



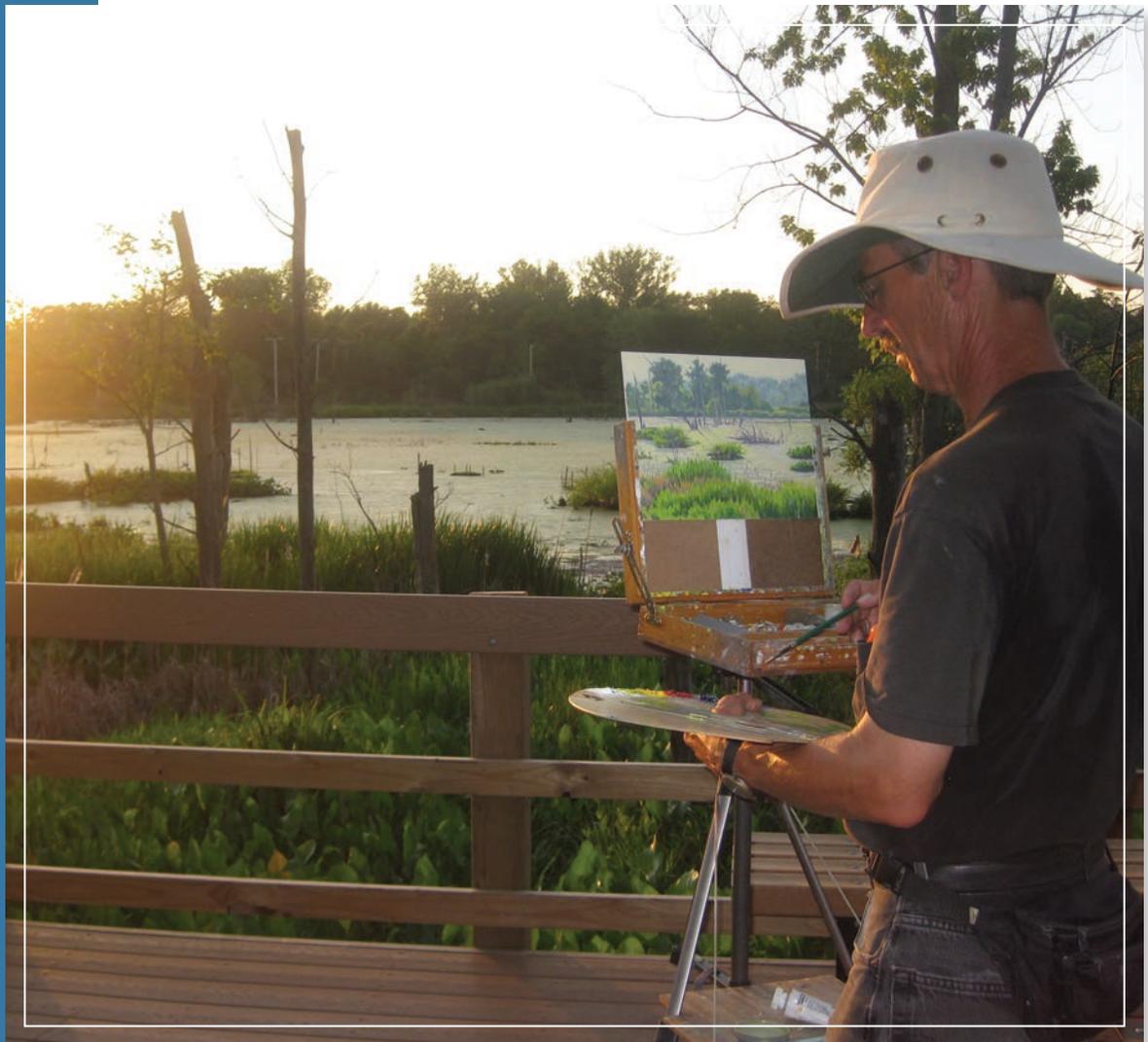
Foundation Document

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Indiana

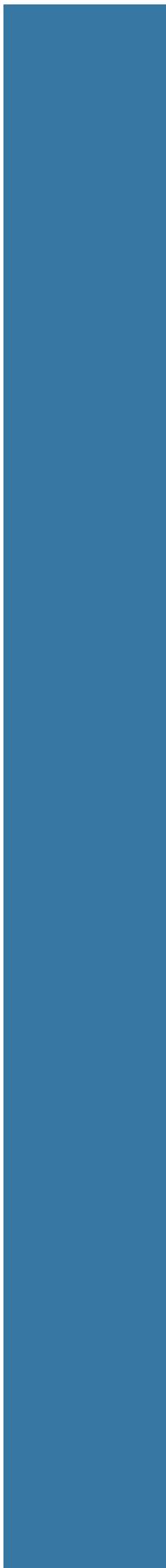
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Mission of the National Park Service

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 this 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 more than 400 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 will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. 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, 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 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore 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, 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

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (hereafter identified as the park) is in northern Indiana along the southern shore of Lake Michigan, between Gary and Michigan City, Indiana, approximately 50 miles southeast of Chicago. The more than 15,000 acres that comprise the park include 15 miles of Lake Michigan's southern shore. It is made up of a series of noncontiguous tracts located in LaPorte, Porter, and Lake Counties and is near 15 cities and towns. Indiana Dunes State Park, Calumet Prairie State Nature Preserve, and Hoosier Prairie State Nature Preserve are located within the designated boundaries. They are owned and managed by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

The park is approximately 50 miles from Chicago, the third-largest metropolitan area in the country, and draws nearly two million visitors each year. As a leading destination for recreation in the state, it offers many outdoor recreational amenities, such as hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding trails; campsites; beach access points; a visitor center; picnic tables and shelters; paddling locations; and interpretive programs. While many visitors come for recreation, the park also features many natural and historical resources. These include three dedicated Indiana state nature preserves, four national natural landmarks, one national historic landmark, and many historic structures, cultural landscapes, and archeological sites that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In contrast to these natural and historic features, the park surrounds three residential communities, abuts three major steel mills and two fossil fuel electricity-generating stations, includes three major railroads, numerous transmission lines, pipelines, two U.S. highways, one toll road, one interstate highway, and miles of roads and streets within or adjacent to its boundary. The proximity to vast urban, suburban, and rural settings creates an audience of tremendous scope and diversity.

In 1899, Henry Cowles, a botanist from the University of Chicago, brought international attention to the intricate ecosystems of the dunes with the publication of an article titled *Ecological Relations of the Vegetation on Sand Dunes of Lake Michigan*. The Prairie Club, including Cowles and others, pushed for creation of Sand Dunes National Park, but the attempt failed in Congress in 1916. In 1926, after a 10-year petition by the State of Indiana to preserve the dunes, the Indiana Dunes State Park opened to the public. The state park was relatively small in size and scope, and the push for a national park continued. In 1949, Dorothy Buell became involved with the Indiana Dunes Preservation Council. The efforts of Buell resulted in a Save the Dunes Council in 1952.

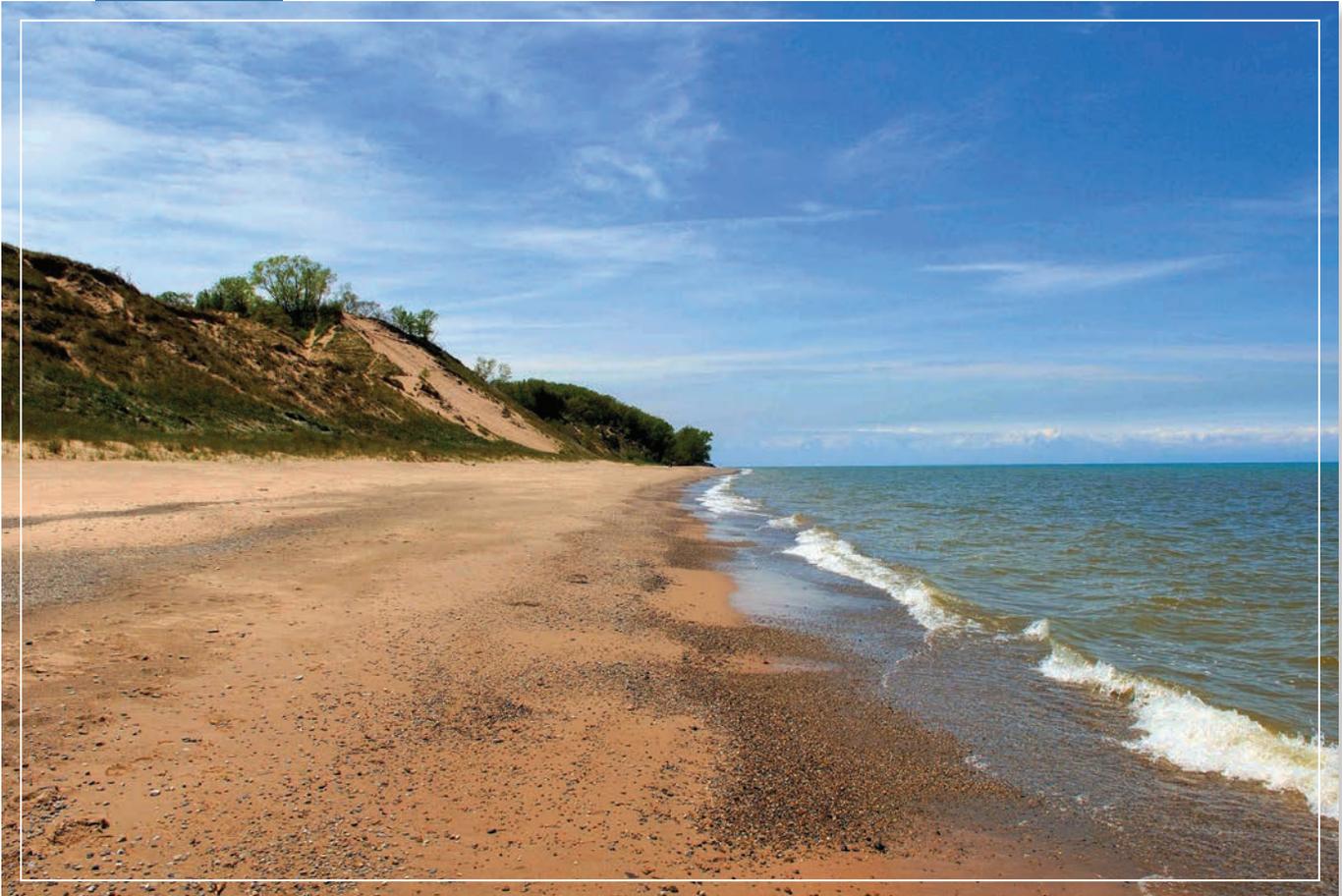
Save the Dunes Council began a nationwide membership and fundraising drive to buy land for preservation, despite efforts to further develop the area for economic activity. Their first success was the purchase of 56 acres in Porter County—the Cowles Tamarack Bog. The movement also gained congressional support through the work of then Illinois Senator Paul H. Douglas, who spoke to the public and Congress in a drive to save the dunes.

