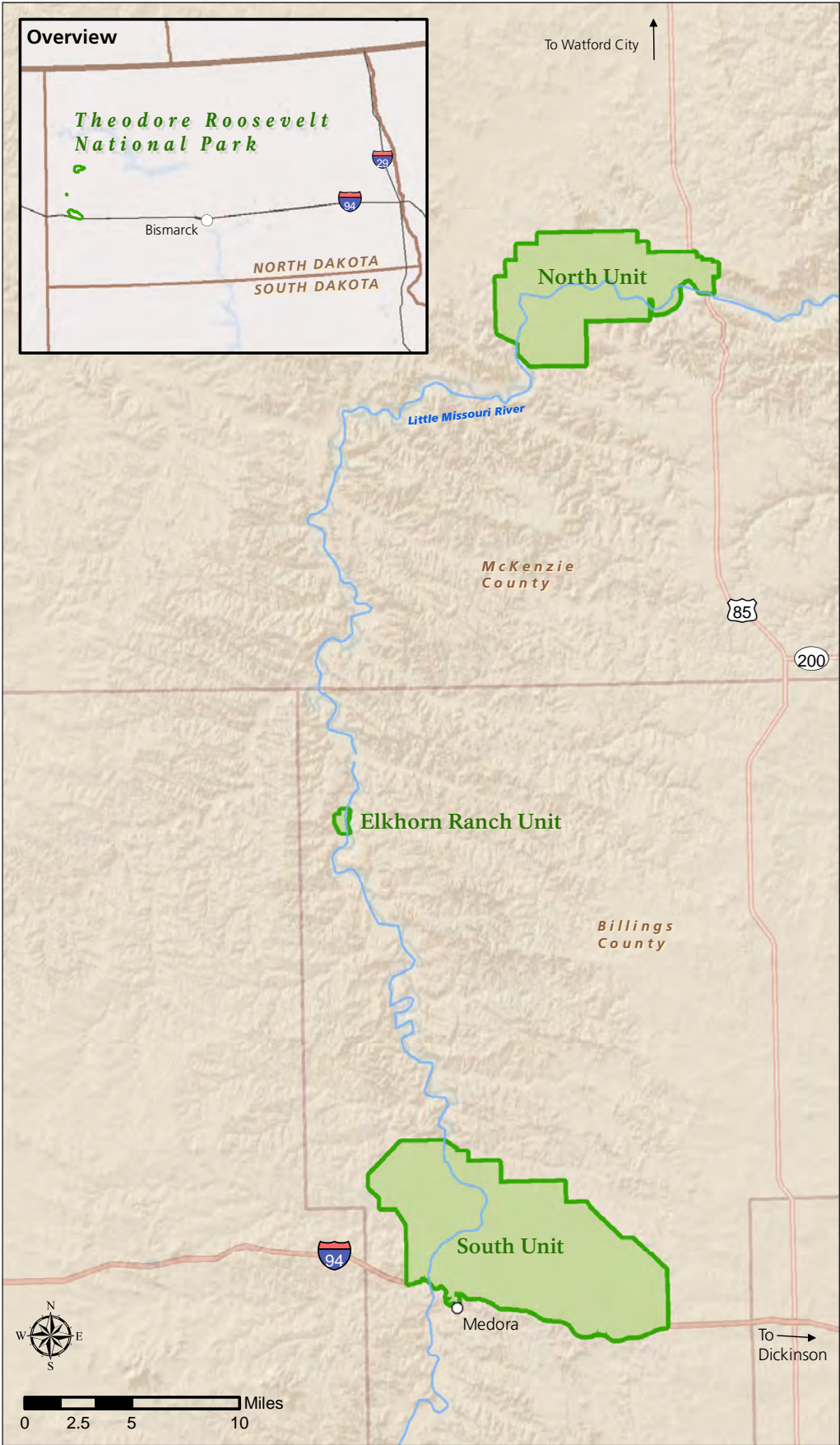
## Theodore Roosevelt National Park

North Dakota

April 2014



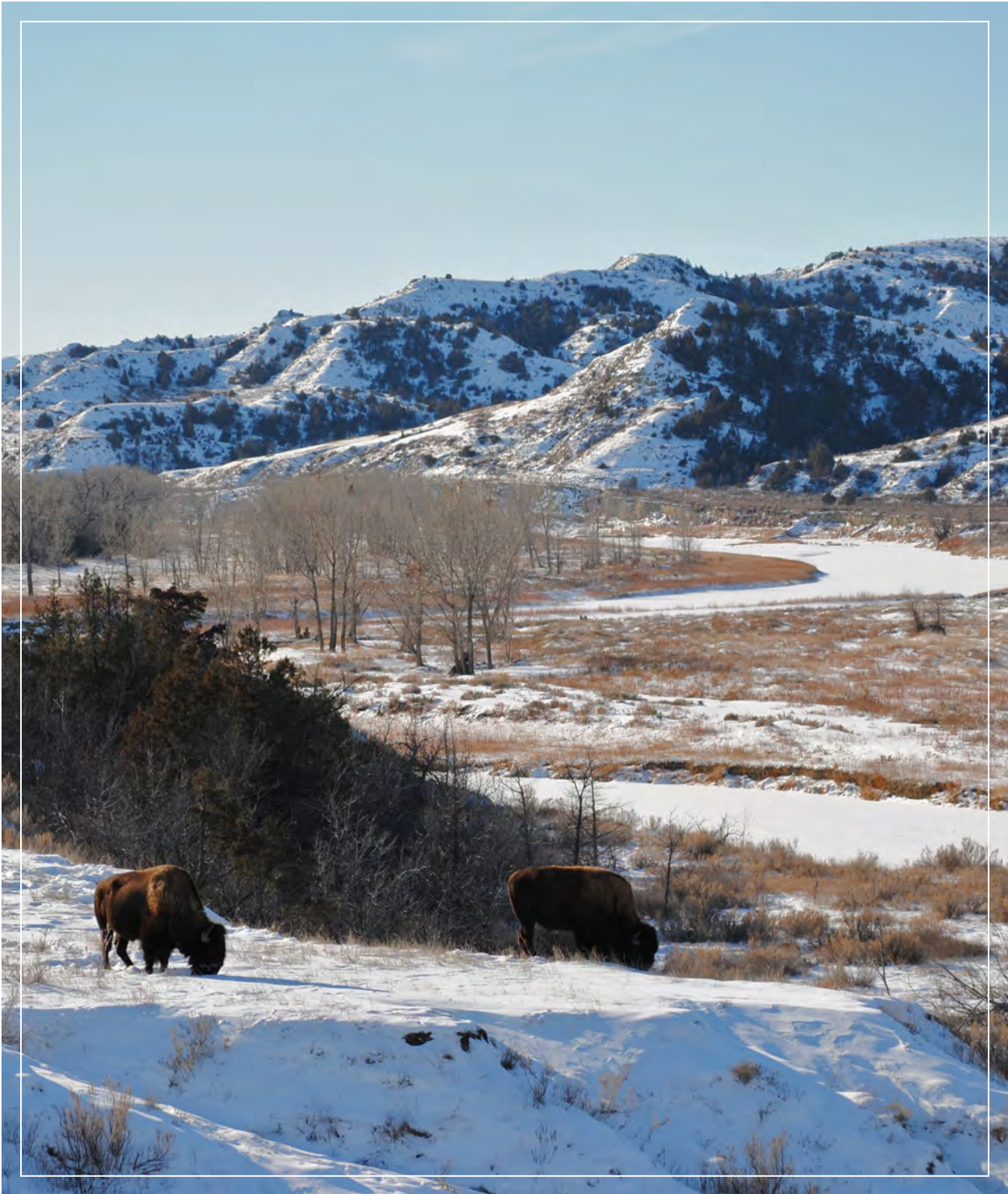




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## Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of current and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.*



## Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is to have a foundational document that will provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Theodore Roosevelt National Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



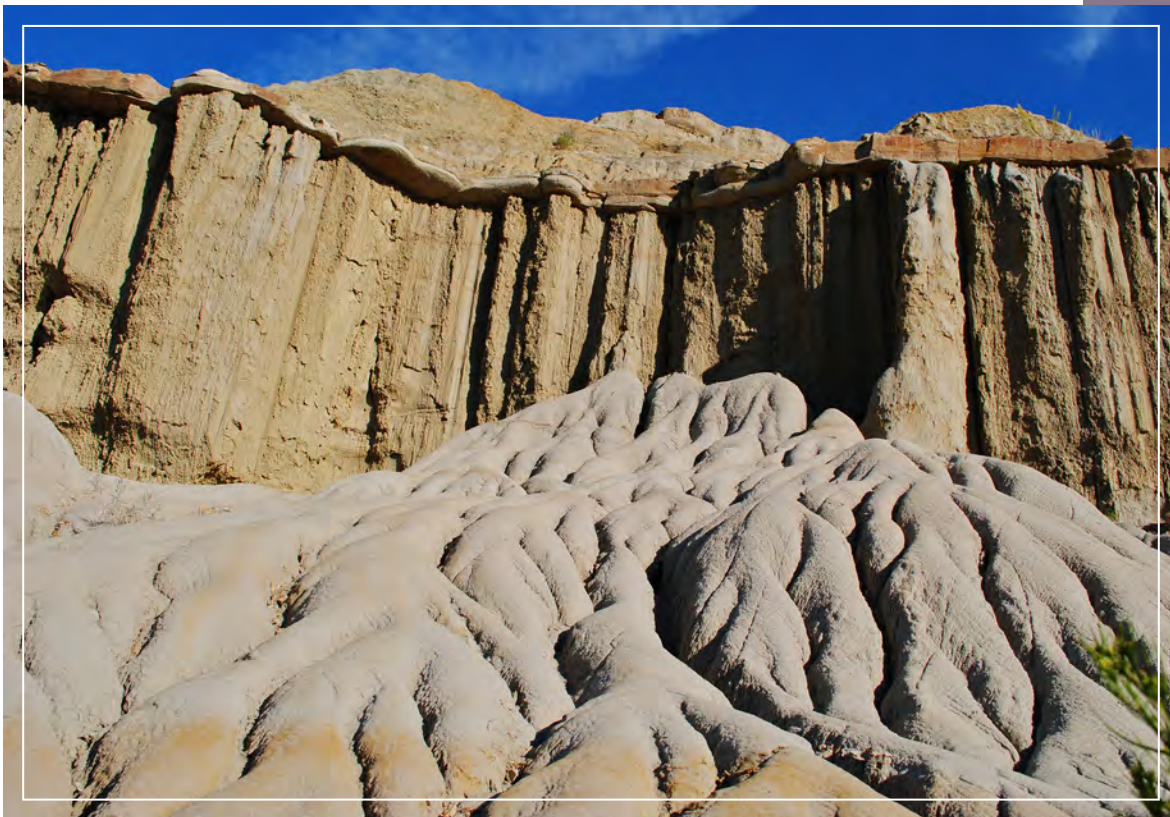
## Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

### Brief Description of the Park

Theodore Roosevelt National Park comprises 70,447 acres of land in three separate units: the South Unit, the North Unit, and the Elkhorn Ranch Unit in Billings and McKenzie counties in North Dakota. The park was established in 1947 as Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park (South Unit and Elkhorn Ranch Unit), to honor the memory of Theodore Roosevelt. The North Unit was added in 1948. In 1978 Congress redesignated the area as Theodore Roosevelt National Park and also established the 29,920-acre Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness within the park's North Unit and South Unit.

This national park preserves a landscape—the North Dakota Badlands (also referred to as the Little Missouri River Badlands)—that had a profound effect on Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt first came to the North Dakota Badlands in September 1883 to hunt one of the few remaining bison. While in the area, Roosevelt bought into a partnership at the Maltese Cross Ranch, and thus entered the cattle business. Roosevelt returned to New York after the hunting trip, but a few months later, on February 14, 1884, he experienced great personal tragedy when his wife and mother died on the same day. Theodore Roosevelt was seized by intense grief and he thereupon decided to return to the Badlands to lead “the strenuous life” of a cattle rancher. He sought repose, solitude, and mental rejuvenation, and found all three during his time living at the Elkhorn Ranch, which is now the most historically significant portion of the park.







The time Theodore Roosevelt spent living in the North Dakota Badlands ultimately inspired his conservation ethic, and he directly attributed his ascendance to the presidency to his experiences in this area. During his tenure as the 26th U.S. president, Roosevelt set aside more than 230 million acres of public land for national parks, forests, monuments, and wildlife refuges, thus earning him the nickname, “the Conservationist President.”

The North Dakota Badlands landscape is one of striking contrasts. The gently rolling mixed grass prairies of the Northern Great Plains suddenly give way to fantastically broken terrain. The landscape was created when soft soils and sedimentary rocks were broken down by the erosive forces of weather and the Little Missouri River and its tributaries. This rugged landscape of sheer cliffs, grassy plateaus, and colored bluffs of red, gray, tan, and golden hues seems inhospitable at first glance. Yet it is home to a variety of plants and an abundance of Northern Great Plains wildlife, including iconic animals of the West such as bison, elk, and bighorn sheep. All together, the three separate units of the park stretch across more than 45 miles of this landscape. And while the three units are geographically separate, they are all linked by the free-flowing Little Missouri River, the park’s most important surface water resource.

The South Unit is just north of Medora, North Dakota. The Little Missouri River runs through the western half of the unit. Most of the land west of the river falls into the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness, including the Petrified Forest, which contains the third largest concentration of petrified wood within the national park system. All of the park’s major facilities and visitor use areas are on the east side of the river, including the main visitor center, Maltese Cross Cabin, Cottonwood Campground, Peaceful Valley Ranch, and the Painted Canyon Overlook and Visitor Center.



The 218-acre Elkhorn Ranch Unit is approximately 35 miles north of Medora, and is accessed via unpaved roads. The unit includes the site of Theodore Roosevelt's second ranch in the Badlands, the Elkhorn Ranch, which was the center of his cattle ranching operations. While living here, Roosevelt's days were filled with the rewarding labor of cattle ranching and his nights were spent quietly relaxing on the porch overlooking the Little Missouri River and at his writing desk. The secluded spot that Roosevelt selected for his Elkhorn Ranch brought him much comfort and solitude as he grieved over the deaths of his wife and mother. The rugged terrain and all its animal inhabitants aided in his reawakening and this experience helped Roosevelt realize the importance of conservation. Today, only the foundation stones of the ranch remain, but the area retains the same rugged beauty and quiet that Roosevelt cherished.