The long national campaign for creation of the park reflected an evolving environmental conscience within the American public. Thanks to the tireless efforts of Cowles, Buell, Douglas, and others, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was established by the U.S. Congress as a unit of the national park system (Public Law 89-761) on November 5, 1966, in order to “preserve for the educational, inspirational, and recreational use of the public certain portions of the Indiana Dunes and other areas of scenic, scientific, and historic interest and recreational value in the State of Indiana.”

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on November 5, 1966 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE was established to preserve certain portions of the Indiana dunes and other areas of scenic, scientific, and historic interest and recreational value in the state of Indiana for the educational, inspirational, and recreational use of the public.

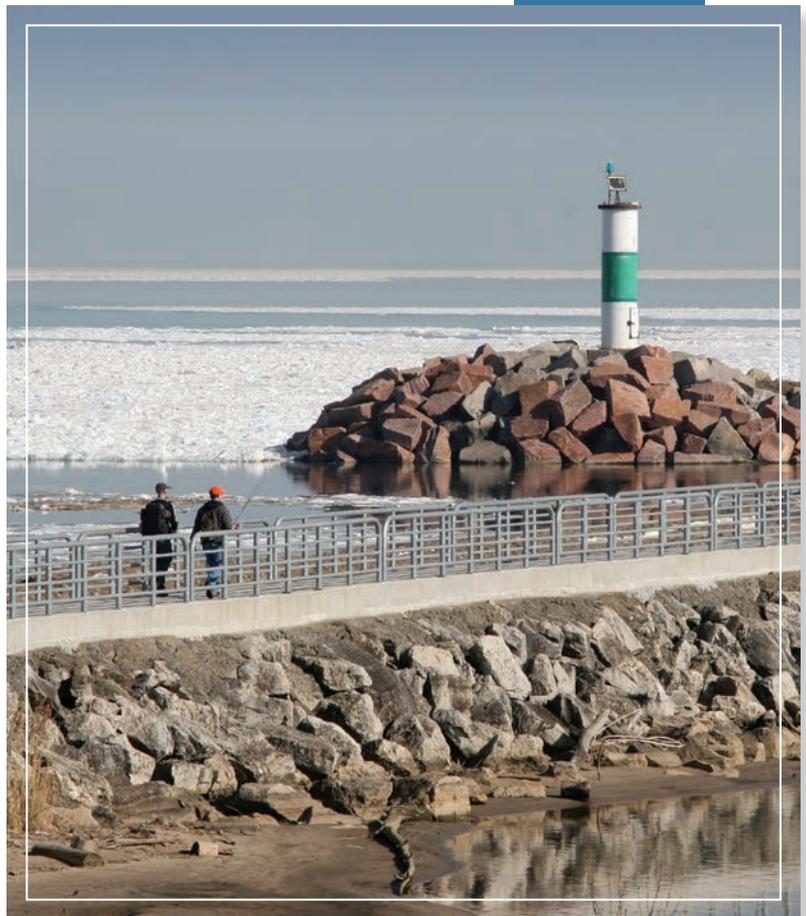


Park Significance

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 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, 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 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The park contains exceptional biological diversity, especially plant communities; there are more than 1,100 native plant species on more than 15,000 acres.
2. Geological processes are responsible for the formation and ongoing evolution of the impressive dunes, wetlands, and other landscape features of the park. The geologic record of three ancient dune systems, remnants of ancient shorelines, is preserved in the park, as is a mix of eastern deciduous forest, prairies, oak savanna, wetlands, pannes, rivers, and remnants of boreal forests that occupy the dynamic landscapes created by these geologic processes.
3. The park preserves cultural resources from 10,000 years of human occupation. These archeological sites, museum collections, cultural landscapes, and historic buildings are related to human interaction with the natural environment, settlement, urbanization, the rise of environmental conservation, and ecological restoration in Northwest Indiana.
4. For more than 100 years, the dunes and plant communities in the park have been natural field laboratories for scientific studies of ecology. The theory of ecological succession was developed from research conducted here. Today the park has long-term and new research projects occurring in many natural resource disciplines.
5. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, as one of the first parks specifically created to bring national parks close to urban areas, provides outstanding scenic beauty and varied outdoor recreational activities on the Lake Michigan shoreline. The park is approximately 50 miles from Chicago, the third-largest metropolitan area in the country.



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 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore:

- **Biological Diversity** – The park supports a wide variety of native ecological communities and high species diversity on more than 15,000 acres. The mosaic of dunes and interdunal areas gave rise to eastern deciduous forests, prairies, oak savannas, wetlands, pannes, rivers, and remnants of boreal forests, on which dune successional stages and processes can be observed in a relatively small area. Four sites within the park have been designated national natural landmarks: Hoosier Prairie, Cowles Bog, Pinhook Bog, and the Dunes Nature Preserve.
- **Lake Michigan Shoreline** – The park’s beaches and the primary dunes were created by the dynamic interface between the waters of Lake Michigan and the shoreline. Located at the southern terminus of Lake Michigan, the shoreline is a critical migratory bird stopover site. The shoreline is influenced by human activity and has been interrupted by residential and industrial development. Despite the developed surroundings, the park preserves and provides access to approximately 15 miles of beaches in a natural setting and serves as a popular visitor destination.
- **Dunes** – A variety of geological processes create dunes and the dune system, which includes swales, pannes, and intradunal wetlands. The evolution of the dunes creates many different environments and microhabitats, transitioning from marram-grass-covered foredunes along the shoreline to forested dunes on older systems farther inland. Some of these dune systems extend beyond the southern boundary of the park.





- Educational Opportunities** – Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is a large protected area that provides regionally rare educational programs and experiences to millions of people in the Chicago metropolitan area. Formal programs and educational experiences are provided at the park’s Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education and the Dunes Learning Center. The park also provides educational programming for children and adults through ranger talks, school trips, the Junior Ranger program, and special events. Focus areas for educational programming include environmental education, human history, outdoor activities, and ecological restoration.
- Recreational Opportunities** – The park provides a diversity of recreational opportunities in close proximity to a large urban population center. Visitors can experience a variety of activities including hiking, biking, camping, swimming, fishing, horseback riding, birding, botanizing, paddling, photography, as well as snowshoeing and cross-country skiing in the winter. The park’s 15 miles of shoreline make it one of the best places to access the beach. Facilities that support recreation include trails, the park campground, and beach access points. The park hosts more than two million recreational visitors per year, with the heaviest visitation between Memorial Day and Labor Day.
- Scientific Study** – The area that today is Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has been a place of scientific study for more than a hundred years, with studies that continue today. Scientific study informs park management decisions, including the methods for restoring habitat and preserving resources. The U.S. Geological Survey Great Lakes Science Center, Lake Michigan Ecological Research Station, and the Great Lakes Research and Education Center support scientific research.
- Archeological and Historic Resources Related to Early Settlement** – Cultural resources at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore are central to understanding how humans have used, modified, and interacted with the natural environment. Archeological sites tell the story of 10,000 years of interactions between humans and their environment, and other historic sites are representative of early settlement of the area. The Bailly Homestead, a national historic landmark, is a primary resource that represents a time of dramatic cultural change for the American Indians and Europeans who lived in Northwest Indiana.
- Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity** – The park contains a variety of cultural resources associated with the evolution of human activity along the shoreline, including historic landscapes and structures. These resources are associated with early 19th- to mid-20th-century settlement and immigration; transportation; residential and recreational development; and art, architecture, and scientific research in the dunes.
- Partnerships/Community Engagement** – The resources of the park extend beyond legislated boundaries, and partnering with other organizations allows for more effective management. Engagement with the communities inside and contiguous to the park is critical to the park’s success.