The North Unit is 15 miles south of Watford City, North Dakota, and is accessed via U.S. Highway 85. Almost the entire land area in the North Unit is composed of the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness, except for a narrow corridor alongside the unit's 14-mile scenic drive. Major park facilities include the North Unit Visitor Center and the Juniper Campground. The Little Missouri River meanders right through the heart of the unit. Stately cottonwood trees line the river's riparian zone and dot the floodplains, while bluffs above the river offer some of the park's most dramatic viewpoints. The unit includes several popular geologic sites as well, including the River Bend overlook and Oxbow Overlook.

### Just Beyond the Park Boundary

For decades, the park has existed as an ecological and cultural gem in a remote region of the country. However, this region—characterized by vast stretches of mixed-grass prairie, occasional farms and ranches, and few people—has undergone significant change in recent years. Hydraulic fracturing technology has unleashed a wave of oil development on private, state, and federal lands around the park. This energy boom is expected to continue for decades. Many new people have moved into western North Dakota, bringing traffic, permanent and temporary residential developments, and social problems. Consequently, this boom is creating significant challenges for the park. (See the key parkwide issues section of this document for more information on recent oil and gas development in the region.)



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Theodore Roosevelt National Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established as Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park on April 25, 1947. On November 10, 1978, the park was redesignated Theodore Roosevelt National Park (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about this park.

Purpose statement for Theodore Roosevelt National Park:

*THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK memorializes Theodore Roosevelt and pays tribute to his enduring contribution to the conservation of our nation's resources by preserving and protecting the scenery, wildlife, and wilderness qualities of the North Dakota Badlands—the landscape that inspired Roosevelt and still inspires visitors today.*





## Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Theodore Roosevelt National Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt National Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Theodore Roosevelt National Park's Little Missouri River Badlands, a rugged landscape of colorful geological formations, varied habitats, and abundant wildlife, provide a strikingly dramatic contrast with the rolling mixed-grass prairies in the surrounding region.
- Within the park, continuous erosion exposes 65 million years of the earth's past, dramatically illustrated by clearly visible geological strata, a variety of fossils, and the third largest concentration of petrified wood in the national park system.
- Theodore Roosevelt National Park preserves the landscape that inspired Theodore Roosevelt to adopt a conservation ethic. As president, he set aside more than 230 million acres of public land for future generations.
- Theodore Roosevelt National Park preserves the site of the Elkhorn Ranch, Roosevelt's second ranch in the Dakota Badlands, and provides visitors with an exceptional opportunity to immerse themselves in the same setting where Roosevelt lived, worked, and wrote.
- Theodore Roosevelt National Park provides an unparalleled opportunity to observe bison, bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, pronghorn, coyotes, prairie dogs, and other native animals in their natural habitat.
- Theodore Roosevelt National Park's night skies, clean air, and wilderness qualities offer exceptional beauty, silence, and solitude, which encourage personal growth, inspiration, and healing, just as they did for Theodore Roosevelt in the 1880s.
- In the midst of continuing significant energy development in western North Dakota, Theodore Roosevelt National Park retains a high degree of resource integrity and is an unspoiled example of the Little Missouri River Badlands.



## Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt National Park:

- **Native Wildlife and Habitat.** The park supports one of the most intact Northern Great Plains wildlife communities, which includes a wide diversity of species, such as bison, bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, pronghorn, coyotes, prairie dogs, and other native animals. Maintaining the diverse landscape of plant communities including mixed-grass prairies, juniper draws, and cottonwood forests is critical to the long-term sustainability of wildlife populations.
- **Little Missouri River.** The free-flowing Little Missouri River connects all three units and is the park's primary surface water resource. The river is an integral part of the landscape that inspired Roosevelt's conservation ethic. It carved the Badlands, it is an important corridor in the natural and cultural landscape, and its riparian cottonwood forests serve a critical role in the health of the park's ecosystem. The Little Missouri is the only designated state scenic river in North Dakota.





- **Outstanding Geologic and Paleontological Resources, Including the Petrified Forest.** The park's noteworthy geologic features and landforms include large concretions, caprocks, glacial erratics, aeolian deposits, river oxbows and terraces, and erosional surfaces called pediments. The park also contains a variety of Paleocene fossils, including the third largest concentration of petrified wood in the national park system, vertebrates such as the aquatic reptile *Champsosaurus*, invertebrates, and plants.
- **Scenic Views and Clean Air.** The park's clean air, dark night skies, and dramatic terrain offer visitors sweeping views of unspoiled nature—the same unspoiled landscape that inspired Theodore Roosevelt. The protection of these resources is supported by the park's designation as a Class I area under the Clean Air Act.
- **The Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness and Wilderness Qualities Throughout the Park.** Protecting wilderness values is central to the purpose of the park and is a reflection of the conservation ethic advocated by Roosevelt. Opportunities for solitude and adventure—exemplified by wilderness—drew Theodore Roosevelt to the North Dakota Badlands in the 1880s. Subsequently, the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness was designated in 1978 and spans 29,920 acres of the park's North Unit and South Unit. In addition to the designated wilderness, the park's remote setting, natural soundscape, and rugged topography create a sense of solitude for visitors throughout the park's three units.
- **The Elkhorn Ranch.** The park preserves the site, setting, and archeological resources of Theodore Roosevelt's second ranch in the North Dakota Badlands. Roosevelt selected the site for several reasons, including its remote setting and location along the Little Missouri River. Roosevelt's time at the ranch helped inspire his conservation ethic, and he wrote about the profound effect this experience had on the rest of his life.
- **The Maltese Cross Cabin and Roosevelt-related Museum Collections.** The Maltese Cross Cabin was Roosevelt's first home in the North Dakota Badlands. The cabin is one of the few structures still standing that is directly associated with Theodore Roosevelt's life in the Badlands. Although it has been moved from its original setting, the cabin is one of the park's most popular visitor attractions and it provides unique interpretive opportunities not afforded at the Elkhorn Ranch unit—where only the foundation stones of Roosevelt's ranch house remain. Other artifacts directly associated with Roosevelt provide opportunities for interpretation and scholarly research, including historic furnishings used by Theodore Roosevelt and archeological artifacts discovered in the 1959 excavation of the Elkhorn Ranch.



## Other Important Resources and Values

Theodore Roosevelt National Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park, and may be unrelated to its significance, but nevertheless are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park, and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt National Park:

- **Peaceful Valley Ranch.** The Peaceful Valley Ranch represents the entire breadth of the park’s history, including the open range cattle ranching era of the 1880s, when Roosevelt resided in the area. Built in the 1880s, the house at Peaceful Valley Ranch is the only original ranch house remaining in the South Unit of the park, and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The uses of the house and surrounding structures have changed over time, from cattle ranch, to dude ranch, to park headquarters. The ranch is currently used by a park concessioner who provides horse rides in the South Unit.
- **Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration Structures.** The North Unit and South Unit both contain Depression-era cultural resources built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) prior to establishment of the park. These resources include picnic and campground shelters, the old east entrance station, the portals at the North Unit entrance, and an overlook shelter. Portions of the scenic roads in the North Unit and South Unit and their associated culverts also date to this period. Although they are not directly tied to the purpose of the park, these structures are important historic resources eligible for listing in the national register. They are illustrative examples of park planning, design, and construction from this historic period.
- **Archeological and Ethnographic Resources.** The context, integrity, and length of time represented by the park’s archeological sites and ethnographic resources reflect almost 10,000 years of human history. Currently, 343 archeological sites have been recorded in the park. The sites provide an outstanding database for the study of cultural change in the region. The primary archeological resources reflect past American Indian lifeways and the settlement of the west by homesteaders.
- **Feral Horses.** Bands of feral horses roam throughout the park’s South Unit. Horses were an important part of the cultural landscape when Theodore Roosevelt lived in the area and they are a very popular visitor attraction today.





## Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all of the park significance statements as well as fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Theodore Roosevelt National Park:

- Theodore Roosevelt’s experiences in the Little Missouri Badlands inspired in him a strong conservation ethic, leading him to use his political power and influence to initiate national policies regarding natural resource protection and stewardship that continue to benefit us today.
- The dramatic, dissected landforms and spectacular vistas of Theodore Roosevelt National Park allow visitors to experience the continuous processes of erosion that have created the rugged landscape of the Little Missouri Badlands.
- Theodore Roosevelt National Park’s array of Northern Great Plains wildlife invites reflection on the interconnectedness of all living beings, the importance of diversity and healthy ecosystems, and the value of conserving wildlife to uplift and inspire humanity.
- The spectacular vistas, natural beauty, clear air, and dark night skies of Theodore Roosevelt National Park provide opportunities for solitude, exploration, inspiration, reflection, and spiritual renewal that can fulfill the human need for self-discovery through connection to the land.
- The congressionally designated Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness at Theodore Roosevelt National Park allows visitors to experience large areas of land with no “permanent improvements or human habitation”—a remnant of the wild and rugged land Theodore Roosevelt found so compelling.
- American Indian interaction with the Little Missouri Badlands reveals the cultural significance of the land through both ceremony and tradition.
- The stories of the people who traveled through or lived in the Little Missouri Badlands serve as powerful reminders of the human drive to survive and thrive in challenging environments.

## Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many of the management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memoranda of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. Special mandates for Theodore Roosevelt National Park are described below and administrative commitments are included in appendix B.

#### Special Mandates

**Existing Claims (Land, Minerals, Homesteads) Inside the Park Boundaries (April 25, 1947).** Section 7 of Public Law (P.L.) 80-38 (the park’s enabling legislation) states “that nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of this land (P.L. 80-38, sec 7).”

**Perpetual Right-of-way Along the Little Missouri River for Stockmen (June 12, 1948).** Section 2 P.L. 80-631 reserves to the “stockmen of the surrounding area a perpetual right-of-way through the park for the trailing of livestock to and from the railroad, along and adjacent to the Little Missouri River, being the same trail or route that has been used by the stockmen for that purpose since the beginning of the livestock industry in the area (62 Stat. 384).”

**Water and Sewage Disposal Facilities in Medora, North Dakota (August 31, 1961).** Section 2 of P.L. 87-193 states “the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain, on rights-of-way donated for the purpose and in such manner as he shall consider to be in the public interest, water supply and sewage disposal systems to serve Federal and non-federal properties in the said Medora area, and he may make existing federal systems available to serve such properties: Provided, that non-federal users of the systems shall comply with standards of use prescribed by the Secretary and shall be charged rates sufficient to recover a pro rata share of depreciation and costs of operation and maintenance of the systems plus interest on the federal investment in the systems (P.L. 87-193, sec 2).”



### **Designation as a Class I Area Under the 1977 Amendments to the Clean Air Act (1977).**

- Section 118 of the act requires the park to comply with federal, state, and local air pollution control requirements. In 1977, Congress amended the act to prevent the significant deterioration of air quality in clean air areas of the United States, including Theodore Roosevelt National Park. The park was designated as a mandatory Class I clean air area under the 1977 amendments to the Clean Air Act.
- The federal land manager and the park superintendent have an affirmative responsibility under the act to protect the air quality-related values of the park from air pollution impacts. Air quality-related values include visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, historic and cultural resources, and any other resource that could be impacted by air pollution (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

**Designation of the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness (November 10, 1978).** Section 401 of P.L. 95-625 designated 29,920 acres of the park as wilderness, as depicted on maps numbered 387-20,0007-E and dated January 1978, to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness (P.L. 95-625, sec. 401). The park is obligated to manage these lands in a manner that is consistent with wilderness character, as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

### **The Little Missouri River – Jurisdiction and Activities Within the Park.**

- The Little Missouri River has been declared navigable by the state of North Dakota, which also claims its water and submerged land to the high-water mark. In a 1991 U.S. District Court decision, the court rejected North Dakota’s claim of ownership to the riverbed concluding that the state had not proven that the Little Missouri was a navigable stream at statehood and that the state therefore does not automatically own the entire riverbed. Ownership of any particular portion of the bed depends on the specific land conveyances that have been made over the years.
- The National Park Service manages the sections of river within the park, and will involve the state in any management or operational decisions concerning the Little Missouri River (drawn from 1992 statement for management—no supporting legislation or court decision was referenced).
- There is a special regulation (36 CFR, §7.54) that allows snowmobiling on portions of the Little Missouri River within both the North Unit and South Unit of the park.

## **Administrative Commitments**

See appendix B.

## **Assessment of Planning and Data Needs**

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park’s fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park’s planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. identification of key parkwide issues
2. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

## Identification of Key Parkwide Issues

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but that still indirectly affects them. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Theodore Roosevelt National Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

**Widespread and Severe Impacts of Encroaching Energy Development and Associated Industrial Infrastructure.** Oil and gas development in the surrounding area is the most significant parkwide issue. North Dakota is experiencing rapid oil and gas development in the Devonian-Mississippian Bakken Shale using hydraulic fracturing technology. The state now ranks second in the nation in total oil production, accounting for nearly 10% of all U.S. production. As of early 2014, there were approximately 10,000 producing wells in the state. McKenzie and Billings counties—where the park is located—account for roughly 25% of this total. It should be noted, however, that the number of producing wells in this region changes constantly. Other oil and gas deposits near the park are likely to become economically viable in the near future, including the Devonian Three Forks Formation and Pennsylvanian Tyler Formation. Altogether, North Dakota estimates another 40,000 wells will be drilled in the state during the coming decades. The implication is that oil and gas wells and infrastructure will continue to proliferate across the landscape surrounding the park.

The direct and indirect impacts on park resources and the visitor experience during seismic, drilling, and production activities include air emissions, increased noise, night sky degradation, and operations intruding upon the viewshed. Most notably, oil and gas wells, flares, and infrastructure are already present within the viewshed in all three park units. Infrastructure build-out and transportation issues—for example, each new well requires an average of 2,000 trucking events—create impacts well beyond the areas of drilling and production and affect the local communities, park visitors, and park staff.



The socioeconomic impacts of the “Bakken Boom” on the park and surrounding communities are already substantial. The population in the area has grown rapidly as people from across the United States have migrated to the region. For example, in McKenzie County, the population officially grew by nearly 60% between 2000 and 2012, from 5,737 to 7,987 people.<sup>1</sup> However, there are currently more than 9,500 people living within a three-mile radius of the North Unit’s gateway town of Watford City, a town that consistently had approximately 1,700 people for many years. Currently, homeowner vacancy rates in the county are 0.4% and rental vacancy rates are 0%.<sup>2</sup> Rapid development of rural and agricultural areas; increased semi-truck traffic on local roads; increased crime; increased costs for housing, goods, and services; strain on infrastructure such as storm and wastewater systems; and additional impacts to soil, water, and air resources affect areas adjacent to all three of the park’s units and its gateway communities. Housing availability and high costs have already affected the recruitment and retention of park staff, and very high occupancy rates and high prices in hotels prohibit many park visitors from staying near the park.

1. U.S. Census Bureau

2. U.S. Census Bureau



Identifying and responding to the effects of oil and gas development is highly taxing on the park's managers and staff. For example, building cooperative relationships with adjacent landowners and federal and state agencies requires a substantial investment of staff resources. Participating in the public hearings held by local and state agencies is another vital, but time-consuming activity. Case-by-case mitigation of individual wells—which is typically accomplished by negotiating directly with drilling permit holders—has produced positive results, but is not sustainable. The potential demands on park staff become even more pronounced when the expected increase in the number of wells is considered.

Arguments about the intrinsic benefits of preservation and conservation will often fall on deaf ears in a region where energy development has created so much economic prosperity. Thus, data collection on environmental conditions and spatial analysis of potential threats is critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance. Hard data will help park staff to prioritize their efforts as they respond to external threats and enhance communication with potential partners in the public and private sector.

- Related planning and data needs:
  - Spatial analysis of industrial threats outside the park boundary
  - Baseline assessments and continued monitoring of soundscape, viewshed, air quality, and night skies in the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness

**Notable Backlog in Cultural Resource-related Research, Management, and Interpretive Needs.** Memorializing Theodore Roosevelt is central to the purpose of the park, but the park has not had a cultural resource specialist since the 1960s. The absence of a dedicated cultural resource expert in the park has disrupted a variety of cultural resource-related activities and created a backlog in projects and research. Activities such as museum operations, maintaining relationships and consulting with traditionally associated tribes and the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, management of historic structures, protection and monitoring of archeological sites, and National Historic Preservation Act section 106 compliance have all been impacted.

The visitor experience is also impacted. Visitor interest in the Elkhorn Ranch, Maltese Cross Cabin, and Peaceful Valley Ranch is especially high. The full interpretive and educational potential of these historic resources has not been realized. In addition, high-quality cultural research has taken place in the park, but there is little internal expertise to translate the research findings into a form that enhances visitors' enjoyment of the park. Study of the park's archeological resources is also largely unfinished. Collectively, cultural resource expertise and research would allow for 1) an enhanced visitor experience, 2) improved coordination and consultation with traditionally associated tribes and agencies, and 3) improved management of the historic resources directly associated with Theodore Roosevelt.

- Related planning and data needs:
  - Updated historic structures report for the Peaceful Valley Ranch
  - Condition assessment for the Maltese Cross Cabin



### **Challenges of Maintaining Park Infrastructure in a Dynamic Badlands Environment.**

Natural processes at work in the Badlands create serious challenges for facilities management and often impact the visitor experience. Events such as flooding, erosion, landslides, and soil creep damage park roads, structures, and the boundary fence. The effects are widespread. Boundary fence damage often leads to bison escapes, which draws park staff away from other essential duties and creates problems with surrounding landowners. The “shrink and swell” action of the bentonite soil within the Sentinel Butte Formation has impacted the structural integrity of park facilities in the North Unit, especially the North Unit Visitor Center. Landslides routinely damage roads in the North Unit and occasionally in the South Unit leading to road closures and costly repairs. All existing landslide deposits in the park are capable of renewed activity, and other slopes may be vulnerable to future movement.

- Related planning and data needs:
  - Enhanced monitoring of targeted structures and roads in the park to preemptively identify problems caused by geologic processes

### **Effects of Climate Change on Natural and Cultural Resources and Visitor Experiences.**

Climate change impacts all aspects of park management from natural and cultural resources to park operations and visitor experience. Effective planning and management must be grounded in an understanding of past dynamics and the realization that future conditions may shift beyond the historical range of variability. Climate change will manifest itself not only as shifts in mean conditions (e.g., increasing mean annual temperature) but also as changes in climate variability (e.g., more intense storms, heat waves, and flooding). Management approaches to dealing with climate change will be resource-specific and will vary from resisting change (e.g., for high-value cultural resources) to fostering the ability of resources to adapt to changing conditions (e.g., for species and natural communities).

Most notably, climate change has the greatest potential to alter ecological systems in and around the park. Changes to the frequency and degree of weather patterns, higher temperature ranges, more extreme events, expanded fire seasons, higher susceptibility to pests and nonnative species, altered river flows, and other climate-related variables may alter one or several components of the park’s ecological system. Given the direct ecological connectivity of hydrology, plant communities, wildlife, and other building blocks of a healthy ecological system, even a small change in one or two of these components could potentially have cascading effects through the overall system. Surface water and groundwater flow quantities and plant and animal species composition (e.g., biodiversity) are just two examples of park resources that may change as a result of climate change.

Climate change is also anticipated to have an overall adverse effect on the park’s cultural resources, primarily as a result of the increased intensity and frequency of severe storm activity contributing to damaging winds and erosion. Heavy, prolonged, and/or frequent rainstorms could result in rising river levels and swifter river currents, which could potentially cause flooding at historic structures and also result in the erosional disturbance of archeological sites located along riverbank terraces. Historic buildings, structures, and cultural landscape features may also be adversely impacted by increased storm-related weathering, high winds, drought, and fire. These events could result in the loss or damage of historic fabric and other character-defining features.

Along with natural and cultural resources and values, climate change will probably influence visitor experience and park facilities and operations. For example, climate change may alter seasonal visitation patterns, visitor experiences at the park, and potable water supplies.

Understanding climate change projections and associated levels of uncertainty will facilitate planning actions that are robust regardless of the precise magnitude of change experienced in the coming decades. The National Park Service is using numerous climate adaptation tools, such as vulnerability assessments and scenario planning, to develop appropriate and flexible management strategies for fundamental resources and values, such as those within Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

- Related planning and data needs:
  - Climate change vulnerability assessment and climate change scenario planning

## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource and value analysis table includes current condition, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Wildlife and Habitat
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theodore Roosevelt National Park provides an unparalleled opportunity to observe bison, bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, pronghorn, coyotes, prairie dogs, and other native animals in their natural habitat.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally, the park's native species are healthy.</li> <li>Excess bison are rounded up and relocated to other areas.</li> <li>Excess elk are lethally removed from the park; meat is donated to American Indian tribes and food banks.</li> <li>Prairie dog populations are stable and self-managing. In wet years, prairie dog town areas generally decrease and in dry years they generally increase in acreage (though not necessarily in terms of numbers or density). There is evidence of sylvatic plague, but no large scale die-offs have been documented to date.</li> <li>The erosive soils and harsh weather in the area damage the park fences, leading to an increase in bison escapes.</li> <li>Cottonwood forests and woody draws are generally healthy and provide shelter and a food source for wildlife.</li> <li>Fire management practices are optimized to maintain areas of native mixed-grass prairie and juniper forests.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With no natural large predators in the area, the healthy bison population grows quickly. This requires substantial herd reductions by roundup every three to four years by park staff.</li> <li>With no natural large predators in the area, the healthy elk population grows quickly. Small herd reductions by park staff are necessary every autumn.</li> <li>There are considerable costs and resource expenditures associated with managing the population size of the elk and bison herds.</li> <li>To keep cattle out of the park and the park's bison and feral horses in the park, the boundary fence requires regular maintenance. Fence repairs are costly and time intensive.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Wildlife and Habitat
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Though not historically present in the park, brucellosis is a significant concern within the state and is a potential problem in the elk and bison herds.</li> <li>• Though not present in the park, chronic wasting disease is a significant concern within the state and the potential exists for the disease to infect cervids in the park.</li> <li>• Without careful management and periodic reductions, ungulate populations will grow to levels that could impact the ecological health of the park.</li> <li>• Rapid industrial development in the surrounding region could lead to habitat and migration corridor fragmentation.</li> <li>• Projected changes in climate will require management cooperation and coordination with external stakeholders and partners at a landscape scale to effectively develop and apply adaptive strategies that will extend beyond the park’s boundaries.</li> <li>• Climate changes and/or changes in fire management practices could alter the distribution of vegetation types and subsequent habitat availability. For instance, there could be encroachment of junipers into mixed-grass prairie, reducing suitable bison habitat. See the section on climate change in the “Assessment of Planning and Data Needs” portion of this foundation document.</li> <li>• Nonnative plant species, such as cheatgrass and leafy spurge, could threaten the ecological integrity of the park’s plant communities.</li> <li>• Changes in the management of the Little Missouri River upstream could negatively impact the long-term health of the park’s cottonwood forests.</li> <li>• Certain vegetation communities in the park, including grassland plant communities, are known to be vulnerable to excess nitrogen deposition, which can alter native plant communities and reduce biodiversity. Additionally, there are several ozone-sensitive plants in the park, including quaking aspen and chokecherry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen relationships with adjacent landowners, state agencies, and wildlife researchers at universities in the region.</li> <li>• Promote visitation to the park based around easily viewable wildlife.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elk management plan and environmental impact statement, 2010.</li> <li>• Resource management plan, 1994.</li> <li>• Northern Great Plains Network inventory and monitoring vegetation reports, 2011–2012.</li> <li>• Northern Great Plains Network fire ecology program data and reports.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue monitoring efforts and data collection on bison and elk herds to enhance understanding of large ungulate rangeland processes and population health, and identify optimal times and cost-efficient methods for reductions.</li> <li>• Special studies to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bison management plan: including a strategy to guide the relocation of bison based on population-genetics health. The strategy should identify where bison can and cannot be moved to and optimal conditions to reduce the physiological stress of roundups and transfers.</li> <li>• Develop a comprehensive prairie dog management plan to include population monitoring, potential control options, and possible reintroduction of extirpated but associated species.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessments and climate change scenario plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4, “Natural Resource Management”)</li> <li>• NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	The Little Missouri River
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park’s Little Missouri River Badlands, a rugged landscape of colorful geological formations, varied habitats, and abundant wildlife, provide a strikingly dramatic contrast with the rolling mixed-grass prairies in the surrounding region.</li> <li>• In the midst of continuing significant energy development in western North Dakota, Theodore Roosevelt National Park retains a high degree of resource integrity and is an unspoiled example of the Little Missouri River Badlands.</li> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park’s night skies, clean air, and wilderness qualities offer exceptional beauty, silence, and solitude, which encourage personal growth, inspiration, and healing, just as they did for Theodore Roosevelt in the 1880s.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the State of North Dakota’s 2012 Clean Water Act integrated report, the Little Missouri River adjacent to the South Unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Park near Medora is ‘impaired’ because it fails to attain one of the state-designated beneficial uses (recreation) due to elevated levels of <i>E. coli</i> from ongoing animal feeding operations and grazing in the riparian areas upstream in the watershed.</li> <li>• The river is free flowing and is classified as a state scenic river by North Dakota. The river supports healthy cottonwood forests in all three park units.</li> <li>• River flows are highly variable. The river is subject to high spring flows and generally low, intermittent flows in the fall and winter.</li> <li>• The river occasionally floods, resulting in accelerated riverbank erosion and damage to adjacent campgrounds and facilities.</li> <li>• People canoe the river during high flows in the spring and early summer.</li> <li>• Fishing is permitted in the river.</li> <li>• The river freezes over in the winter, allowing people to snowmobile in the river corridor. See the special mandates section of this foundation document for more information on this use.</li> <li>• Inventories have found 22 species of native fish in the park, 7 fish for which nativity has not been determined, and 3 species that are not native.</li> <li>• Park infrastructure and visitor-use facilities are located in the 100-year floodplain.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing development in the Little Missouri watershed may impact base flows and water quality.</li> <li>• Numerous new oil and gas wells have been drilled in the river’s watershed during the last five years.</li> <li>• Oil and gas development and production are expected to continue in the river’s watershed for the next 20 years.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Little Missouri River
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to flooding, channel migration and bank erosion may affect facilities such as the Juniper and Cottonwood campgrounds.</li> <li>• The cumulative impacts from upstream water uses in four states might decrease base flows and increase drought stress in the cottonwood forests dependent on flow in the Little Missouri River.</li> <li>• Oil and gas development, such as new wells and infrastructure, and increased urban development in the watershed may negatively impact water quantity and quality. Hydraulic fracturing requires enormous quantities of water that is removed from both public and private sources in the area. Potential threats to water quality come from surface disturbance, landscape fragmentation, and potential for sediment mobilization and loading into tributary streams in the area.</li> <li>• Oil and gas development may also increase the risk of spillage of chemicals or a release of flowback water at the surface from well sites.</li> <li>• The river will probably be a source of continued reintroductions of invasive species, including leafy spurge and salt cedar, into the park.</li> <li>• Climate change, including warming temperatures and a more variable precipitation regime, may cause more extreme flow patterns, including reduced base flows and an increase in flooding events. See the section on climate change in the “Assessment of Planning and Data Needs” portion of this foundation document.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with local nonprofits and communities to increase public awareness about the potential environmental impacts of energy development in the area.</li> <li>• Increased participation in oil and gas planning and permitting processes carried out by local, state, and federal agencies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iierkley, J., G. R. Reetz, and D. Vana-Miller. 1998. “Water Resources Management Plan, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, North Dakota.” NPS Water Resources Division and EPA Ecosystem Protection Program. <a href="http://www.nature.nps.gov/water/planning/management_plans/thro_final_screen.pdf">http://www.nature.nps.gov/water/planning/management_plans/thro_final_screen.pdf</a>.</li> <li>• North Dakota Oil and Gas Commission reports.</li> <li>• State of North Dakota: Clean Water Act Integrated Report, 2012.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.ndhealth.gov/wq/sw/Z7_Publications/IntegratedReports/Final_2012_IntegratedReport_20121029.pdf">http://www.ndhealth.gov/wq/sw/Z7_Publications/IntegratedReports/Final_2012_IntegratedReport_20121029.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://ofmpub.epa.gov/tmdl/attains_waterbody.control?p_list_id=ND-10110203-025-S_00">http://ofmpub.epa.gov/tmdl/attains_waterbody.control?p_list_id=ND-10110203-025-S_00</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cottonwood studies comparing cottonwood forests in river’s riparian zones in the North Unit and South Unit—initiated in 2013.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular water quality, quantity, and flood regime monitoring.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessments and climate change scenario plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management”</li> <li>• Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i></li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4, “Natural Resource Management”)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul>