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 park significance statements and fundamental 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. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help 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 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore:

- **Remarkable Species Diversity** – Factors that include geological processes, climate, weather, and the geographical position of Lake Michigan came together at Indiana Dunes to create remarkable species diversity within a variety of ecosystems, providing outstanding opportunities to appreciate the rich ecological relationships that nurture and sustain our civilization.
- **Legacy of Scientific Inquiry** – Beginning a legacy of scientific inquiry and education that continues today, Henry Cowles, a botanist from the University of Chicago, published an article titled *Ecological Relations of the Vegetation on Sand Dunes of Lake Michigan* in the *Botanical Gazette* in 1899 that brought international attention to and inspired the efforts to preserve the intricate ecosystems on the dunes. Such research at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is increasingly vital, helping us address current ecological threats to our world, which include human impacts both locally and globally.
- **Human Use of the Lakeshore Over Time** – The cultural resources of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore demonstrate a wide range of use and occupation over more than 10,000 years, revealing the dynamic relationship between humans and the environment and our changing perceptions of the value of natural environments, and guiding us to decisions vital to our survival.
- **Natural Setting for Millions of People** – Situated close to one of America’s largest metropolitan areas, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore provides a natural setting for millions of people to experience scenic beauty, the wonders of nature, artistic inspiration, and recreational opportunities, reminding us of the costs and benefits of urbanization and industry, and of our need as humans to seek renewal of body, mind, and soul.
- **Reflects National Struggle to Balance Urbanization, Industry, and Conservation** – Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the scene of intensive public interest and passion regarding its preservation for more than 100 years, demonstrates the national struggle between the needs of urbanization, industry, and conservation; reflects the historical national and state park preservation movements; and serves as both model and “cautionary tale” in the fields of resource acquisition, preservation, and restoration.

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 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 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 memorandums 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. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Special Mandates

- **16 USC 460u-20, December 28, 1980.** The west unit of the lakeshore shall be designated as the “Paul H. Douglas Ecological and Recreational Unit.”
- **16 USC 460u-20, December 28, 1980.** Create the “Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education” to familiarize students and visitors with the natural history of the lakeshore and Great Lakes region, the human activities in the area, and the historical features that led to the establishment of the lakeshore.
- **16 USC 460u-21, December 28, 1980.** Conduct a study of various modes of public access into and within the lakeshore.
- **16 USC 460u-9, October 29, 1986.** Conduct a feasibility study of establishing U.S. Highway 12 as “Indiana Dunes Parkway” under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.
- **16 USC 460u-24, October 29, 1986.** Conduct a study regarding the options available for linking portions of the lakeshore divided by the Little Calumet River and Burns / Portage Waterway.
- **16 USC 460u-18, October 23, 1992.** Enter into a memorandum of understanding with Northern Indiana Public Service Company for public access through the Greenbelt for resource management, interpretation, and a public trail.
- **Public Law 102-430, October 23, 1992.** Name the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore visitor center the “Dorothy Buell Memorial Visitor Center.”

Administrative Commitments

- Current general agreements include efforts to restore wetland areas, remove invasive species, provide public parking and trails within the lakeshore, manage prescribed burns, and provide mutual aid.
- Cooperative agreement with Dunes Learning Center, an in-park partner, to provide environmental education programs.
- Lease and general agreement with Porter County for visitor center space and programs.
- Agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey for environmental studies.
- Leases for restoration, care, and use of historic properties.
- Agreement with the City of Portage for the management of Portage Lakefront and Riverwalk.

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

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, 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	Biological Diversity
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park contains approximately 1,100 native plant species. • A range of biomes is represented in the park. • Management efforts have focused on eradicating invasive species, but these efforts must be ongoing to be fully successful. Under current funding, less than 10% of the park can be treated for invasive species each year. • Urban development, industrial use, and other human activities in the area contribute to habitat fragmentation and can increase presence of invasive species. • The park contains globally imperiled plant communities that support unique species. • The park is home to four national natural landmarks, including Hoosier Prairie, Cowles Bog, Pinhook Bog, and the Dunes Nature Preserve. • Early detection and response is used to manage invasive species. • The park contains habitat for several federal and state threatened, endangered, and rare flora and insect species. • More than 350 bird species have been observed in the park, and the park is designated an Important Bird Area by the National Audubon Society. • The park has an active prescribed fire program for invasive species reduction, oak woodland restoration, and Karner blue butterfly habitat improvement. • The park provides habitat for about 70 species of fish (native and nonnative) according to NPSpecies. This represents a high level of aquatic biodiversity. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been changes to biological diversity due to both natural and anthropogenic processes; the diversity of native species is decreasing. • There has been increasing support for ecosystem restoration. • Addressing climate change issues and predictions is becoming more common when assessing future resource management actions.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Biological Diversity
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been boundary encroachment and the introduction of invasive species. • Air and water quality have been impacted by human activity and development. Degradation of air and water resources can impact diversity of species. • Visitor use impacts have been a problem, including trampling of vegetation, creation of social trails, and poaching. • Wildfires have been an issue at the park, which can be caused by adjacent industrial use, including trains. • An unnaturally large deer population is over-browsing native plants. • There is a general lack of awareness among the public about the sensitivity of the resources and the impacts of certain visitor activities. • The park has limited staffing for resource management, education, and protection to address the variety of threats present. • Vegetation of northern Indiana is highly vulnerable to a biome shift from temperate mixed to temperate broadleaf forest. • Increases in mean annual temperature and precipitation, along with an increase in storm frequency/intensity, are projected for the region due to climate change. This could change species composition for the region. • Toxins have been detected in fish and wildlife in and near the park. Mercury has been detected in fish and dragonfly larvae in the park’s Great Marsh, Middle Lagoon, and Long Lake. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could pursue use of improved technologies and outreach tools to provide visitors with educational materials and to assist with protection and monitoring. • Additional partnerships and community involvement would support resource management goals, including an “Adopt-a-Dune” program. • Management of biological diversity could be improved with a better understanding of the resources.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Marsh restoration implementation plans. • Shoreline restoration and management plan (2012). • Oak savanna thinning guidelines and best practices (adaptive management plan in progress—completion late spring 2015). • Deer management plan. • Great Lakes invasive plant management plan environmental assessment. • Chicago wilderness biodiversity recovery plan. • Karner Blue Butterfly and Pitchers Thistle recovery plans (US Fish and Wildlife Service). • Dune protection strategies developed by resource management division (not official planning documents). • Fire management plan. • <i>An Ethnobotany Study of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore</i> (2006). • <i>Air Quality Conditions and Trends by NPS Units: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore</i> (2013). • NPSpecies, Information of Species in National Parks: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (INDU).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official boundary survey with accurate GIS boundary layer. • Complete GIS data and associated assessment of park resources. • Visitor use study. • GIS data on current condition of biological resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Biological Diversity
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological resource management plan by park area / habitat. • Visitor use management plan / dune protection plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Fisheries management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water Act of 1972 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Lacey Act of 1900, as amended • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4) "Biological Resource Management," including (§4.4.2.1) "NPS Actions that Remove Native Plants and Animals" and (§4.4.2.4) "Management of Natural Landscapes" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • NPS <i>Procedural Manual 77-1: Wetland Protection</i> • Special Directive 93-4, "Floodplain Management Guideline" (1993)





Fundamental Resource or Value	Lake Michigan Shoreline
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 2, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crescent Dune / Mount Baldy area has an annual sand deficit of 136,500 cubic yards, and Portage Lakefront has an annual deficit of 74,000 cubic yards. • Burns Ditch and Trail Creek frequently exceed E. coli standards for bathing beaches. • There is adequate beach access with the eight access points. • The demand for beach-access parking exceeds available parking during the summer. • Jurisdiction and NPS regulations are unclear to visitors in many places along the shoreline. • Visitor use is concentrated in certain areas along the shoreline, causing some congestion. This can unintentionally send visitors into the dunes. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water levels of the Great Lakes are cyclical; the level of Lake Michigan is currently rising. • Beach sizes are decreasing in certain areas due to interruptions in natural shoreline processes and increasing in others due to water level changes. The changes in shoreline can impact both the integrity of bird habitat and visitor experience.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive visitor use is causing impacts on vegetation along the shoreline. • There are invasive species along portions of the shoreline. • Rising Lake Michigan water levels exacerbate visitor use and industrial development impacts by shrinking beach areas and driving people into the dunes. • Increased storm intensity due to climate change causes accelerated erosion and sand loss on dunes. • Concentrated visitor use in the dunes has caused erosion of foredunes and nearshore dunes that impact rare panne wetlands and state and federally listed plants. • Increases in storm frequency/intensity are projected for the region due to climate change. This could increase lakeshore erosion events. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Marquette Plan, which is a regional planning effort to support revitalization of Northwest Indiana’s Lake Michigan shoreline, will likely help with access to the shoreline. The park could work with community groups to further improve access. • There are opportunities to work with communities to help with interpretation related to the shoreline. • There could be future cooperation with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for beach nourishment. • If future access options become available, then the park could consider construction of additional beach/shoreline access points. • The park is receiving two shuttle busses that will be used to facilitate improved visitor access.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Lake Michigan Shoreline
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data (2010–present). • U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) water quality surveys. • Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore surveying. • Aerial photos (1935–present). • Visitation data. • Vegetation surveys. • Shoreline restoration and management plan (2012). • <i>Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore</i> (2013). • <i>Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park Visitation and Climate Change</i> (2015).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional sand movement surveys. • Digitization of historic land surveys, deeds, etc. • GIS data for historic sand mining. • Additional social trail surveys. • Compile and analyze resource data. • Visitor use study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan / dune protection plan. • Fisheries management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water Act of 1972 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Executive Order 11514, “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality” • Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management” • Executive Order 12088, “Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4) “Biological Resource Management,” including (§4.4.2.1) “NPS Actions that Remove Native Plants and Animals” and (§4.4.2.4) “Management of Natural Landscapes” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.1) “Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.4) “Floodplains” • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • NPS <i>Procedural Manual 77-1: Wetland Protection</i> • Special Directive 93-4, “Floodplain Management Guideline” (1993)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Dunes
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dunes are part a system that is constantly evolving due to natural and anthropogenic changes in the region. • The dunes are fragmented with existing residential communities and development. • Some dunes were mined for their sand before the park was created, and they no longer exist. • Places like Teal Road have been greatly improved by management efforts. • Mount Baldy is currently closed due to dangerous conditions. • The dunes support biological diversity by providing a range of habitats for a variety of species. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavier rainfall/storms have caused erosion at the dunes, particularly regarding winter weather. It also taxes the infrastructure within the park that protects sensitive resources. • The park has been actively managing social trails. This has reduced impacts on dunes in certain areas. Impacts are increasing in other areas.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human activity can threaten the integrity of the dune system, particularly the foredunes. Increased visitation continues to negatively impact dynamic dune processes (e.g., trampling vegetation). • Shoreline processes and anthropogenic obstacles have impacted the dunes, especially at Mount Baldy and Portage Lakefront. • Invasive species (e.g., plant, insect, aquatic, etc.) threaten the dune habitat. • Poor air and water quality affects quantity and quality of biological diversity in the dunes. • The deposition of airborne nutrients from human/industrial activities impacts the pannes of the dunes and other plant communities. • Destabilized dunes can impact the preservation of archeological resources. • Increases in storm frequency/intensity are projected for the region due to climate change. This could increase dune erosion events. • Invasive plant species are present in all dune habitats and pose a threat to native plant communities. • Overpopulation of deer and possible beaver are causing damage to native plant communities through both excessive herbivory and flooding. • Inadequate infrastructure surrounding the wetlands of the Great Marsh complex leads to erosion of soils and failure of roads and ultimately impacts the native flora and fauna. • The park lacks the resources to treat more than 10% of the invasive plant impacted areas annually. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities to encourage public education and scientific study within regionally rare plant communities. This can lead to increased protection and encourage a better understanding of the ecological processes and human influences affecting the dunes. • The closure of Mount Baldy due to dangerous conditions has increased opportunities for scientific study and allowed for natural and assisted revegetation, with the goal of successful stabilization. • The dunes provide recreational opportunities and opportunities for visitors to appreciate the resource (i.e., inspiration). • The dunes create opportunities to view and study unique wildlife.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Dunes
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LiDAR data (2010–present). • USGS water quality surveys. • Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore surveying. • Aerial photos (1935–present). • Visitation data. • Vegetation surveys. • Shoreline restoration and management plan (2012). • Special vegetation of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (in process—Pavolvic/Plampin). • Oak savanna thinning guidelines and best practices, adaptive management plan (2015). • Great Marsh restoration implementation plans. • <i>Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore</i> (2013). • <i>Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park Visitation and Climate Change</i> (2015). • NPS Geologic Resources Inventory Geologic Map for INDU (2014). • <i>Great Lakes Invasive Plant Management Plan and Environmental Assessment</i>.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional sand movement surveys. • Additional social trail surveys. • Digitization of historic land surveys, deeds, etc. • GIS data for historic sand mining. • Modeling and scenarios to determine future shoreline/beach conditions. • Visitor use study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crescent Dunes management plan. • Visitor use management plan / dune protection plan. • Nuisance animal plan. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water Act of 1972 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Executive Order 11514, “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality” • Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management” • Executive Order 12088, “Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4) “Biological Resource Management,” including (§4.4.2.1) “NPS Actions that Remove Native Plants and Animals” and (§4.4.2.4) “Management of Natural Landscapes” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.1) “Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.4) “Floodplains” • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • NPS <i>Procedural Manual 77-1: Wetland Protection</i> • Special Directive 93-4, “Floodplain Management Guideline” (1993)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Educational Opportunities
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuously changing technological delivery platforms for educational opportunities are difficult to manage. The demand for educational programming exceeds park staff capacity. The park conducts limited programs for the general public, but participation is not always as high as desired. Educational programs are accessible. There is an area for exploration and self-guided learning near the Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education. The park conducts teacher workshops in collaboration with the Dunes Learning Center and the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative / Great Lakes Research and Education Center. The park offers schools and organized groups more than 20 curriculum-based programs, covering an array of resource topics. Activities and programs are regularly updated to meet school standards and ensure relevancy. The park's outreach coordinator maintains working relationships with regional networks and partners and regularly participates in events, programs, and networks in Chicago and all three counties of Northwest Indiana. The Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education has experienced a renewal of community engagement with hands-on exhibits, increasing public programming, and new partner involvement with the community of Gary, Indiana. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational initiatives are constantly changing and can be difficult to keep track of. There have been fewer field trips from local schools, in part due to changing funding at schools. Interest in distance learning efforts has increased. Adult education needs are being identified now more than they have in the past. Signs for programming and other information are less effective than in the past. People often look for electronic and self-accessed information rather than static media. Young audiences communicate more and more through social media platforms.