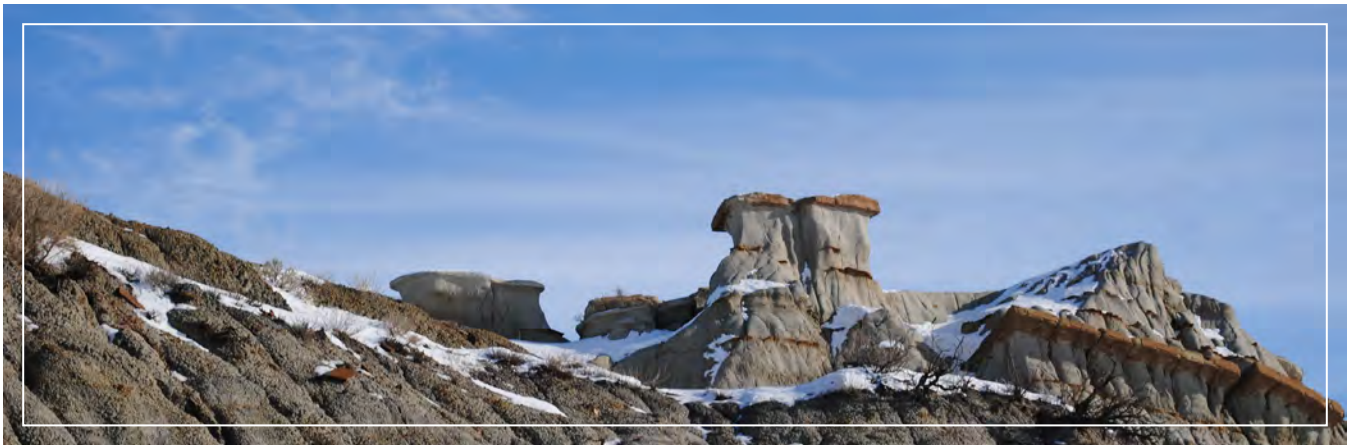




Fundamental Resource or Value	Outstanding Geologic and Paleontological Resources, Including the Petrified Forest
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park’s Little Missouri River Badlands, a rugged landscape of colorful geological formations, varied habitats, and abundant wildlife, provide a strikingly dramatic contrast with the rolling mixed-grass prairies in the surrounding region.</li> <li>• Within the park, continuous erosion exposes 65 million years of the earth’s past, dramatically illustrated by clearly visible geological strata, a variety of fossils, and the third largest concentration of petrified wood in the national park system.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Badlands topography in the park is subject to continual erosion (wind, water, and gravity), as well as a variety of geologic hazards that continually alter the park’s landscape. These processes are natural and unless artificially accelerated by human disturbance, the Badlands can be considered in “good” condition.</li> <li>• The Petrified Forest in the South Unit is heavily visited. It is accessed via a two-mile walk from outside the park. The trailhead is on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) land and is well marked with signs.</li> <li>• The park’s Paleocene fossil record is an important resource for servicewide fossil context because the Paleocene time period—66 to 56 million years ago—is not well represented in the established Cenozoic fossil parks, such as Badlands National Park and John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.</li> <li>• Exposed coal beds are susceptible to ignition via wildfires, direct lightning strikes, and spontaneous combustion.</li> <li>• Bentonite within the “blue beds” of the Sentinel Butte Formation is subject to regular “shrink and swell” action, which may impact park infrastructure, including buildings and roads.</li> <li>• Park roads, trails, and facilities need constant repair and maintenance due to erosion and slumping.</li> <li>• The visitor center structure in the North Unit, built in 1991, has shifted and has been abandoned due to structural failure. The building will be replaced.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural erosion in the Badlands will continue to impact surface fossils, as well as expose new specimens.</li> <li>• Erosion and slumping will continue to impact park roads and facilities.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Outstanding Geologic and Paleontological Resources, Including the Petrified Forest</b>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The primary geohazards within the park are flooding and mass wasting.</li> <li>• The park fence is frequently damaged and undercut by shifting soils and mudslides. This condition creates high maintenance costs and facilitates the escape of bison from the park.</li> <li>• Vandalism and theft are concerns at all the park’s geologic and paleontological sites—especially at the cannonball concretions and the Petrified Forest.</li> <li>• There is frequently graffiti on sandstone features at Wind Canyon, Buck Hill, Needle’s Eye, and the cannonball concretions</li> <li>• There are safety concerns for park visitors accessing the Petrified Forest. The small, unimproved access roads to the site now have heavy semi-truck traffic associated with the operation of oil and gas wells.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosional processes provide excellent opportunities for research and interpretation of geology and paleontological resources.</li> <li>• The park could expand its outreach to universities to foster increased research in the park. The park has an existing relationship with North Dakota State University that could be expanded.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoganson, J. W. and J. Campbell. 1997. “Paleontology of Theodore Roosevelt National Park.” NDGS Newsletter 24(1):12–23.</li> <li>• Biek, R. F., and M. A. Gonzalez. 2001. “The geology of Theodore Roosevelt National Park, Billings and McKenzie counties, North Dakota.” Miscellaneous Series 86. North Dakota Geological Survey.</li> <li>• KellerLynn, K. 2007. “Theodore Roosevelt National Park Geologic Resource Evaluation Report.” Natural Resource Report NPS/NRPC/GRD/NRR—2007/006. National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.</li> <li>• <a href="https://www.dmr.nd.gov/ndgs/out%20of%20print/News%20Letters/spring%2097.pdf">https://www.dmr.nd.gov/ndgs/out of print/News Letters/spring 97.pdf</a>.</li> <li>• Tweet, J. S., V. L. Santucci, and J. P. Kenworthy. 2011. “Paleontological resource inventory and monitoring: Northern Great Plains Network.” Natural Resource Technical Report NPS/NRPC/NRTR—2011/437. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado. <a href="https://irma.nps.gov/App/Reference/Profile/2169091">https://irma.nps.gov/App/Reference/Profile/2169091</a> (NPS access only).</li> <li>• Geologic resource inventory, 2010.</li> <li>• Spatial database on geologic and paleontological features.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paleontological resources survey: A complete parkwide survey of paleontological resources.</li> <li>• Enhanced monitoring of targeted structures and roads in the park to identify problems caused by subsidence and slumping.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4, “Natural Resource Management”)</li> <li>• NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Views and Clean Air
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park’s Little Missouri River Badlands, a rugged landscape of colorful geological formations, varied habitats, and abundant wildlife, provide a strikingly dramatic contrast with the rolling mixed-grass prairies in the surrounding region.</li> <li>• In the midst of continuing significant energy development in western North Dakota, Theodore Roosevelt National Park retains a high degree of resource integrity and is an unspoiled example of the Little Missouri River Badlands.</li> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park preserves the landscape that inspired Theodore Roosevelt to adopt a conservation ethic. As president, he set aside more than 230 million acres of public land for future generations.</li> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park’s night skies, clean air, and wilderness qualities offer exceptional beauty, silence, and solitude, which encourage personal growth, inspiration, and healing, just as they did for Theodore Roosevelt in the 1880s.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park facilities and structures are sited to minimize impacts to viewsheds.</li> <li>• Within the interior sections of the park, viewsheds remain intact.</li> <li>• At the boundaries of the park, energy development is negatively impacting viewsheds and air quality.</li> <li>• Oil and gas wells, storage tanks, drill rigs, flares, and related infrastructure outside park boundaries are visible from all three units of the park.</li> <li>• Currently (based on 2008–2012 data), visibility conditions and wet nitrogen deposition conditions at Theodore Roosevelt National Park are not meeting the NPS Air Resource Division recommended benchmark conditions, and are a moderate concern. Sulfate wet deposition and ozone are considered to be in good condition.</li> <li>• The rail loading facility near Fryburg is visible from the southeast corner of the South Unit.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil and gas development and the associated flares, wells, rigs, and road/highway noise are expected to continue for the next 20–30 years.</li> <li>• Drilling activity is expanding and is currently affecting park resources and values in all three park units. Infrastructure build-out and transportation issues create impacts well beyond the areas of drilling and production and are affecting the local communities, park visitors, and park staff.</li> <li>• Due to budget reductions and the associated staffing impacts, the park may lose its capacity to effectively evaluate the impacts of new oil and gas proposals and take proactive steps to mitigate impacts.</li> <li>• In the last decade (2003–2012), there was an improving trend for sulfur wet deposition and no discernible trends for visibility, ozone, and nitrogen deposition.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Views and Clean Air
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued energy and industrial development around the park could degrade the park’s air quality, which would in turn degrade visibility of scenery, wildlife health, and visitor experience.</li> <li>Continued energy and industrial development around the park will continue to degrade park viewsheds and soundscapes.</li> <li>Direct and indirect impacts on park resources and visitor values during seismic, drilling, and production activities include air emissions, night sky degradation, and operations intruding upon the viewshed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park could work with other federal, state, and local agencies to formalize a notification process for proposed oil and gas wells near the park.</li> <li>Participating in oil and gas permitting processes—e.g., commenting at hearings—early on increases the likelihood of mitigating impacts on park resources.</li> <li>Raising concerns with agencies and elected officials at the state level provides the best opportunity to influence oil and gas proposals.</li> <li>The park could launch educational initiatives to raise public awareness of the potential negative impacts of oil and gas development surrounding the park.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Dakota’s Oil and Gas Division website (<a href="https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/">https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/</a>) has an online GIS tool that shows the locations and horizontal extents of oil and gas wells.</li> <li>Comprehensive spatial database on oil and gas development in North Dakota.</li> <li>Baseline air quality monitoring conducted by the National Park Service.</li> <li>National Resource Stewardship and Science Air Resources Division database: <a href="http://www.nature.nps.gov/air/planning/index.cfm">http://www.nature.nps.gov/air/planning/index.cfm</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial analysis of oil and gas threats outside the park boundary: the analysis should identify external areas where drilling / energy development will have a significant impact on the park. The analysis should be done for all three park units.</li> <li>NPS air quality monitoring in the North Unit and Elkhorn Ranch Unit, including continued support for existing monitoring parameters (e.g., ozone, wet deposition, visibility) as well as additional parameters.</li> <li>Special studies to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems.</li> <li>Inventory and evaluation of scenic views and vistas, including scenic quality assessment, visibility analysis, and importance values for the visitor experience.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visual resource management plan – this would entail an inventory and evaluation of scenic views and vistas, including scenic quality assessments, visibility analysis, and importance values for the visitor experience.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (sections 1.4, 1.6, 3.1, 4.7) call for the National Park Service to conserve and protect scenery, scenic vistas, and air quality</li> <li>NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>, section 4.7, “Air Resource Management”</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul>







Fundamental Resource or Value	The Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness and Wilderness Qualities Throughout the Park
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park preserves the landscape that inspired Theodore Roosevelt to adopt a conservation ethic. As president, he set aside more than 230 million acres of public land for future generations.</li> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park’s night skies, clean air, and wilderness qualities offer exceptional beauty, silence, and solitude, which encourage personal growth, inspiration, and healing, just as they did for Theodore Roosevelt in the 1880s.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The wilderness areas in the South Unit and North Unit possess a high degree of integrity, especially in terms of the following qualities of wilderness character: naturalness, undeveloped, and solitude. Overall, the wilderness areas are in a natural, or near natural, condition.</li> <li>• Visitors report a high degree of appreciation for and satisfaction with the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.</li> <li>• Currently, visitor impacts on the park’s wilderness areas have been very minimal. Overcrowding within the wilderness is not a problem. Overnight use of the wilderness is generally minimal.</li> <li>• There are few signs along the trails in the wilderness areas.</li> <li>• Within the interior sections of the park, soundscapes remain intact.</li> <li>• At the boundaries of the park energy development is negatively impacting soundscapes. Pump jack noise and diesel generators are audible at locations in the South Unit, both in wilderness and nonwilderness areas. Semi-truck and railroad noise are clearly audible at multiple sites within the park, especially in the South Unit.</li> <li>• The Little Missouri National Grassland, managed by the U.S. Forest Service, borders the park and the wilderness in some places. The Little Missouri National Grassland provides some protection for “solitude” and other wilderness qualities—for instance, housing is not allowed in the grassland. However, energy development is currently proceeding in the grassland.</li> <li>• The Maah Daah Hey Trail is a popular long-distance trail in the area used by horseback riders, mountain bikers, and hikers. It runs through the South Unit wilderness and a small portion of the North Unit wilderness. Mountain biking is not permitted off road in Theodore Roosevelt National Park. Even though the trail is posted with an alternate route, riders occasionally take their mountain bikes through the wilderness area in the North Unit.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil and gas development is increasing in the areas surrounding the park. It occurs in multiple locations and will continue for the foreseeable future.</li> <li>• Invasive nonnative plants are regularly found in the wilderness. The threat varies from one year to the next, depending on the control measures taken by park staff and various environmental factors.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness and Wilderness Qualities Throughout the Park
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy development outside the park threatens the wilderness character of the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness as well as the quiet and chance for solitude in other areas of the park such as the Elkhorn Ranch. These threats impact the whole park but may be seen as especially damaging to designated wilderness because the National Park Service is legally required to manage for the preservation of wilderness character.</li> <li>• The designated wilderness is relatively small and extends right to the boundary of the park in many places, which makes it especially susceptible to energy development impacts (energy development could be located a very short distance from, and within view of designated wilderness). The character of the natural landscape (generally open, with few trees) also makes it susceptible to these impacts.</li> <li>• Nonnative invasive plants are a threat in the wilderness. Also of note, air pollution (i.e., nitrogen deposition) is known to increase the distribution of nonnative invasive plants in the Great Plains and other ecosystems.</li> <li>• The dark night skies in the park could be threatened by light sources such as flares or lighted drilling rigs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are opportunities to cooperate with the U.S. Forest Service and the State of North Dakota regarding management of the wilderness. The Maah Daah Hey Trail begins on USFS land and passes through the park's wilderness areas. The Petrified Forest in the South Unit wilderness area is also accessed via USFS land.</li> <li>• The increasing threats to wilderness and wilderness qualities caused by energy development provide an opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of wilderness in an increasingly urbanized and industrialized society. Park interpretive programs could emphasize these themes with park visitors, and highlight the role that public support plays in resource protection.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wilderness stewardship strategy, 2012.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological and historical resource study within the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.</li> <li>• Baseline and continued monitoring of soundscape, viewshed, air quality, and night skies in the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness to quantify impacts of energy development on wilderness character. All of these park values and resources are attributes of the "natural" element of wilderness character.</li> <li>• Additional research on effects of noise, air pollution, and light pollution on wilderness character.</li> <li>• Visitor use survey</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual resource management plan – this would entail an inventory and evaluation of scenic views and vistas, including scenic quality assessments, visibility analysis, and importance values for the visitor experience.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 41: <i>Wilderness Stewardship</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 6) "Wilderness Preservation and Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Keeping It Wild in the National Park Service User Guide</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> </ul>