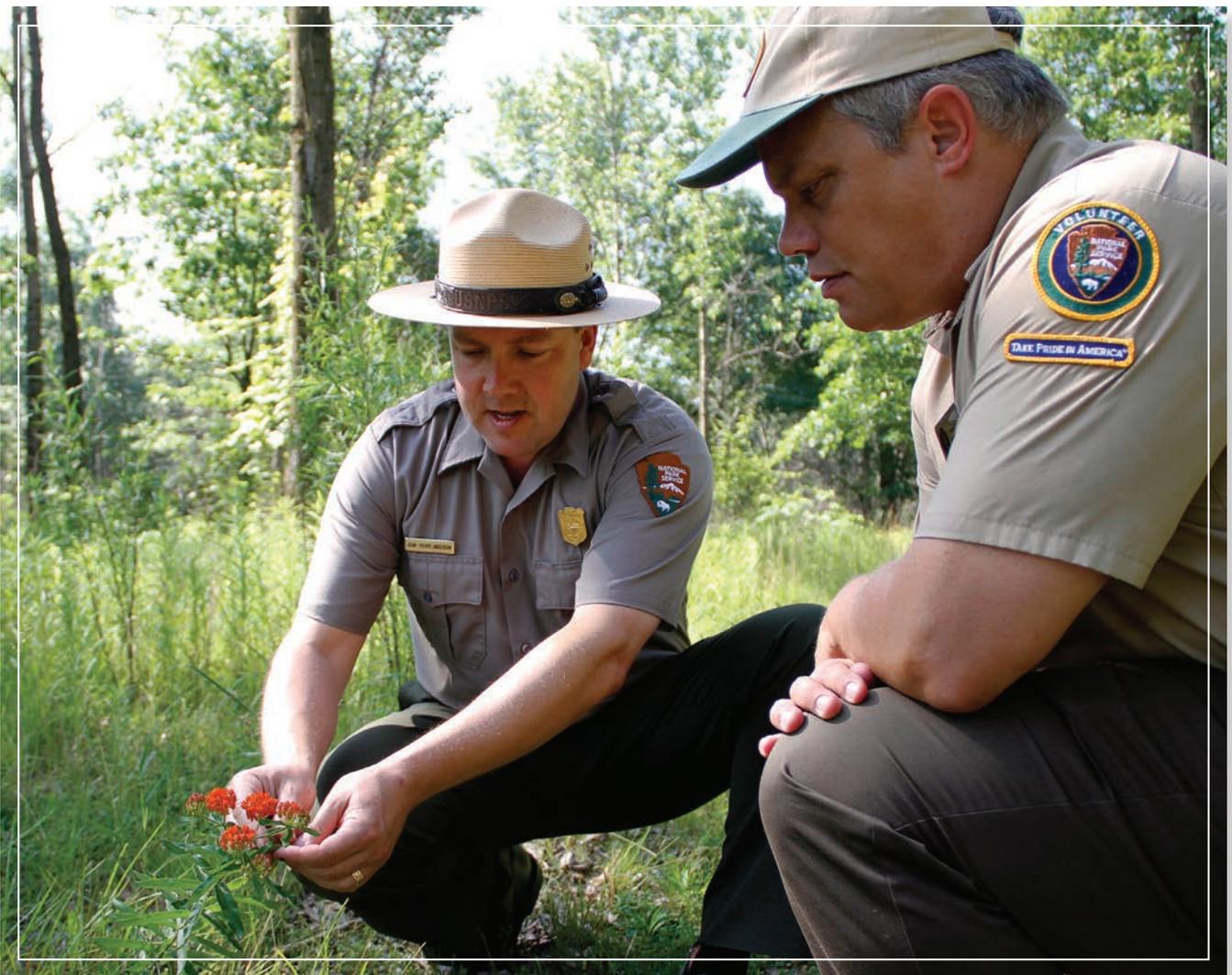
Fundamental Resource or Value	Educational Opportunities
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a lack of needed interpretive staff, especially staff specializing in nonpersonal services and social media. • The staff has been unable to keep up with changing media platforms and outreach possibilities. • Changes in school curriculums have left teachers with less flexibility in programming. • There are many opportunities for improved outreach and/or education, but they have not been pursued due to challenges with staff capacity. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could further enhance programming and outreach at the east end of the park. • The Good Fellow Club Youth Camp, the Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education, and the Dorothy Buell Memorial Visitor Center could be better used for educational programming with increased staff. • Educational programming on the beach could be increased, as most visitors are at the beach during the summer. • There is potential to refocus programming on a few key topics that are in highest demand among visitors. • Outreach could be improved at the South Shore Railroad Line; this is an underused resource. • The park could work with partners to educate visitors about resources and visitor opportunities “Beyond the Beach.” • Programs such as “A Day at the Dunes,” community gardens, and others could be better promoted. • Programs could be developed about other park efforts, including maintenance, resource restoration, etc. • The park could pursue the use of new technologies for educational outreach, including apps and other tools. • The park could provide transformational experiences for students using park inventory and monitoring data to create Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) programs.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Determine park’s role for partners. • Administrative history (update).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance learning plan. • Visitor use management plan / dune protection plan. • Partnership strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§2.3.1.4) “Science and Scholarship” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1.4) “Partnerships” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2) “Studies and Collections” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.1) “Research” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Recreational Opportunities
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>Significance statement 5.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many recreational activities are easily accessible—parking is free, except at West Beach in the summer and visitors can get to the shoreline. • Varied recreational opportunities are currently available, including hiking, biking, camping, swimming, fishing, horseback riding, birding, botanizing, paddling, photography, and winter recreation. • A majority of visitors come to use the beach and that dominates park management activities in the summer months. • There is no systematic way to get people to the beach other than by individual car. Alternative systems have not been viable in the past. • Beaches are not overcrowded, but some access areas and parking lots are crowded. There is a need to disperse people at access points and ramps. • Trail plans exist that would increase connectivity of the park to the region. These would expand the recreational opportunities for some visitors/users. • The kayak locker has been removed; it was never used properly. • Wayfinding is a challenge in the park. It is hard for visitors to know where they are and where they should go for services. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More types of use are being requested and accommodated at the park. Often these accommodations do not consider resource impacts. • Paddling is on the rise regionally, including stand-up paddling. • There has been an increased interest in physically challenging and high-risk recreation. • There has been more interest in technology and nonpersonal information transfer rather than direct communication with park staff. The pace of technology is beyond the park’s ability to keep up.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors do not always follow rules for recreational activities (e.g., dune hiking, acknowledging dune closures, etc.). • Inappropriately or inadequately managed recreation could result in resource damage. • Scenic views are often obscured by pollution-caused haze. At night, air pollution scatters artificial light, increasing the effect of light pollution on the night sky. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could continue to explore alternate approaches to beach access, including buses, shuttles, and other options. • Personal services could be developed, such as bike rentals, shuttles, etc., and the park could seek to incentivize use of these services. • Concessions for paddling, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and other activities could be pursued, which could provide equipment rentals or conduct guided experiences. This would be especially useful for first-time users. • Technology for exploring the park could be improved through mobile apps, social media, etc. • The park could partner with organizations to provide expanded recreational opportunities inside or near the park. For example, the town of Porter is considering a canoe livery service.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Recreational Opportunities
Threats and Opportunities	Opportunities (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could continue to work with train operators to allow bicycles on trains. • More information about long-distance trail linkups could be provided. • Dynamic information could be provided to visitors regarding completed visitor activities or accomplishments. For example, “You have hiked 2.4 miles! Congratulations!” • The park could stay engaged with regional planning efforts and connect to these efforts whenever possible.
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiana Dunes State Park. • Other beach access points—at city parks and state park.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park Visitation and Climate Change (2015)</i>. • <i>Air Quality Conditions and Trends by NPS Units: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (2013)</i>.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational study. • Sign/wayfinding study. • Visitor use study. • Visual resource inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign plan. • Visitor use management plan / dune protection plan. • Business plan (update).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006; 36 CFR §1191.1 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks,” including (§8.11) “Social Science Studies” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) “Park Facilities,” including (§9.3.1.1) “Signs” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Order 48B: <i>Commercial Use Authorizations</i> • Director’s Order 50C: <i>Public Risk Management Program</i> • Director’s Order 78: <i>Social Science</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scientific Study
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is 100 years of data available on some resources in the park. • Research in the park is ongoing. • There is no easy access to the range of studies performed in the park, especially for partners and the public. • Studies are not currently well coordinated with management needs. • The park gets regular requests for scientific studies, which go through the Great Lakes Research and Education Center. • Better coordination between agencies and organizations is needed to ensure that studies and research are not duplicated. • More research projects take place at Indiana Dunes than any other park in the NPS Midwest Region. Since 1994, the park has issued more than 400 research permits for study or collection within park boundaries. • Any specimens, data, and associated documentation, such as field notes, that are generated or collected from an authorized research permit are required to become part of the park’s museum collections. Those specimens are sometimes held at partner repositories for research and long-term storage. • More than 12,000 natural history specimens are cataloged in the park database, with more to be cataloged. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has been using scientific data more often to inform management decisions.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a lack of research available on cultural and historic resources. Research on cultural resources could be better integrated with park management decision making. • Funding for research is limited for both natural and cultural resources. • There has been limited collaboration with partners on scientific studies. • Certain scientific studies may not address the information needs of park management. • Data management (database development and organization) and retention has not been a priority and data loss is a serious threat. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park should seek research and scientific studies that address management needs. • Communication related to study findings could be improved parkwide and with partners. • Citizen science activities could be increased in the park. • The park could provide more direction regarding what scientific research is needed. • The dunes create opportunities to view and study unique ecosystems.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location data related to existing studies. • Visitor use study. • Compile and analyze resource data.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

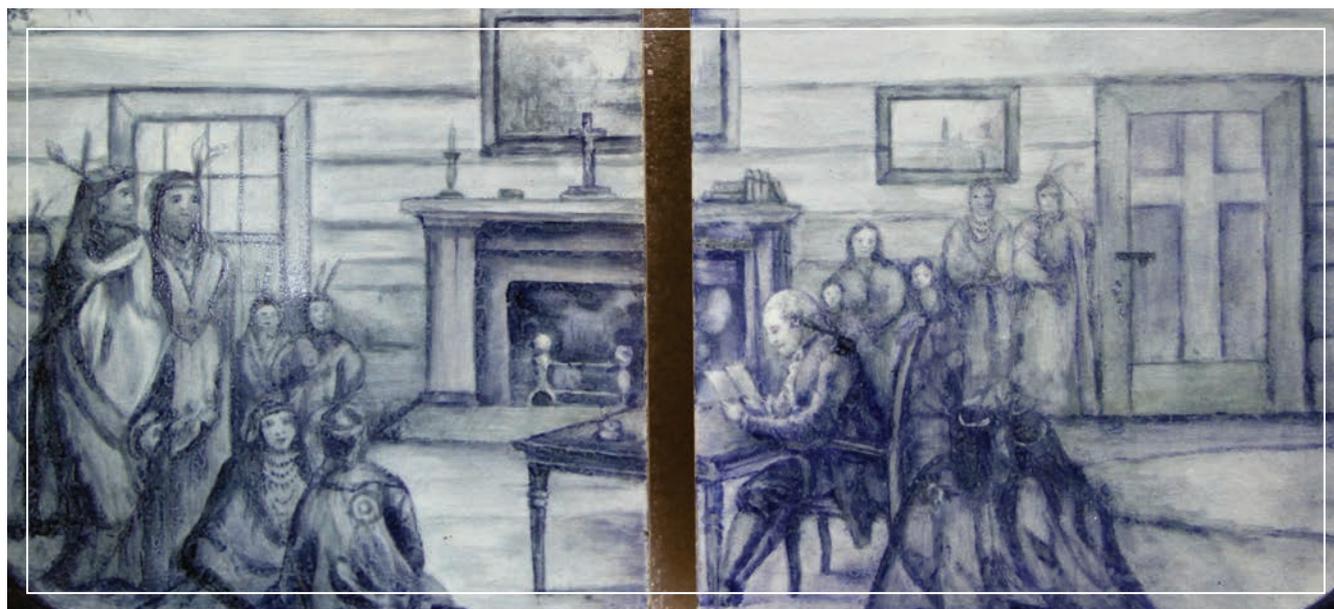
Fundamental Resource or Value	Scientific Study
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.1.2) "Scientific, Technical, and Scholarly Analysis" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) "Research" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 79: <i>Integrity of Scientific and Scholarly Activities</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological and Historic Resources Related to Early Settlement
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bailly Homestead is a national historic landmark. The two-story brick building, chapel, and main house are in fair condition. The two-story log building, cemetery, and the log storehouse / fur traders cabin are in good condition. • There are currently 200 archeological sites listed in the Archeological Sites Information Management System (ASMIS) database. Site conditions currently range from good (177 sites), fair (11 sites) to poor (4 sites). Most sites in the park are American Indian that predate the arrival of Europeans in North America. Other sites are related to the Bailly Homestead, Baillytown settlement, and Swedish immigration to Northwest Indiana. • All of the archeological collections from the park are currently held at the NPS Midwest Archeological Center. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inventory of archeological resources continues to grow as new areas are surveyed.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural resource preservation and interpretation are threatened by a lack of funding, creating challenges regarding cultural resource staffing, preservation of historic sites, and cultural resource research. • Acidification caused by air pollution from coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and other sources is likely causing damage to cultural resources and may be increasing maintenance costs. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation could be increased to better educate visitors on the comprehensive history of the area. • The park should continue to update cultural resources interpretation (i.e., waysides and park movie) as information and understanding change/develop. • The park could develop relationships with federally recognized tribes.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National register nomination for the Bailly Homestead. • Data in park’s List of Classified Structures and Cultural Landscape Inventory databases. • Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) – museum database. • Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) – archeological database. • Archeological overview and assessment.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future archeological surveys and evaluations.

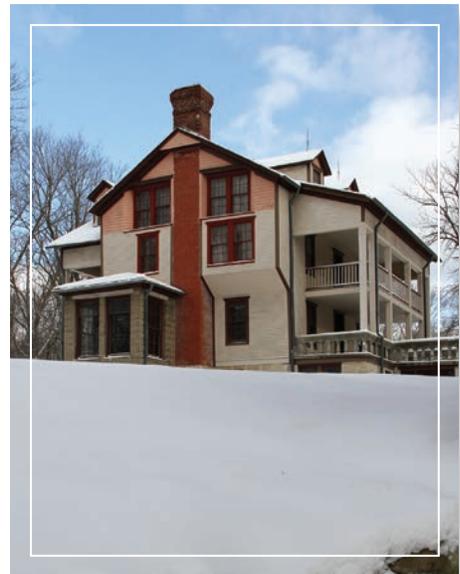
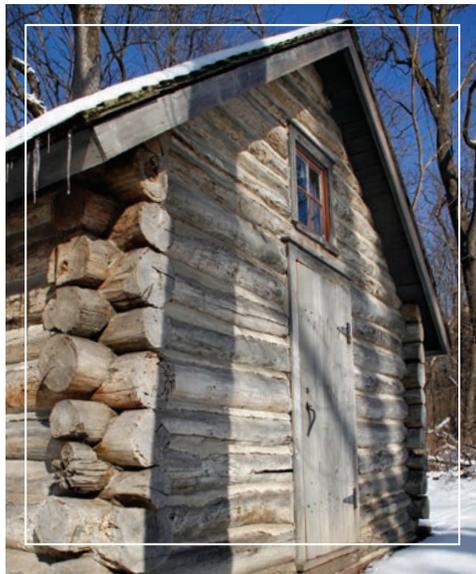
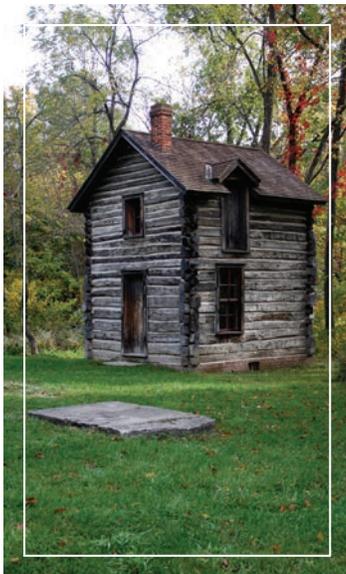
Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological and Historic Resources Related to Early Settlement
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report / cultural landscape report / environmental assessment for Bailly Homestead. • Resource stewardship strategy.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.1.3) "Identification and Evaluation of Resources," and (§5.3.5.1) "Archeological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>



Fundamental Resource of Value	Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>Significance statement 3.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For current condition of park historic structures, refer to the park’s List of Classified Structures and Cultural Landscape Inventory. • The park has a museum collection that is in good condition, but there is no place to share the information with visitors. It is currently located in the park’s collection storage facility. • The following sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Century of Progress Architectural District. • Solomon Enclave. • Dr. John and Gerda Meyer House. • Read Dunes House. • Good Fellow Club Youth Camp. • The following sites are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish properties of Baillytown (Chellberg Farm, Charles P. Nelson Sites, Oscar and Irene Nelson Site, Peter Larson Site, and the Gust Lindstrom Site). • Jacob Lustron House. • Schulhof Lustron House. • Tours of the Century of Progress houses, originally built for the 1933 Chicago World’s Fair, are offered to the public during an annual tour. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trends were identified for this FRV.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural resource preservation and interpretation are threatened by a lack of funding, creating challenges regarding cultural resource staffing, preservation of historic sites, cultural resource research, and exhibition of museum collection objects. • Acidification caused by air pollution from coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and other sources is likely causing damage to cultural resources and may be increasing maintenance costs. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation could be increased to better educate visitors on the comprehensive history of the area. • Museum objects could be put on display, but staff must be creative about how they can be safely and effectively shared with visitors (i.e., displays at visitor centers, portable locked cases, etc.). The museum objects must be stored in a secured, climate controlled facility. • A virtual museum exhibit using existing photographs of objects could be created on the park’s website and could also be posted to social media. • Good Fellow Lodge could be adaptively used; however, funding is not available to rehabilitate it. • The park should continue to update cultural resources interpretation (i.e., waysides and park movie) as information and understanding change/develop.
<p>Related Resources and Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnobotany resources.

Fundamental Resource of Value	Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures report / cultural landscape report / environmental assessment for the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp. • Written histories of the following sites were completed by the Historic American Buildings Survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Century of Progress Architectural District. • Jacob Lustron House. • Schulhof Lustron House. • Chellberg Farm. • Historic structure reports for the following sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wieboldt-Rostone House. • Cypress Log Cabin and Guest House. • House of Tomorrow. • Armco-Ferro House. • National register nominations for the following sites/districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Century of Progress Architectural District. • Good Fellow Club Youth Camp. • Swedish properties of Baillytown. • Solomon Enclave. • Dr. John and Gerda Meyer House. • Read Dunes House. • Data in the park's List of Classified Structures and Cultural Landscape Inventory databases. • Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) – museum database. • Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) – archeology database. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Ethnobotanical study. • Administrative history (1988). • <i>Report of Investigation for Submerged Cultural Resource within Indiana's Territorial Waters of Lake Michigan</i> (2011). • <i>Management Plan for Submerged Cultural Resources within Indiana's Territorial Waters of Lake Michigan</i> (2012).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future archeological surveys and evaluations. • History of Northwest Indiana. • Historic resources study (update). • National register documentation. • Integrated cultural resources GIS database. • Administrative history (update).
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections management plan.

Fundamental Resource of Value	Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.1.3) "Identification and Evaluation of Resources," and (§5.3.5.1) "Archeological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships/Community Engagement
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 4 and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park partners have varied abilities and capacities to support park programs. Some provide financial support, other provide advocacy, while others provide programming. • Funding is available through Dunes National Park Association and the Friends of Indiana Dunes. • The park works with Indiana Dunes Tourism (Porter County) to jointly operate the visitor center. • The inventory of current partnerships, including the roles and responsibilities of the park and its partners, needs to be better defined. • Local citizens sometimes perform community service work for the park. • Some related archeological resources are owned and managed by park partners, such as the State of Indiana. • The Dunes Learning Center works very closely with the park to provide environmental education programming and raises two-thirds of the funds needed to support the work done in and for the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent changes in park leadership have allowed the park to begin rebuilding relationships with its partners. • There are increasingly more organizations that need assistance, so the park may not be able to effectively capitalize on partnerships. • There has been an overall downward trend in park funding, creating the need for more partnerships.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some partners have been alienated in the past, and there is a need to address these damaged relationships or they could further degrade. • A lack of proactive outreach to partners would result in stagnant partnerships and relationships. • A lack of communication (in all directions) can damage relationships. There is a need to communicate openly. • Anti-government sentiment could hurt overall perception of the park and limit its ability to partner. This is an issue with some local communities. • Attitudes of local communities sometimes impact the park’s ability to create and maintain effective partnerships, limit programming, and impede park function. • Federal processes create challenges for partner organizations, and the required red tape is an impediment to additional partnerships. • There is a diverse group of partners and potential partners that may have competing interests. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New leadership at the park has created an opportunity to redefine relationships with partners. • Partnerships could be defined in more detail, with a clarification of relationships and expectations on either side. • The park could pursue additional partners to help meet specific needs. • Working more collaboratively with a variety of partners provides an opportunity to pursue different types of projects.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships/Community Engagement
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could be more transparent and open with the partners and communities about how the park works and specific needs. • There is an opportunity to build a database of potential partners and their interests so that when there is a specific need, the park knows which partners are able to assist. • The NPS Centennial in 2016 will increase agency visibility and may be an opportunity to build new relationships. This will also be the 50th anniversary of the park, the 50th anniversary of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, and the 200th anniversary of the state of Indiana. • Continuing efforts to open neighboring communities to park visitors would both improve visitor experience/access and reduce the potential for “Not in My Back Yard” thinking in the future. • There is the potential to build a community service program to increase volunteer opportunities. • Outreach into organizations supporting local schools could enhance educational collaboration and the image of the park in neighboring communities. • A memorandum of understanding could be developed for the management of shipwrecks owned by the State of Indiana within the authorized park boundary. • Achieve Climate Friendly Park certification and implement a park Environmental Management System (NPS Director’s Order 13A) to improve park sustainability and environmental leadership.
<p>Related Resources and Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological resources owned and managed by park partners.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Integrated resource management applications. • The Great Lakes Research and Education Center website. • Draft resource management plans.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of existing partnerships (update). • Analysis of existing partnerships. • Database of future partnering needs. • Determine park’s role for partners. • Administrative history (update).
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership strategy.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§2.3.1.4) “Science and Scholarship” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1.4) “Partnerships” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.1) “Research” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 79: <i>Integrity of Scientific and Scholarly Activities</i>

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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 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 that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. 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 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Approach to Facility and Cultural Resource Management** – There have been many issues regarding ability to maintain historical and modern park facilities in a proactive manner. The staff is making it work in terms of funding and staffing levels, but many facility decisions are made reactively and languish in the Project Management Information System. Resource management could be better incorporated into larger park decisions, the park could identify alternate funding sources, and a more proactive approach could be developed that works toward preventing degradation of facilities.
- **Capacity of Park Facilities and Resources** – Park facilities are regularly at-capacity during peak visitation, including parking facilities at key destinations. This can create resource issues and impact park facilities (e.g., sidewalks, bathrooms, etc.). During these times of high visitation, emergency services are unable to effectively respond to incidents. These are ripple effects that are amplified as visitation increases and park facilities are further expanded.