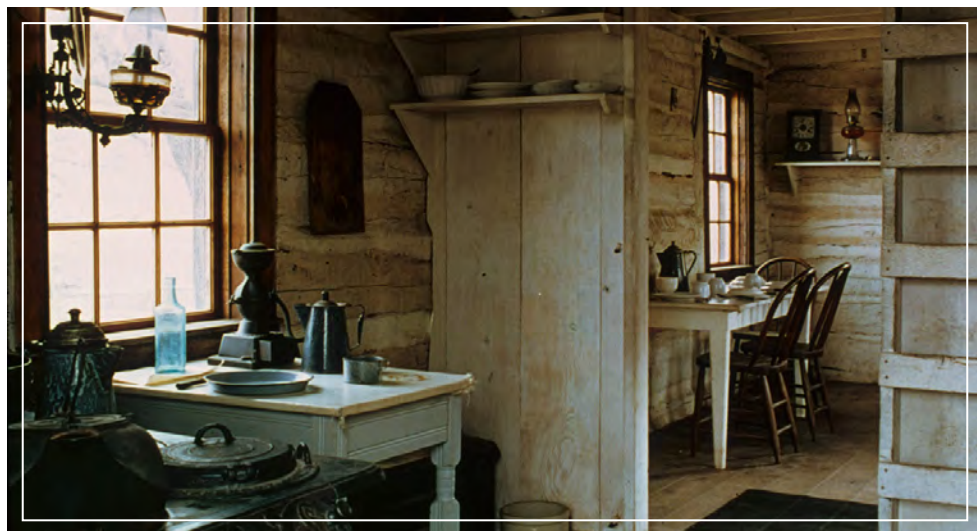
Fundamental Resource or Value	The Elkhorn Ranch
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park preserves the landscape that inspired Theodore Roosevelt to adopt a conservation ethic. As president, he set aside more than 230 million acres of public land for future generations.</li> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park preserves the site of the Elkhorn Ranch, Roosevelt’s second ranch in the Dakota Badlands, and provides visitors with an exceptional opportunity to immerse themselves in the same setting where Roosevelt lived, worked, and wrote.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park’s Elkhorn Ranch Unit comprises a portion of a larger land base that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a national historic district.</li> <li>• The setting remains much as it was when Roosevelt founded the ranch in 1884—the Little Missouri River runs through the district and views of Badlands scenery are mostly intact. An oil pump and storage tanks are visible on one of the bluffs on the east side of the river.</li> <li>• Partial building foundations remain of the ranch house and other buildings, but no aboveground structures remain.</li> <li>• The entire unit is fenced off for protection from livestock. The foundations of identified structures have been separately fenced to provide additional protection.</li> <li>• There are interpretive wayside exhibits on-site. The content is current and the presentation is high quality. The signs were designed so as not to detract from the setting.</li> <li>• Deliberately low-profile, unobtrusive directional signage guides visitors to this unit of the park.</li> <li>• There was an archeological excavation of the Elkhorn Ranch in 1959.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As is the case with the other two units, energy development is increasing on all sides, along with the associated infrastructure and traffic.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	The Elkhorn Ranch
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rapid pace of energy development in the surrounding area threatens the Elkhorn Ranch, including the integrity of the historic setting, as well as the viewshed, soundscape, and sense of solitude.</li> <li>• Some of the surrounding lands could potentially become sites for energy development. Depending upon siting, these developments could be visible from the ranch itself.</li> <li>• The dark night skies at the ranch could be threatened by light sources such as flares or lighted drilling rigs.</li> <li>• Oil wells and trucks produce noise that can disrupt the quiet setting at the ranch.</li> <li>• A bridge is proposed to cross the Little Missouri River nearby. If the bridge is constructed, the road could become a busy corridor for semi-trucks supporting oil and gas wells.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is strong statewide and national support for protection of the Elkhorn Ranch: e.g., politicians, authors, and other public figures. The Elkhorn Ranch remains a powerful link to Theodore Roosevelt and a key resource for raising popular support for the park in the midst of rapid energy development.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structure report, September 1980: “Theodore Roosevelt: CCC structures / Peaceful Valley Ranch / Maltese Cross Cabin / Elkhorn Ranch.”</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory, 2012.</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places documentation, 2011.</li> <li>• Archeological survey information for a portion of the property—about 10 acres surrounding the core of the ranch.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline monitoring of soundscape and night skies at all three units to quantify impacts of energy development in the surrounding area. Existing soundscape studies have been short (the most recent was 30 days) and limited in scope (one or two places).</li> <li>• 100% archeological survey of the Elkhorn Ranch: survey the remainder of the site to provide baseline information to inform management of this cultural landscape.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Historic preservation guidelines and standards</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>: section 5.3, “Stewardship” and chapter 4, “Natural Resource Management”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>The Maltese Cross Cabin and Roosevelt-related Museum Collections</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theodore Roosevelt National Park preserves the landscape that inspired Theodore Roosevelt to adopt a conservation ethic. As president, he set aside more than 230 million acres of public land for future generations.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The frame of the cabin is in good condition.</li> <li>• The doors of the cabin are in poor to fair condition. Deterioration is evident, especially cracks in the front door.</li> <li>• Roosevelt’s original writing desk and trunk are on display in the cabin. The rest of the contents are period furnishings. Visitors can enter the cabin on guided tours in the summer. In the winter, tours are self-guiding, with critical features protected by Plexiglas.</li> <li>• The cabin is not climate controlled.</li> <li>• Archeological collections: most of the collections are stored at the NPS Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) and some are at the park visitor center. Most of these resources are secure and stored under proper curatorial conditions.</li> <li>• Some cases in the visitor center museum are not sealed, which may accelerate the deterioration of certain artifacts, especially the firearms.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cabin itself, the firearms in the visitor center, and Theodore Roosevelt’s trunk are slowly deteriorating due to exposure to the elements and lack of climate control.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The biggest threats to the collections are generally environmental factors, such as deterioration due to exposure to humidity and temperature fluctuations.</li> <li>• There is some possibility of vandalism and theft at the cabin. The cabin is a wood structure and would be susceptible to damage from fire.</li> <li>• The cabin is located in a floodplain and is therefore at risk during floods.</li> <li>• The collections are vulnerable to gradual deterioration due to age, exposure to weather, and lack of conservation treatment. The few accessioned items in the cabin are at greater risk but could be moved into the main collection (inside a secured building).</li> <li>• Climate change could accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources associated with the Maltese Cross Cabin.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological resources—The archeological collection offers opportunities for additional analysis, which could yield new information about Theodore Roosevelt and ranching history in the park.</li> <li>• Many of the artifacts from the Elkhorn Ranch were excavated and studied in 1959. There may be opportunities for additional study using modern technologies and methods.</li> <li>• Because it is located directly behind the visitor center in Medora, the Maltese Cross Cabin is a popular visitor attraction. Due to its location, the National Park Service is able to use this resource to engage a very large number of park visitors.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structures report, September 1980: “Theodore Roosevelt: CCC structures / Peaceful Valley Ranch / Maltese Cross Cabin / Elkhorn Ranch.”</li> <li>• MWAC limited condition assessment, 2011. Condition assessment for a portion of the collection, including the Maltese Cross Cabin, firearms, assorted materials in the visitor center.</li> <li>• Report from 1959 excavation of the Elkhorn Ranch.</li> <li>• The cabin is on the park’s List of Classified Structures.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Maltese Cross Cabin and Roosevelt-related Museum Collections
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition assessment for the Maltese Cross Cabin—to identify structural issues requiring repair.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment and scenario planning to identify cultural resources most at risk from shifting climatic conditions.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An updated collections management plan.</li> <li>• Climate change scenario plan.</li> </ul>
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Historic preservation guidelines and standards</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (section 5.3, “Stewardship”)</li> <li>• 36 CFR 79 – “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections”</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289 “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul>







## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	The Peaceful Valley Ranch
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aboveground portion of the ranch house—and of the other structures at the site—is in poor condition.</li> <li>• The basement of the ranch house is in good condition due to recent structural work on the foundation. The foundation work was the key structural issue that needed to be addressed before other repairs could proceed.</li> <li>• The site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.</li> <li>• A historic structures report for the Peaceful Valley Ranch is underway and will provide more definitive information on conditions, as well as potential solutions to address deficiencies and the historic significance.</li> <li>• Currently, the site and its structures are being used by a trail ride concession operation. The operator provides horse rides for visitors in the South Unit and lives in the house during the summer months. The condition of the house and supporting structures is negatively impacting the comfort and operations of the concessioner.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition of the buildings at Peaceful Valley Ranch continues to worsen.</li> <li>• The foundation repair work at the ranch house has helped to slow deterioration.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ranch house and the associated structures are very susceptible to widespread deterioration due to age.</li> <li>• Security and weathering are recurring issues, just as they are for other historic resources in the park.</li> <li>• Climate change could accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources at the Peaceful Valley Ranch. See the section on climate change in the “Assessment of Planning and Data Needs” portion of this foundation document.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ranch provides an opportunity to interpret the entire history of the park: from open range cattle ranching and Theodore Roosevelt to the present.</li> <li>• The site provides opportunities for hosting events: it is flat, has adequate parking, a vault toilet, and an attractive, historic setting. For instance, it was the site of an astronomy festival in September 2013.</li> <li>• River access is another positive attribute of the site. There are few places in the park where it is easier to launch a canoe.</li> <li>• There may be an opportunity for different uses of the site in the future. The trail ride concession is in keeping with the site’s history; however, if at some point there is no longer a concessioner for horseback rides, then the park could consider other compatible uses, such as an environmental education center.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	The Peaceful Valley Ranch
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structures report, September 1980: “Theodore Roosevelt: CCC structures / Peaceful Valley Ranch / Maltese Cross Cabin / Elkhorn Ranch.”</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places documents.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory, 2012.</li> <li>• Historic structures report—will begin in 2013. The report should make treatment recommendations to guide future management of the ranch.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment to identify cultural resources most at risk from shifting climatic conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated historic structures report for the Peaceful Valley Ranch: key items include well-defined scope and recommendations for treatment.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report for the Peaceful Valley Ranch with treatment recommendations.</li> <li>• Climate change scenario plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Historic preservation guidelines and standards</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (section 5.3, “Stewardship”)</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties? (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289 “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration Structures
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally, the CCC and WPA structures are in good condition.</li> <li>• The park has expended considerable effort on routine maintenance and improvements of the structures. There has been recent work on pylons, entrance stations, and campground shelters.</li> <li>• The segment of the South Unit road that dates to the CCC era is in good condition, although conditions can change quickly due to erosion and mass wasting. Some secondary culverts are in fair condition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally, these structures are stable. Many are in locations where geohazards and threats from erosion are relatively low.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a potential for vandalism of some of the structures—especially in the North Unit, which is close to communities that are experiencing a huge economic boom and population increase due to oil and gas development. Crime has increased across the region as demographics have changed.</li> <li>• These structures could be damaged by geohazards, such as mass wasting and flooding.</li> <li>• Climate change could accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources associated with the CCC and WPA structures. See the section on climate change in the “Assessment of Planning and Data Needs” portion of this foundation document.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There may be an opportunity to work more closely with the State Historical Society of North Dakota to interpret the CCC/WPA resources in the park, in the Chateau De Mores State Historic Site, and in Medora.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic structures report, September 1980: “Theodore Roosevelt: CCC structures / Peaceful Valley Ranch / Maltese Cross Cabin / Elkhorn Ranch.”</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory, 2012.</li> <li>• All the CCC structures are on the List of Classified Structures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment to identify cultural resources most at risk from shifting climatic conditions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change scenario plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• Historic preservation guidelines and standards</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (section 5.3, “Stewardship”)</li> <li>• Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289 “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul>





Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological and Ethnographic Resources
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently, 343 archeological sites are recorded in the park. The level of recording for sites varies from very little information to well documented.</li> <li>• The park conducts monitoring of approximately 18–20 archeological sites per year. This is done through a cooperative effort between the NPS archeological program and park law enforcement staff.</li> <li>• Approximately 53% of the archeological sites are in fair to poor condition. The condition of the other sites varies. Accurate condition assessments are constrained by limited monitoring resources.</li> <li>• The 2006 cultural affiliation statement and ethnographic study for the park includes the following tribes as potentially culturally affiliated or traditionally associated: Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, Crow, Assiniboine, Plains Chippewa, Dakota and Lakota, and Blackfeet.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on archeological sites are most commonly associated with natural processes—the Badlands is a dynamic environment where weather, mass wasting, erosion, and flooding are constantly changing the landscape.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition of archeological sites is currently being impacted or threatened by natural erosion, trails, wildlife, structural deterioration, and wildland fire.</li> <li>• Climate change could accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of archeological resources. See the section on climate change in the “Assessment of Planning and Data Needs” portion of this foundation document.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanding archeological research at Theodore Roosevelt National Park has been identified as one of the high priorities for the Midwest Region.</li> <li>• Additional archeological research could address a broad spectrum of questions related to cultural chronology and ethno-genesis, modeling of the Holocene-paleontological environment on the Great Plains, study of the dynamics of the Altitheermal climatic episode, and identification of human settlement behavior patterns.</li> <li>• The park has existing relationships with some tribes, based around supplying bison and elk meat to the tribes and tribal participation in an NPS cultural affiliation and ethnographic study in 2006. These relationships could be expanded to foster greater interpretation of the traditional uses of the Badlands by native people.</li> <li>• The park could expand its outreach to tribal universities and colleges in North Dakota and South Dakota to foster increased research in the park.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zedeño, M. N. “Cultural Affiliation Statement and Ethnographic Resource Assessment Study for Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, and Theodore Roosevelt National Park, North Dakota.” 2006.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple property documentation of archeological sites: to gather information on historic uses of the land during the open range cattle ranching period and presettlement.</li> <li>• Ethnobotanical study—determine the effects of energy development and/or climate change on ethnobotanically important plant species.</li> <li>• Ethnographic resource studies.</li> <li>• Updated floral surveys focusing on those plant species of particular importance to tribal peoples, settlers, and early explorers.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological and Ethnographic Resources
Laws and Policies that Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)</li> <li>• 36 CFR 79 – "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289 "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Feral horses
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The horse population is healthy, disease free, and expanding. The horses are present only in the South Unit.</li> <li>• The ideal population range within the park—based on forage allocation—is 50 to 90 horses.</li> <li>• The population size is regularly monitored and periodically reduced via roundups.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The horse population continues to grow—the horses have no natural predators in the park.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without regular monitoring and reductions, the horse population could exceed resources available along with a corresponding decrease in herd health and fitness.</li> <li>• The popularity of the horses with the general public and local communities could impact the park's ability to control the population size.</li> <li>• Disease within the herds has not been a problem in the past, but could become an issue with a geographically contained population.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A contained population of feral horses presents a unique opportunity for research because the same animals can be easily monitored across time. As of fall 2013, there is contraceptive research being conducted with the park's feral horses.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park's existing forage allocation model.</li> <li>• The park's existing range use information.</li> <li>• Band composition, disease testing, and herd health.</li> <li>• Feral horse reduction environmental assessment, 1978.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No data needs were identified.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feral horse management plan.</li> </ul>
Laws and Policies that Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4, "Natural Resource Management")</li> <li>• NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul>

## Prioritized Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and because of the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium-priority or other needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

## Criteria for Prioritizing Planning and Data Needs

Workshop participants identified the following criteria for evaluating whether a particular planning or data need may be a high priority:

- Those necessary to meet regulatory requirements.
- Those critical for protecting and preserving fundamental resources and values.
- Those that address threats that will be high impact, and have a high likelihood of occurring in the near term.
- Those that help resolve high-profile issues—issues with a great deal of popular and political attention.
- Those that are likely to improve the visitor experience.