Associated planning needs: Visitor use management plan / dune protection plan.

Associated data needs: Visitor use study.

- **Volunteer and Partner Management and Capacity** – Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is near an urban center and has access to a large group of potential volunteers and supporters. There is currently not a parkwide, cohesive strategy to develop this support. Some see volunteers as a resource to help perform key tasks, and others are unable to identify relevant tasks for those volunteers. In addition, the park needs to build capacity among its partners to elevate them and improve their ability to support the park. More effective development of supporters and an enhanced volunteer program could help meet the park goals and encourage future visitors.
- **NPS Identity and Outreach** – Due to ineffective or inappropriate signs, the NPS identity is not well established at Indiana Dunes. This issue is further exacerbated by the noncontiguous tracts that comprise the park boundary and the dispersed nature of certain park resources. The park could improve this issue through the use of a sign/wayfinding study to understand wayfinding challenges, as well as the creation of a sign plan to improve signs and NPS branding overall. Improvements in signs could allow the park to more effectively work with partners to enhance ongoing marketing and outreach efforts.

Associated planning needs: Sign plan, partnership strategy, distance learning plan.

Associated data needs: Sign/wayfinding study.

- **Desired Resource Conditions** – Management of resource conditions has been challenging because the park has not established a desired resource condition for all areas of the park. There have been various resource conditions within the park over time, and the target condition to which resources should be managed is generally unclear. This issue related to resource conditions is complicated by regular acquisition of new park resources—cultural resources in particular—which the park does not have funds or staff to appropriately manage or adequately maintain.

Associated planning needs: Biological resource management plan by park area/habitat.

- **Climate Change Impacts and Responses** – Major changes to the climate in the Great Lakes region would impact the condition and composition of park resources and could challenge the availability of certain recreational opportunities in the park. Mean annual temperature is projected to increase in the region +3.5 to 5.6°F by 2050, with mean annual precipitation to increase +6 to 8% by 2050. Increase in storm frequency and intensity is also projected for the region. Impacts from increasing water temperature could include changes in species composition, increase in invasive species, decrease in lake ice cover and lake levels. Planning for adaptation to climate change would help the park understand and address potential challenges related to climate change, and outcomes could be used to inform adaptation measures in other planning documents.

Associated planning needs: Planning for adaptation to climate change.

- **Relationship with and Support for Pullman National Monument** – As the closest NPS unit to the new Pullman National Monument, the lakeshore will play an ongoing role in development of the new park. Lakeshore staff is assisting with program development and facility management and likely will for some time. The temporary heavy workload will likely pay dividends in the end, as the parks desire to create strong bonds among their visitors and supporters, benefiting both parks.

- **Official Park Boundary** – With 15,000 acres and 103 miles of boundary, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is a park that is all edge. This reality exposes the park to a wide variety of threats, including encroachment from residential, commercial, and industrial property owners, as well as predation from people intent on pilfering park resources. With the park located inside or alongside numerous towns, cities, and counties, pressures on the resources from outside the property can be overwhelming. The park currently uses updated versions of tract maps prepared by the NPS lands office for daily activities, and while useful, they do not translate boundary information to the real world. To date, actual recorded surveys of the boundary are limited to 3% of the park.

Without a legal survey, marking the park boundary is impossible. Knowledge of the boundary location is vital when planning park projects, resource management activities, and controlled burns to ensure these activities do not spill onto adjoining lands. The park has experienced cases of local residents expanding their private properties into the park, creating a need for an emergency survey of the area in question and subsequent enforcement action, which requires an expenditure of significant manpower and monetary resources. Without an adequate identification of the boundary to the public, individuals involved in poaching of flora and fauna have a legal defense for their unlawful activity. Absent a comprehensive survey of the entire park boundary, the current conditions cannot improve.

Associated planning needs: Land protection plan (update).

Associated data needs: Official boundary survey.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and 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- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Biological Diversity	Biological resource management plan by park area/habitat	H	This would be a strategic planning document to help the park establish objectives and strategies for resource management, desired resource conditions, and condition monitoring protocols. This comprehensive resource guidance would incorporate a variety of smaller components, including guidance for the dune system, vegetation, etc., and should include responses to climate change impacts. It would also help to identify visitor impacts on resources, and should be developed in conjunction with the visitor use management plan / dune protection plan.
Biological Diversity; Dunes; Lake Michigan Shoreline; Educational Opportunities; Recreational Opportunities	Visitor use management plan / dune protection plan	H	This plan would help establish visitor capacities to maintain resource conditions. It would also help the park determine appropriate visitor activities at destinations across the park and provide recommendations for visitor access and accessibility. It would be informed by the visitor use study and should be developed in conjunction with the biological resource management plan.
Educational Opportunities; Partnerships / Community Engagement	Partnership strategy	H	This strategy would develop and clarify roles and responsibilities of the park and its partners in reaching mutual goals. This should include current conditions of park partnerships and an analysis of the functionality of current partnerships. The plan could include goals and targets for each park division, including marketing and targeted fundraising. The strategy would also include outreach recommendations for potential partners.
Recreational Opportunities	Sign plan	H	This plan would provide sign recommendations to facilitate park access and establish park identity. It should be developed in conjunction with partners and neighboring communities.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Archeological and Historic Resources Related to Early Settlement; Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity	Historic structure report / cultural landscape report / environmental assessment for Bailly Homestead	H	This plan would help determine how to effectively use and program the Bailly Homestead site and would include components of a variety of plans and assessments, including a historic structure report, cultural landscape report, and development concept plan. The cultural landscape inventory would inform this environmental assessment.
Recreational Opportunities	Business plan (update)	H	This plan would help establish organizing principles for effective park management and could provide guidance regarding concessions, visitor services, outreach, etc.
Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity	Museum collections management plan	H	This plan would help determine how to effectively and appropriately manage and display both cultural and natural objects in the museum collection. This should be conducted through a collaborative process with relevant park partners.
Lake Michigan Shoreline; Dunes	Resource stewardship strategy	H	This resource stewardship strategy would provide guidance for achieving desired natural and cultural resource conditions across the park.
Dunes	Nuisance animal plan	H	Beaver and muskrat are compromising wetland restoration by inundating restored areas and through herbivory throughout the park.
Dunes	Crescent Dunes management plan	M	This plan would help with any relocation of Mount Baldy facilities due to movement of the dune, as well as the location of a beach trail to connect to a proposed parking lot in Michigan City.
Educational Opportunities	Distance learning plan	M	The park needs a plan to determine appropriate equipment and programs needed to reach and educate visitors through distance learning. This plan would include innovative approaches to distance outreach, including the use of social media, apps, and other modern media.
Biological Diversity	Planning for adaptation to climate change	M	This process would help the park determine what type of climate change planning and assessments may be needed to manage and mitigate potential future resource impacts related to climate change. It would also help establish objectives and strategies for resource management.
Biological Diversity; Lake Michigan Shoreline	Fisheries management plan	L	The Little Calumet River runs through the park, and the park is completing an environmental assessment to open it for paddling and potentially more fishing. A fisheries management plan would help to address increased use of the resource and protect native fish communities.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Biological Diversity	Official boundary survey with accurate GIS boundary layer	H	The boundary has not been legally identified on the ground, and is needed for effective park management, particularly at the park periphery.
Biological Diversity	Complete GIS data and associated assessment of park resources	H	This GIS data would include an assessment of a variety of park resources, but soil data would be particularly helpful.
Biological Diversity; Lake Michigan Shoreline; Dunes; Recreational Opportunities; Scientific Study	Visitor use study	H	The park has some visitor data, but it needs to be updated to determine how visitors are using and experiencing park sites, as well as desired services and features. It will also help determine types of visitors in terms of demographics and common park destinations to ensure effective outreach. The park could opt to conduct this survey through partners. Comprehensive survey information would help inform the visitor use management plan / dune protection plan, sign plan, etc.
Dunes; Lake Michigan Shoreline	Additional social trail surveys	H	This information would help park staff understand visitor impacts due to social trailing at sites throughout the park. This is a major contributor to resource degradation in certain areas. This data would inform the biological resource management plan and visitor use management plan / dune protection plan.
Recreational Opportunities	Sign/wayfinding study	H	This study would provide an analysis of signs and other markings to determine efficacy and consistency in existing park signs. This data would inform the sign plan.
Dunes	Modeling and scenarios to determine future shoreline / beach conditions	H	This would include basic monitoring for the existing shoreline restoration and management plan, would include climate change options, and would provide critical data for the visitor use management / dune protection plan.
Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity	Integrated cultural resources GIS database	H	Some GIS layers for cultural resources have been developed, however additional layers for resources such as historic maple sugar bushes and orchard locations would be helpful.
Dunes; Lake Michigan Shoreline	Additional sand movement surveys	H (Ongoing)	These surveys are part of an ongoing effort that is currently underway. It is included as a need to reflect its importance in making future park management decisions regarding areas affected by dune movement.
Biological Diversity	GIS data on current condition of biological resources	M	This data is needed for resource management planning efforts.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Partnerships / Community Engagement	Database of existing partnerships (update)	M	The inventory of current partnerships, including the roles and responsibilities of the park and its partners, needs to be better defined.
Partnerships / Community Engagement	Analysis of existing partnerships	M	This analysis would help determine the status of the existing partnerships, which would help influence where park leadership can focus its attention.
Partnerships / Community Engagement	Database of future partnering needs	M	This database would help determine where the park may need partners to assist with certain park needs.
Educational Opportunities; Partnerships / Community Engagement	Determine park's role for partners	M	The park has great educational programming to offer as part of a relationship with its partners. This task would help determine where educational efforts could be further developed in conjunction with partners.
Recreational Opportunities	Recreational study	M	This study would help the park determine where recreational opportunities exist currently at the park and in the region so that they can be publicized.
Scientific Study	Location data related to existing studies	M	This data would help the park with establishing objectives and strategies for resource management.
Archeological and Historic Resources Related to Early Settlement; Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity	Future archeological surveys and evaluations	M	An NPS Midwest Archeological Center survey of archeological sites at the park is currently underway, but this will also need to be completed in the future. The park could partner with universities or others that are able to assist.
Recreational Opportunities	Visual resource inventory	M	This inventory would identify scenic and NPS/visitor experience values related to the visual setting for park activities.
Dunes; Lake Michigan Shoreline	Digitization of historic land surveys, deeds, etc.	L	Digitization of this information will provide a format compatible with modern GIS data so that it can be used for historic analysis.
Dunes; Lake Michigan Shoreline	GIS data for historic sand mining	L	The park has a pilot study going on now and could likely benefit from additional GIS data regarding historic sand mining.
Lake Michigan Shoreline; Scientific Study	Compile and analyze resource data	L	A variety of data are available to the park including information on night skies and soundscapes. This data needs to be compiled and analyzed so that it can be effectively used to create educational materials regarding park resources and current resource issues. This would be a request for assistance from the NPS Natural Resource Stewardship and Science program to compile necessary information for Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity	History of Northwest Indiana	L	The park does not have a comprehensive history of Northwest Indiana as it relates to the development of the Midwest, including Illinois and Michigan. This history is needed to adequately interpret cultural sites at Indiana Dunes.
Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity	National register documentation	L	National register documentation is needed for the two Lustron structures in the park.
Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity	Historic resources study (update)	L	This study would provide a history of the cultural resources of the entire park. The park has completed much of this work.
Educational Opportunities; Partnerships / Community Engagement; Other Resources Related to More Recent Human Activity	Administrative history (update)	L	The first park administrative history was published in 1988, and another is needed to capture the history since then.
	Evaluate bridge at Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education	Ongoing	The bridge at the Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education needs to be evaluated for integrity to determine any improvement work that needs to be done.