## High Priority Planning and Data Needs

The planning needs identified as high priority are necessary aids for the progress and management of the park into the near future.

**Spatial Analysis of Industrial Threats Outside the Park Boundary.** All three park units have energy development—primarily oil and gas related—occurring around them. In some areas, drilling is taking place immediately outside the park boundary. The analysis should identify important viewing locations where external views are important to the park visitor experience and also describe the existing visual conditions of the views from each location. The analysis can then identify external areas where drilling / energy development will degrade the viewshed. The analysis should be done for all three park units and result in GIS layers that help park managers 1) prioritize their efforts as they respond to external threats, and 2) make recommendations to other entities regarding where oil and gas wells and industrial infrastructure can best be located to minimize impacts on park viewsheds.

**Updated Historic Structures Report for the Peaceful Valley Ranch.** The Peaceful Valley Ranch is an important resource in a heavily visited part of the park. The ranch house, along with the bunkhouse and barn, were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 13, 1994. The ranch has high interpretive and educational potential, but it is in poor condition. This is an embarrassment to the park due to the high importance of Peaceful Valley Ranch. The poor condition of the buildings is negatively impacting the structural integrity of these historically significant structures as well as negatively affecting the operations of the park's concessioner. The updated historic structures report should have a well-defined scope and include recommendations for treatment.

**100% Archeological Survey of the Elkhorn Ranch.** Only 10% of the Elkhorn Ranch site has been surveyed. A survey of the remainder of the site should provide baseline information for management of this very important cultural landscape. A survey could also yield highly valuable information about Theodore Roosevelt's life at the ranch.

**Enhanced Monitoring of Targeted Structures and Roads in the Park to Preemptively Identify Problems Caused by Geologic Processes.** Subsidence, slumping, erosion, and flooding are serious and recurring issues in the Badlands. Enhanced monitoring of geologic conditions around park facilities could help park staff to identify problems before they become serious. A pre-emptive approach would reduce operating costs and improve the visitor experience by avoiding the need for long-term closures of structures and roads. Specific structures and roads where increased monitoring is needed include campgrounds and shelters near the Little Missouri River, and segments of the scenic road in the North Unit.

**Baseline Assessments and Continued Monitoring of Soundscape, Viewshed, Air Quality, and Night Skies in the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.** Quantitative information is needed to accurately assess the impacts of external energy development on wilderness character. The Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness runs directly along the park boundary in many sections of the North Unit and South Unit. Oil and gas development continues to accelerate around the park, but there are limited measured data related to soundscape, night skies, and air quality for the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness. Monitoring stations and surveys should focus on areas near the park boundary. Data collection should be repeated over time using the same methods at the same locations to show whether measurable changes are occurring.

**Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments and Scenario Planning.** Climate change vulnerability assessments for cultural and natural resources will help managers better understand which resources within the park may be most at risk from climate change and to facilitate prioritization of monitoring and management actions. Climate change scenario planning enables managers to explore critical uncertainties in climate, ecology, and sociopolitical factors and a broad range of plausible future conditions. Robust management strategies for fundamental resources and values can then be developed which will be effective across multiple futures.

## Medium Priority Planning and Data Needs

**Soundscape Monitoring at the Elkhorn Ranch and in Non-wilderness Areas in the North and South Units.** Oil and gas development creates sounds—pump jack noise, drilling operations, generators, semi-truck and train traffic—that can have substantial negative impacts on visitor experience in many popular and/or historically significant places in the park. These noises can also have adverse effects on the biological community (e.g., wildlife behavior). Previous soundscape studies have been short in duration (24 hours) and limited in scope (1–2 days). More robust studies—with longer sampling times and more locations—are needed as energy development continues.

**Visitor Use Survey.** The survey would gather basic information from park visitors to help inform management decisions regarding the visitor experience. Specifically, the survey would identify where visitors are coming from, length of stay, their activities within the park, why they visited the park, and what they valued most about their experience.

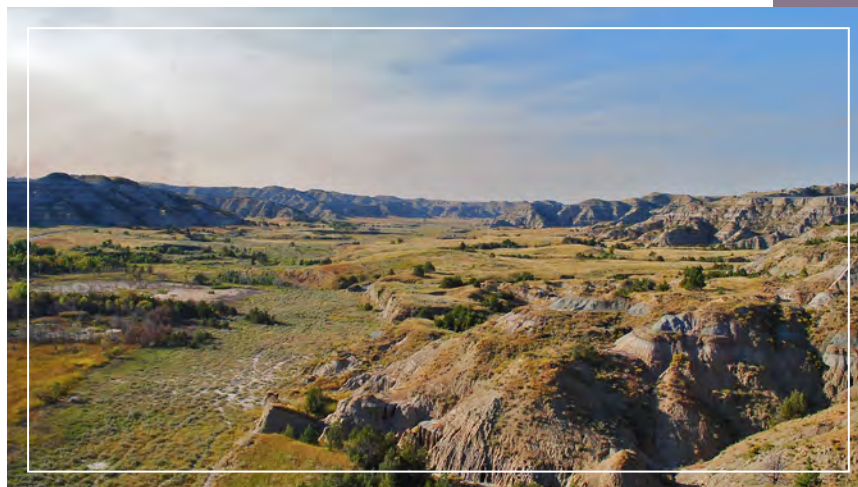
**Monitoring of Night Skies throughout the Park.** Energy development is occurring on the lands surrounding the park. Infrastructure build-out at oil and gas sites increases the artificial light in an area at night. A limited NPS night sky assessment is scheduled in the North Unit during 2013. Assessments should be expanded to include the Elkhorn Ranch and South Unit.

**NPS Air Quality Monitoring in the North Unit and Elkhorn Ranch.** Because energy development is expanding around all three units, air quality data should be collected on a regular basis in all three units to reveal annual and seasonal changes in the park’s air resource condition. This monitoring could also be expanded to include additional air quality parameters. In 2012, additional monitoring was conducted at all three units. However, currently, regular air quality monitoring is only occurring in the park’s South Unit.

**Multiple Property Documentation of Archeological Sites.** Little information exists for the park’s archeological sites. Multiple property documentation could be used to understand historic uses of park lands prior to European American settlement and during the open range cattle era in the late 1800s.

**Condition Assessment of the Maltese Cross Cabin.** The Maltese Cross Cabin is very popular with park visitors. As one of the last remaining structures associated with Theodore Roosevelt’s life in the region, it provides unique interpretive opportunities. The condition assessment should identify any potential structural issues that require repair.

**Archeological and Historical Resource Study within the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.** There has been limited study of the archeological resources within the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness, which comprises 42% of the park. New studies could provide new information for interpretive programs and for strengthening relationships with tribes.



## Other Identified Planning and Data Needs

Other planning and/or data needs identified during the foundation planning process include the following:

- Cultural landscape report for the Peaceful Valley Ranch
- Ethnographic resource study
- Paleontological resources survey
- Prairie dog management plan
- Bison management plan
- Feral horse management plan
- Regular water quality and flood regimes monitoring for the Little Missouri River
- Ethnobotanical study examining the effects of energy development and/or climate change on ethnobotanically important plant species
- Updated floral surveys focusing on plant species of particular importance to tribal peoples, settlers, and early explorers
- Updated collections management plan
- Special studies to examine pollution dose-response relationships in special park ecosystems
- Inventory and evaluation of scenic views and vistas, including scenic quality assessment, visibility analysis, and importance values for the visitor experience
- Visual resource management plan
- Baseline and continued monitoring of soundscape, viewshed, air quality, and night skies in the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness to quantify impacts of energy development on wilderness character
- Resource stewardship strategy





## Part 3: Contributors

### Theodore Roosevelt National Park

Valerie Naylor – Superintendent, Theodore Roosevelt National Park / North Dakota Group  
Eileen Andes – Chief of Interpretation and Public Affairs  
Dean Wyckoff – Chief of Resource and Visitor Protection  
Randy Brundage – Chief of Facility Management  
Bill Whitworth – Chief of Resource Management  
Cindy Kolbe – Visitor Use Assistant  
Ron Sams – Park Ranger (law enforcement), North Unit  
Chad Sexton – GIS Analyst  
Milo Thompson – South Unit Maintenance Supervisor  
Janelle Bargmann – Facilities Services Assistant  
Linda Morton – District Interpreter, South Unit  
Eric Haugland – District Interpreter, North Unit

### North Dakota Group

Wendy Ross – Superintendent, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site  
Andy Banta – Superintendent, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

### Partners

Tracy Larsen, Theodore Roosevelt Nature and History Association

### Midwest Region

Sharon Miles, Planner, Midwest Region  
Don Stevens, Historian, Midwest Region

### Denver Service Center

Tom Gibney, Project Manager and Landscape Architect  
Ray McPadden, Community Planner  
Don Wojcik, Natural Resource Specialist  
John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist  
Ken Bingenheimer, Editor

## Appendixes

### Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Theodore Roosevelt National Park

March 1946 House Report (Memorial Park Designation)

79TH CONGRESS } <i>2d Session</i> }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	} REPORT No. 1787
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ESTABLISHING THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK  
AND ERECTING A MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF THEODORE  
ROOSEVELT IN THE VILLAGE OF MEDORA, N. DAK.

MARCH 19, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. LEMKE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the  
following

#### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4435]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4435) to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park, to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, N. Dak., and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to establish a national park in the Badlands in western North Dakota, in the county of Billings, and to erect a monument in the village of Medora, in memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

It was to this area that 25-year-old Theodore Roosevelt came in 1892 for a hunting trip, to drown his sorrow and recover his health after serving an arduous term in the New York Legislature and saddened by the loss of both his mother and wife.

He became so attached to this scenic area and its possibilities for stock raising that he decided to remain. He purchased the Chinney Butte or Maltese Cross ranch south of Medora for \$45,000 and later established the Elkhorn ranch 40 miles north of the Maltese Cross ranch and north of the village.

At the latter ranch and in Medora several of his books on hunting trips were written. He was deputy sheriff of Billings County and took an active part in civic affairs in this area. He invested about \$125,000 in his ranching enterprises in the vicinity.

It is deemed fitting at this time for the citizens of the State of North Dakota, through the State Historical Society of North Dakota and other organizations, to request Congress to set aside some 36,000 acres of the Badlands of the Little Missouri as a national park and

dedicate it to the memory of one of our most prominent citizens and former Presidents.

The Badlands of North Dakota have a distinct value from a recreational, scenic, and historical viewpoint. The nature of the terrain of this area is not mountainous; it is an area where the wind and water has eroded the soft earth away, causing that portion of the land and rock formations that were slightly harder to stand out, forming canyons, peaks, spires, eroded hills, and mesas.

This is truly rugged, scenic territory where the imagination may perceive most any shape or semblance. There is a great deal of agate and petrified wood in this area. The people of North Dakota have been advocating a national park in the Badlands for many years, and such a plan has the approval of all civic organizations of the State. It is believed that this park will preserve for posterity an area of great interest and benefit to the citizens of the entire Nation. The greater portion of the proposed area is now in Federal ownership, having been acquired back in the days of the Resettlement Administration and similar agencies. There are some 5,000 acres of land not in Federal ownership, and the bill provides for exchange of lands of approximately equal value, thereby blocking up the land for park purposes.

This land has very little commercial value at the present time, and there is a Nation-wide desire that the unique scenery of the Badlands be set apart for posterity.

The report from the Department of the Interior is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington 25, D. C., February 14, 1946.

HON. J. HARDIN PETERSON,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Public Lands,  
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. PETERSON: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 4435, entitled "A bill to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park; to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, North Dakota; and for other purposes."

I recommend that this proposed legislation be not enacted.

While I have no objection to section 5 of the bill, which would authorize this Department to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, N. Dak., I am opposed to the establishment of the proposed national park. The land that is contained within the area described in the bill, in my opinion, does not possess characteristics sufficiently unusual or outstanding to justify giving to it a national-park status. I believe that it would be best adapted to wildlife refuge purposes, and that the principal recreational facilities which have been developed primarily for local use in the area would be protected under wildlife refuge status for general public use. Steps are now being taken by this Department relating to the establishment of a Federal wildlife refuge within the area.

I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,  
*Acting Secretary of the Interior.*



## April 1947 Enabling Legislation For Memorial Park

<p style="font-size: small;">April 25, 1947 [H. R. 731] [Public Law 38]</p> <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-top: 20px;">North Dakota. Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">AN ACT</p> <p>To establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park; to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, North Dakota; and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, title to which is vested in the United States of America, and being in the State of North Dakota, and within the boundaries particularly described, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where the north line of the right-of-way of United States Highway Numbered 10 intersects the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, fifth principal meridian; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along the north line of said right-of-way through section 1, township 139 north, range 101 west, and sections 36, 35, 34, 27, 28, and 29, township 140 north, range 101 west, to the west boundary of said section 29; north along section lines to the northwest corner of said section 29; west along section line to the southwest corner of section 19, township 140 north, range 101 west; north along township line to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 140 north, range 102 west; west to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24; north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24; westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of section 16, township 140 north, range 102 west; northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of section 4, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence west along township line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 141 north, range 102 west; northerly through the center of sections 34 and 27 to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 27 of said township 141 north, range 102 west; easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of section 28, township 141 north, range 101 west; south along section lines to the southeast corner of said section 28; east along section line to the northeast corner of section 34, township 141 north, range 101 west; south to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 141 north, range 101 west; easterly through center of sections 35 and 36 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section 36 of said township 141 north, range 101 west; south to the southeast corner of said section 36; thence east along township line to the northeast corner of lot 3, section 2, township 140 north, range 101 west; southerly through the center of sections 2 and 11 to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section 11, township 140 north, range 101 west; easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of section 13 of said township 140 north, range 101 west; southerly along township line to the northwest corner of section 19, township 140 north, range 100 west; easterly along north line of said section 19 to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter; southerly through center of sections 19, 30, and 31 to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 31; easterly along the center of said section 31 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter; southerly along the east line of said section 31 to the southeast corner; westerly along the township line to the east line of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west; northerly along the township line between townships 140 north, range 100 west and 140 north, range 101 west to the north right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10, the place of beginning, containing thirty-five thousand two hundred and seventy acres, more or less, are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and shall be known as the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to construct and maintain a road or highway through the park connecting with a State or Federal highway.</p> <p>Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause condemnation proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, entitled "An Act to authorize the condemnation of lands for sites for public buildings, and other purposes" (25 Stat. 357), to acquire title to the lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto that are privately owned within the boundaries of the said national park, and such property, when acquired, shall become a part thereof: <i>Provided</i>, That when the owner of such lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto shall fix a price for the same, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be reasonable, the Secretary may purchase the same without further delay: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, donations of land, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto required for the Theodore</p>
	<p style="font-size: x-small;">Construction, etc., of highway.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Acquisition of private lands, etc.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">40 U. S. C. §§ 257, 258.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Purchase.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Donations.</p>

Titles, etc.	Roosevelt National Memorial Park: <i>And provided further</i> , That title and evidence of title to land and interests therein acquired for said park shall be satisfactory to the Attorney General.
Exchange of lands.	SEC. 3. That for the purposes of acquiring non-Federal lands within the boundaries of said park as established by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to exchange federally owned lands within the Roosevelt recreational demonstration area project, located outside the boundaries of the park for State or privately owned lands of approximately equal value within the boundaries of the park, when in his opinion such action is in the interest of the United States, the title to any lands acquired under this section to be satisfactory to the Attorney General. Upon the vesting of title thereto in the United States, any lands acquired pursuant to this authorization shall become a part of the park and shall be subject to the laws applicable thereto.
Acquisition of lots for reconstruction of buildings.	SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to obtain by purchase or condemnation proceedings, as part of said Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, lots 2, 3, 4, and 6 of section 33, township 144, range 102, and to reconstruct thereon the log ranch house thirty by sixty feet, the log blacksmith shop sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable twenty by thirty feet, log dog house, three log rectangular corrals, and one log circular corral, as they existed at the time the premises were occupied by Theodore Roosevelt: <i>Provided</i> , That the total cost of such land and buildings shall not exceed \$40,000.
Cost limitation.	
Administration, etc., of park.	SEC. 5. The Administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.
U. S. C. § 485; 16 U. S. C. §§ 1, 2-4, 22, 49.	
Medora, N. Dak. Erection of monument.	SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, in the village of Medora, North Dakota, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts: <i>Provided</i> , That the cost of the monument shall not exceed \$35,000 and there shall be conveyed to the United States such suitable site as may in the judgment of the Secretary be required for said monument: <i>Provided further</i> , That the village of Medora, or other public agency or organization, shall furnish, in writing, assurance satisfactory to the Secretary of its willingness to assume the perpetual care and upkeep of the monument.
Cost limitation.	
Care and upkeep.	
Existing claims, etc.	SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land.
Appropriations authorized.	SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.
	Approved April 25, 1947.



April 1948 House Report (Amendment To Memorial Park Designation)

80TH CONGRESS } <i>2d Session</i>	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }	REPORT No. 1693
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AMENDING THE ACT OF APRIL 25, 1947, RELATING TO  
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT  
NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

APRIL 7, 1948.—Committed to the Committee on the Whole House on the State  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WELCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the  
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5816]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5816) to amend the act of April 25, 1947, relating to the establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to revise the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak., in order to provide a more suitable and adequate park.

The National Park Service recommends the enactment of this legislation. At hearings held before a subcommittee of the committee it was testified that the increase in acreage would not necessitate any additional personnel and should result in no increased costs to the Federal Government for administration, protection, and maintenance of the park.

Primarily this bill will accomplish the following purposes:

1. Increase the acreage of the park from 35,718.56 acres to 49,153.79 acres. More than 12,000 acres of the proposed additional area are already in Federal ownership. The balance of the land probably can be acquired by exchange and would not require any expenditure of Federal funds. This revision of boundaries would bring within the park certain geographic formations now only partially within the area;

2. Correct the land description of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch, which is inaccurate in the existing law; and



3. Eliminate from the existing law the provision calling for the erection of a statue of Theodore Roosevelt. The Park Service and the Committee on Public Lands agree that a museum would be a more appropriate commemoration than a statue and would be of more benefit and interest to the general public.

This bill has the approval of the North Dakota State Historical Society and of the residents of the State of North Dakota.

H. R. 5816 is fully explained in a communication dated March 18, 1948, from Under Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman to Hon. Richard J. Welch, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, which is set forth below and is made a part of this report.

The Committee on Public Lands unanimously recommends the enactment of this legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington 25, D. C., March 18, 1948.

HON. RICHARD J. WELCH,  
*Chairman, Committee on Public Lands,  
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. WELCH: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 5816, entitled "A bill to amend the act of April 25, 1947, relating to the establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and for other purposes."

I recommend that H. R. 5816 be enacted.

The chief purpose of this proposed legislation is to revise the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak., so as to provide a more suitable and adequate park in keeping with its purposes as established by the act of April 25, 1947 (Public Law 38, 80th Cong.). This bill would amend sections 1 and 4 of the 1947 act. Also, it would eliminate from the act the present section 6.

Section 1 of the 1947 park legislation would be amended by this bill to effect a desirable revision of the park boundaries. The boundary revision would give the park a more natural boundary, including all of certain geographic formations now only partially within the area. It would include within the park sufficient lands to permit suitable administration and development. Also, it would provide a total park of adequate size to accommodate the mammal species in sufficient numbers to permit them to be seen in their natural habitat as an exhibit of the wildlife scene typical of Theodore Roosevelt's time. This revision of boundaries involves a net addition of 13,435.23 acres to the present park area of 35,718.56 acres. More than 12,000 acres of the proposed addition are already in Federal ownership.

It is desirable that section 4 of the present Park Act be amended, as provided by this bill, in order to correct the land description of the Elkhorn ranch site, which description, as contained in the 1947 act, has been found to be incorrect.

H. R. 5816 provides also for the elimination from the 1947 Park Act of the present section 6, relating to the erection in Medora, N. Dak., of a statue of Theodore Roosevelt. We concur in this proposed change and believe that if a special commemorative structure is desired it would be preferable that a museum be built within the park boundaries. Such a museum would be a more appropriate structure and would be of more benefit to the general public. No special legislative authority is needed for the museum, as it will be considered along with the normal development of the area.

The enactment of this proposed legislation probably will result in no increased costs to the Federal Government for administration, protection, and maintenance of the park. Actually, a saving will be possible in fencing the area because of the improvement in the park boundaries. It is not anticipated that there will be any expense for land acquisition, since the relatively few State and private holdings involved can probably be acquired by exchange pursuant to the land-exchange authority contained in section 3 of the 1947 act.

As we are advised that your committee desires to hold an immediate hearing with respect to H. R. 5816, this report has not been sent to the Bureau of the Budget. Consequently, I am unable to advise you at present concerning the relationship of such proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,  
*Under Secretary of the Interior.*



Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2a, rule XIII, of the Rules of the House of Representatives, proposed changes in existing law are set forth below in the right-hand column. The existing law is set forth in the left-hand column.

[PUBLIC LAW 38—80TH CONGRESS]

(U. S. C., title 16, secs. 241-247)

EXISTING LAW

THIS BILL

SECTION 1. That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, title to which is vested in the United States of America, and being in the State of North Dakota, and within the boundaries particularly described, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where the north line of the right-of-way of United States Highway Numbered 10 intersects the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, fifth principal meridian; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along the north line of said right-of-way through section 1, township 139 north, range 101 west, and sections 36, 35, 34, 27, 28, and 29, township 140 north, range 101 west, to the west boundary of said section 29; north along section lines to the northwest corner of said section 29; west along section line to the southwest corner of section 19, township 140 north, range 101 west; north along township line to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 140 north, range 102 west; west to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24; north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24; westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of section 16, township 140 north, range 102 west; northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of section 4, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence west along township line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 141 north, range 102 west; northerly through the center of sections 34 and 27 to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 27 of said township 141 north, range 102 west; easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of section 28, township 141 north, range 101 west; south along section lines to the southeast corner of said section 28; east along section line to the northeast corner of section 34, township 141 north, range 101 west; south to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 141 north, range 101 west; easterly through center of sections 35 and 36 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of

SECTION 1. That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, title to which is vested in the United States of America, and being in the State of North Dakota, and within the boundaries particularly described, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where the north line of the right-of-way of United States Highway Numbered 10 intersects the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, fifth principal meridian; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along the north line of said right-of-way through section 1, township 139 north, range 101 west, and sections 36, 35, 34, 27, 28, 29, and 30, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence northwesterly and southwesterly along the north line of the right-of-way of said highway to be relocated as shown on the right-of-way plat for project SNFAP 283C (3) filed for record in the office of the register of deeds, Medora, North Dakota, book numbered 2 of plats, page 68, on June 13, 1942, through section 25 and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 140 north, range 102 west, to the point of intersection with the east sixteenth section line of said section 26; thence north along the sixteenth section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 26; thence northwesterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence westerly along the sixteenth section line to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22; township 140 north, range 102 west; thence southerly along the east section line to the southeast corner of said section 22; thence westerly along the south line of said section 22 to the point of intersection with the right bank of the Little Missouri River; thence northerly and westerly along the right bank of said river to the point of intersection with the east line of section 21, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence southerly along the east line of said section 21, to the intersection with the north line of the right-of-way of the Northern Pacific Railway, which point lies north of said



## EXISTING LAW

said section 36 of said township 141 north, range 101 west; south to the southeast corner of said section 36; thence east along township line to the northeast corner of lot 3, section 2, township 140 north, range 101 west; southerly through the center of sections 2 and 11 to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section 11, township 140 north, range 101 west; easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of section 13 of said township 140 north, range 101 west; southerly along township line to the northwest corner of section 19, township 140 north, range 100 west; easterly along north line of said section 19 to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter; southerly through center of sections 19, 30, and 31 to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 31; easterly along the center of said section 31 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter; southerly along the east line of said section 31 to the southeast corner; westerly along the township line to the east line of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west; northerly along the township line between townships 140 north, range 100 west and 140 north, range 101 west to the north right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10, the place of beginning, containing thirty-five thousand two hundred and seventy acres, more or less, are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and shall be known as the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to construct and maintain a road or highway through the park connecting with a State or Federal highway.

## THIS BILL

United States Highway Numbered 10; thence westerly along the north line of said right-of-way to the point of intersection with the north line of the right-of-way of said United States Highway Numbered 10; thence westerly along the north line of the right-of-way of said highway through said section 21 to the intersection with the west line of said section 21; thence northerly along the west line of said section 21, and sections 16 and 9, township 140 north, range 102 west, to the northwest corner of said section 9; thence northwesterly along a line to the northwest corner of Government lot 5 of section 5, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence continuing northwesterly along a line to the northwest corner of Government lot 1 of section 6, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence easterly along the township line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence northerly along the quarter section line to the northwest corner of the said southeast quarter of section 34; thence northwesterly along a line to the southwest corner of section 27, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence northerly along the west line of said section 27, to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section 27; thence northeasterly along a line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence continuing northeasterly along a line to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence continuing northeasterly along a line to the northeast corner of said northwest quarter of section 23; thence easterly along the north lines of said section 23, and section 24, township 141 north, range 102 west; to the northwest corner of section 19, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence continuing easterly along the north line of said section 19 to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section 19; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence easterly along the sixty-fourth section line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 20; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21, town-



## THIS BILL

ship 141 north, range 101 west; thence easterly along the sixteenth section lines to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 27, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence easterly along the north lines of said section 27, and sections 26 and 25, township 141 north, range 101 west, to the northeast corner of said section 25; thence southerly along the township line to the northwest corner of section 31, township 141 north, range 100 west; thence southeasterly along a line to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of Government lot 7 of section 2, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 140 north, range 100 west; thence easterly along the quarter section line to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section 7; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of section 17, township 140 north, range 100 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to a point which is 33 feet west of the east line of said section 17, and 33 feet north of the south line of said section 17; thence southerly on a line which lies 33 feet west of and parallel to the east lines of sections 20, 29, and 32 of township 140 north, range 100 west, to the point of intersection with the north right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10; thence westerly along the north line of said right-of-way through said sections 32 and 31, township 140 north, range 100 west, to the point of intersection with the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, the place of beginning, containing forty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-three and seventy-nine one-hundredths acres more or less."

## EXISTING LAW

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to obtain by purchase or condemnation proceedings, as part of said Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, lots 2, 3, 4, and 6 of section 33, township 144, range 102, and to reconstruct thereon the log ranch house thirty by sixty feet, the log blacksmith shop sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable twenty by thirty feet, log dog house, three log rectangular corrals, and one log circular corral, as they existed at the time the premises were occupied by Theodore Roosevelt: *Provided*, That the total cost of such land and buildings shall not exceed \$40,000.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, in the village of Medora, North Dakota, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts: *Provided*, That the cost of the monument shall not exceed \$35,000 and there shall be conveyed to the United States such suitable site as may in the judgment of the Secretary be required for said monument: *Provided further*, That the village of Medora, or other public agency or organization, shall furnish, in writing, assurance satisfactory to the Secretary of its willingness to assume the perpetual care and upkeep of the monument.

SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry, under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land.

SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

## THIS BILL

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to obtain by purchase or condemnation proceedings, as part of said Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, lots 6 and 7, section 33, township 144 north, range 102 west; southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 32, township 144 north, range 102 west; lots 4 and 5, section 4, township 143, range 102 west; lot 1 and southeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 5, township 143, range 102 west, containing two hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen one-hundredths acres, and to reconstruct thereon the log ranch house thirty by sixty feet, the log blacksmith shop sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable twenty by thirty feet, log dog house, three log rectangular corrals, and one log circular corral, as they existed at the time the premises were occupied by Theodore Roosevelt: *Provided*, That the total cost of such land and buildings shall not exceed \$40,000.

SEC. 6. Repeal existing law.

SEC. 6. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land.

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.



## June 1948 Enabling Legislation (Amendment To Memorial Park Designation)

384

PUBLIC LAWS—CH. 455—JUNE 12, 1948

[62 STAT.]

## [CHAPTER 455]

## AN ACT

To add certain lands to the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes.

June 12, 1948  
[H. R. 6687]  
[Public Law 631]

Theodore Roosevelt  
National Memorial  
Park.  
*Ante*, p. 352; *post*,  
p. 1102.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following-described lands are hereby made a part of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto:

Beginning at the southwest corner of section 17, township 147 north, range 100 west; thence north along the west boundaries of sections 17, 8, 5, township 147 north, range 100 west, and section 32 to the southwest corner of section 29, township 148 north, range 100 west; thence east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 29; thence north to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29; thence east to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29; thence north along west boundary of sections 28 and 21 to the west quarter corner of section 21; thence east to the east quarter corner of section 21; thence north along west boundary of section 22 to the northwest corner of section 22; thence east along the north boundaries of sections 22, 23, 24, township 148 north, range 100 west and sections 19 and 20 to the north quarter corner of section 20, township 148 north, range 99 west; thence south to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 20; thence east to the east quarter corner of section 20; thence south to the southeast corner of section 20; thence along the north boundaries of sections 28, 27, and 26, township 148 north, range 99 west, to the northeast corner of section 26; thence south along east boundaries of sections 26 and 35 to the east quarter corner of section 35, township 148 north, range 99 west; thence west to the north bank of Little Missouri River; thence following the north bank of the Little Missouri River in a generally westerly direction to where the north bank of the river crosses the north boundary of section 4, township 147 north, range 99 west; thence west to the northwest corner of section 4; thence south to the southeast corner of section 5; thence west along the south boundaries of sections 5 and 6, township 147 north, range 99 west, and section 1, township 147 north, range 100 west to the northeast corner of section 11; thence south along east boundaries of sections 11 and 14 to the southeast corner of section 14; thence west along the south boundaries of sections 14, 15, 16, and 17 to the point of beginning, all west of the fifth principal meridian.

Acquisition of non-Federal land.

Right-of-way for stockmen.

Administrative jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. That for the purposes of acquiring non-Federal lands within the boundaries of said park as established by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to exchange federally owned lands within sections 1, 12, and 13, township 148 north, range 100 west, and sections 6, 7, and 18, township 148 north, range 99 west. Reserving, however, to the stockmen of the surrounding area a perpetual right-of-way through the park for the trailing of livestock, to and from the railroad, along and adjacent to the Little Missouri River, being the same trail or route which has been used by the stockmen for that purpose since the beginning of the livestock industry in the area. Administrative jurisdiction over any of such lands that the Secretary of the Interior finds are not required for exchange purposes as herein provided may be conveyed to other Federal agencies by the Secretary of the Interior without exchange of funds, or if such lands are not required by other Federal agencies they may be conveyed to the State of North Dakota without reimbursement to the United States.

Approved June 12, 1948.



November 1978 Wilderness Designation

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.



## November 1978 National Park Designation

PUBLIC LAW 95-625—NOV. 10, 1978

92 STAT. 3521

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 610. The area formerly known as the "Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park", established by the Act of April 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 52), shall henceforth be known as the "Theodore Roosevelt National Park".

16 USC 241g.

16 USC 241 *et seq.*

## BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 611. The area formerly known as the "Badlands National Monument", established by Presidential Proclamation of January 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 2521), shall henceforth be known as the "Badlands National Park".

16 USC 441e-1.

## ALBERT EINSTEIN MEMORIAL

SEC. 612. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey for nominal consideration to the National Academy of Sciences, United States Reservation 332A, located on the south side of Square Numbered 88 between 21st Street, 22d Street and Constitution Avenue in the District of Columbia to erect and maintain a Memorial to Albert Einstein. The title to said property shall remain with the National Academy of Sciences so long as the property is used for access. At such time as the property is no longer used for memorial purposes or public access is restricted, title to said property shall revert to the United States.

Property,  
conveyance and  
title.  
16 USC 431 note.

## PEARSON-SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE

SEC. 613. The project for flood protection on Big Hill Creek, Kansas, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962, Public Law 87-874, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill Lake". Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, or record, or other paper of the United States to such project shall be held to be a reference to the "Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill Lake".

Designation.  
76 Stat. 1180.

## ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SEC. 614. Section 212(a) of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), is further amended by adding the following at the end thereof:  
"There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,250,000 in fiscal year 1980."

Appropriation  
authorization.  
16 USC 470t.

TITLE VII—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS  
ACT AMENDMENTS

## Subtitle A—Addition of Segments

## ADDITION OF PERE MARQUETTE SEGMENT

SEC. 701. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof:  
"(16) PERE MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.—The segment downstream from the junction of the Middle and Little South Branches to its junction with United States Highway 31 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Proposed Boundary Location, Pere Marquette Wild and Scenic River,'; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) with respect to the segment

Boundaries,  
description.  
16 USC 1274.

Consultation.

## Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

### Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Road clearance—East River Road	Encumbrance	Unknown	Unknown	Town of Medora and landowners adjacent to park	The National Park Service is required to maintain and clear the snow from the East River Road, from the Medora entrance to the north boundary of the South Unit, for use by ranchers living adjacent to the park	This encumbrance was drawn from the 1992 Statement for Management, no other reference was given
Trail Rides	Concession contract	1/1/09	12/31/18	Shadow Country Outfitters	To provide trail rides for park visitors in the South Unit during the summer season	A horse riding contract has been in existence since at least the 1960s
Cooperating Association	Commercial use authorization	10/1/12	9/30/14	Theodore Roosevelt Nature and History Association	To sell limited convenience items for visitors in three park visitor centers	Changed from Concessions Permit in past
Cooperating Association	Cooperating association agreement	10/18/10	10/17/15	Theodore Roosevelt Nature and History Association	To provide support for interpretation, education and research	Since 1951
Friends Group	Partnership agreement	7/25/11	indefinite	Friends of Theodore Roosevelt National Park	Raise public awareness, engage youth; promote park mission and Theodore Roosevelt legacy	Current agreement
Information and Education	Memorandum of understanding	7/27/11	indefinite	Theodore Roosevelt Center – Dickinson State University	Dickinson State University kiosk, digitization, symposia	Current agreement
Mutual Assistance	Memorandum of understanding	2/13/13	2/13/16	State Historical Society of North Dakota and three North Dakota national parks	Mutual aid and assistance on matters relating to history and historic sites	Current agreement
Mutual Aid	Memorandum of understanding	8/9/13	8/9/18	Billings County Sheriff's Department	To provide mutual aid for law enforcement and other incidents	Current agreement

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Mutual Aid	Memorandum of understanding	7/15/13	7/15/18	McKenzie County Sheriff's Department	To provide mutual aid for law enforcement and other incidents	Current agreement
Medical Control/ Director	Memorandum of understanding	2/26/13	2/26/18	St. Joseph's Hospital	To provide medical control for park emergency medical technicians	Current agreement
Radio Services	Special use permit	8/9/04	8/8/14	U.S. Forest Service	To share radio repeater tower	
Cooperating Agency Status	Memorandum of understanding	6/22/11	12/31/15	U.S. Forest Service – Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Proposed gravel pit development near Elkhorn Ranch	Current agreement
Scenic Byway Designation	Designation	2000	indefinite	North Dakota Department of Transportation and Parks and Recreation Department	To designate the North Unit Scenic Drive as a state scenic byway	
Mutual Aid	Interagency agreement	4/22/96	indefinite	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	To provide mutual assistance for law enforcement incidents and other needs	
Mutual Aid	Interagency agreement	4/5/94	indefinite	U.S. Forest Service / Department of the Interior	To provide mutual assistance for law enforcement incidents and other needs	Nationwide agreement
Fire Assistance	General agreement	August 2008	Expired in 2011 but awaiting approval of new agreement	Billings County	To provide mutual assistance on wildland fires	
Fire Assistance	General agreement	August 2008	Expired in 2011 but awaiting approval of new agreement	McKenzie County	To provide mutual assistance on wildland fires	
Fire Assistance	Memorandum of understanding	Indefinite	Updated annually	Federal agencies	To provide mutual assistance on wildland fires	
NPS Affiliated Area	Unknown	Unknown	Indefinite	International Peace Garden	To provide planning assistance and financial pass-through	



Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Native Seed Services	Interagency agreement	6/2013	3/15/2015	U.S. Department of Agriculture – Plant Materials Center	Reimbursement through Federal Highway Administration for propagation of native seed for vegetation restoration	
Interpretive Services	Medora City Council decision	1998	Indefinite	City of Medora and Medora Chamber of Commerce	To provide bulletin board spaces for Medora activities and information at Painted Canyon	
Trail Management	Memorandum of understanding	4/14/11	12/31/15	North Dakota Department of Parks and Recreation / U.S. Forest Service	Cooperation in operation, maintenance and promotion of Maah Daah Hey Trail	Current agreement
River Gauging Station	Agreement	9/11/89	Indefinite	U.S. Geological Survey	To maintain small building to house streamflow monitoring equipment in the North Unit	
Weather Observations	Co-op agreement	4/6/72	Indefinite	National Weather Service	To record official weather observations – South Unit	
Weather Observations	Co-op agreement	4/6/72	Indefinite	National Weather Service	To record official weather observations- North Unit	
Adopt-A Highway	Adopt-a-highway agreement	4/15/11	4/15/14	North Dakota Department of Transportation	To provide highway cleanup services twice per year	
Wildlife Transfer	Memorandum of understanding	9/2013	9/2018	Intertribal Buffalo Council	To provide excess live bison to Tribes	
Wildlife Transfer	Memorandum of understanding	In progress	9/30/19	Dakota Zoo	To provide excess live bison to zoo	
Wildlife Transfer	Memorandum of understanding	In progress	9/30/19	North Dakota Buffalo Association	To provide excess live bison to preserve	

## Right-of-Way Inventory

Location	Use	Permittee	Permit number	Start date	End date	Permit type	Notes
North Unit	Telephone line	Northwestern Bell Telephone	SP1540-83-01	8/1/83	7/31/13	Special use permit	Northwestern Bell was bought out by Reservation Telephone Cooperative.
South Unit	Transportation	Interstate 94, U.S. Department of Transportation	Unknown	None	None	Right-of-way	I-94 was completed in 1969. I-94 was mostly built along or on top of the old U.S. 10 alignment. Therefore a right-of-way was done for either old U.S. 10 or I-94.
North Unit	Electric power line	Western Area Power Administration	Unknown	None	None	Right-of-way	Permanent right-of-way / easement granted prior to the establishment of Theodore Roosevelt National Park.
South Unit	Water pipeline	The State Historical Society of North Dakota	RW-1540-00-001	5/1/00	5/1/10	Right-of-way	Replacement of existing water line.
South Unit	Water pipeline	Southwest Water Authority	RW-1540-04-001	4/1/04	4/1/14	Right-of-way	Waterline for Painted Canyon Visitor Center, in the process of renewing right-of-way.
North Unit	Electric power line	McKenzie Electrical Cooperative Inc.	RW-1540-03-001	9/1/03	9/1/13	Right-of-way	Powerline for the North Unit.
South Unit	Micro cell site(s)	Verizon Wireless	RW-1540-07-001	5/1/08	11/1/18	Right-of-way	Wireless telecommunication facility within park boundary. The annual fee of \$4,868 is active
North Unit	Telephone line	Reservation Telephone Cooperative	SP 6780-4-0002	7/1/73	6/1/03	Special use permit	Right-of-way request and repair/replacement of existing lines.
North Unit	Transportation	North Dakota Department of Transportation	MWR-THRO-6000-2011-012	6/1/11	2/1/15	Special use permit	Modification to North Dakota Highway 85, landslide repair required an addition to the existing right-of-way.
South Unit	Electric power line	West Plains Electrical Cooperative Inc.	RW-1540-04-001	9/1/04	9/1/14	Right-of-way	Power source to the South Unit entrance station, will need to be renewed in 2014.
South Unit	Telephone line	Midstate Telephone Company	SP 6780-4-0002	6/1/03	6/1/13	Right-of-way	Renewal of right-of-way.
South Unit	Electric power line	Roughrider Electric Cooperative, Inc.	RW-1540-08-01	6/1/08	6/1/18	Right-of-way	Ability to replace and maintain a 28-foot section of line.
South Unit	Infrastructure	Theodore Roosevelt Medora Foundation	RW-1540-08-02	6/1/08	6/1/18	Right-of-way	Modification of an existing drainage ditch.





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**Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation  
Theodore Roosevelt National Park**

April 2014

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**This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Midwest Regional Director.**

*Valerie J. Naylor*  
RECOMMENDED  
Valerie Naylor, Superintendent, Theodore Roosevelt National Park  
4-8-14  
Date

*Thuy B. B. B.*  
RECOMMENDED  
for Ruth Heikkinen, Division Chief, Planning and Compliance, Midwest Region  
4/10/2014  
Date

*Sandra Washington*  
RECOMMENDED  
Sandra Washington, Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources, Planning, Construction, Communications, and Legislation  
4/10/2014  
Date

*Michael Reynolds*  
APPROVED  
Michael Reynolds, Regional Director, Midwest Region  
4/11/14  
Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

# Foundation Document • Theodore Roosevelt National Park