Part 3: Contributors

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Enabling Legislation: November, 1966 (Public Law 89-761, 80 Stat. 1309)

80 STAT.] PUBLIC LAW 89-761—NOV. 5, 1966 1309

Public Law 89-761

AN ACT

November 5, 1966
[S. 360]

To provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the educational, inspirational, and recreational use of the public certain portions of the Indiana dunes and other areas of scenic, scientific, and historic interest and recreational value in the State of Indiana, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and administer the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (hereinafter referred to as the "lakeshore") in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The lakeshore shall comprise the area within the boundaries delineated on a map identified as "A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore", dated September 1966, and bearing the number "LNPNE-1008-ID", which map is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Indiana Dunes
National Sea-
shore.
Establishment.

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the lakeshore the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and other property, or any interest therein, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise. The Indiana Dunes State Park may be acquired only by donation of the State of Indiana, and the Secretary is hereby directed to negotiate with the State for the acquisition of said park. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property located within the area described in section 1 of this Act and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal within the State of Indiana or Illinois. Properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value, as determined by the Secretary who may, in his discretion, base his determination on an independent appraisal obtained by him: *Provided*, That the Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such an exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged.

Acquisition of
lands, authori-
zation.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may enter into contracts requiring the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized to be appropriated by section 10 of this Act, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropriation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby incurred.

Contracts.

SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Act and following the acquisition by the Secretary of an acreage within the boundaries of the area described in section 1 of this Act which in his opinion is efficiently administrable for the purposes of this Act, he shall establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register. Following such establishment and subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in section 1 hereof, the Secretary may continue to acquire lands and interests in lands for the lakeshore.

Boundaries.
Publication
in Federal
Register.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary's authority to acquire property by condemnation shall be suspended with respect to all improved property located within the boundaries of the lakeshore during all times when an appropriate zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of this Act.

Condemned
property.

“Improved property.”

(b) The term “improved property”, whenever used in this Act, shall mean a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before January 4, 1965, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the lands so designated. The amount of land so designated shall in every case be not more than three acres in area, and in making such designation the Secretary shall take into account the manner of noncommercial residential use in which the dwelling and land have customarily been enjoyed: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exclude from the land so designated any beach or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such beach or waters, as he may deem necessary for public access thereto or public use thereof.

Standards.

SEC. 5. (a) As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue regulations specifying standards for approval by him of zoning ordinances for the purposes of sections 4 and 6 of this Act. The Secretary may issue amended regulations specifying standards for approval by him of zoning ordinances whenever he shall consider such amended regulations to be desirable due to changed or unforeseen conditions. The Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance and any amendment to any approved zoning ordinance submitted to him which conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of such ordinance or amendment by the zoning agency. Such approval shall not be withdrawn or revoked, by issuance of any amended regulations after the date of such approval, for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

(b) The standards specified in such regulations and amended regulations for approval of any zoning ordinance or zoning ordinance amendment shall contribute to the effect of (1) prohibiting the commercial and industrial use, other than any commercial or industrial use which is permitted by the Secretary, of all property covered by the ordinance within the boundaries of the lakeshore; and (2) promoting the preservation and development, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, of the area covered by the ordinance within the lakeshore by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements and other provisions which may be required by such regulations to be included in a zoning ordinance consistent with the laws of the State of Indiana.

(c) No zoning ordinance or amendment thereof shall be approved by the Secretary which (1) contains any provision which he may consider adverse to the preservation and development, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, of the area comprising the lakeshore; or (2) fails to have the effect of providing that the Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under and any exception made to the application of such ordinance or amendment.

(d) If any improved property, with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire by condemnation has been suspended according to the provisions of this Act, is made the subject of a variance under or exception to such zoning ordinance, or is subjected to any use, which variance, exception, or use fails to conform to or is inconsistent with any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section and in effect at the time of passage of such ordinance, the Secretary may, in his discretion, terminate the suspension of his authority to acquire such improved property by condemnation.

(e) The Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest requesting the same a certificate indicating, with respect to any property located within the lakeshore as to which the Secretary's authority to acquire such property by condemnation has been suspended in accordance with provisions of this Act, that such authority has been so suspended and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 6. (a) Any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term of twenty-five years, or for such lesser time as the said owner or owners may elect at the time of acquisition by the Secretary. Where any such owner retains a right of use and occupancy as herein provided, such right during its existence may be conveyed or leased for noncommercial residential purposes. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

Owners of improved property, retention rights.

(b) The Secretary shall have authority to terminate any right of use and occupancy retained as provided in subsection (a) of this section at any time after the date upon which any use occurs with respect to such property which fails to conform or is in any manner opposed to or inconsistent with the applicable standards contained in regulations issued pursuant to section 5 of this Act and which is in effect on said date: *Provided*, That no use which is in conformity with the provisions of a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with said section 5 and applicable to such property shall be held to fail to conform or be opposed to or inconsistent with any such standard. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this subsection, he shall pay to the owner of the right so terminated an amount equal to the fair market value of the portion of said right which remained unexpired on the date of termination.

Termination right of Secretary.

SEC. 7. (a) In the administration of the lakeshore the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Administration.

(b) In order that the lakeshore shall be permanently preserved in its present state, no development or plan for the convenience of visitors shall be undertaken therein which would be incompatible with the preservation of the unique flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions now prevailing or with the preservation of such historic sites and structures as the Secretary may designate: *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide for the public enjoyment and understanding of the unique natural, historic, and scientific features within the lakeshore by establishing such trails, observation points, and exhibits and providing such services as he may deem desirable for such public enjoyment and understanding: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may develop for appropriate public uses such portions of the lakeshore as he deems especially adaptable for such uses.

SEC. 8. (a) There is hereby established an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission. Said Commission shall terminate ten years after the date of establishment of the national lakeshore pursuant to this Act.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of seven members, each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary, as follows: (1) one member who is a year-round resident of Porter County to be appointed from recommendations made by the commissioners of such county; (2) one member who is a year-round resident of the town of Beverly Shores to be appointed from the recommendations made by

Membership.

the board of trustees of such town; (3) one member who is a year-round resident of the towns of Porter, Dune Acres, Portage, Pines, Chesterton, Ogden Dunes, or the village of Tremont, such member to be appointed from recommendations made by the boards of trustees or the trustee of the affected town or township; (4) one member who is a year-round resident of the city of Michigan City to be appointed from recommendations made by such city; (5) two members to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Indiana; and (6) one member to be designated by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expense reasonably incurred by the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall, from time to time, consult with the Commission with respect to matters relating to the development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and with respect to the provisions of sections 4, 5, and 6 of this Act.

Crimes and offenses, jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall deprive the State of Indiana or any political subdivision thereof of its civil and criminal jurisdiction over persons found, acts performed, and offenses committed within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or other non-Federal property on lands included therein.

Appropriation.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$27,900,000 for the acquisition of land and interests in land pursuant to this Act.

Approved November 5, 1966.

Amendment: October, 1976 (Public Law 94-549, 90 Stat. 2529)

PUBLIC LAW 94-549—OCT. 18, 1976

90 STAT. 2529

Public Law 94-549
94th Congress

An Act

To amend the Act establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to provide for the expansion of the lakeshore, and for other purposes.

Oct. 18, 1976
[H.R. 11455]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes”, approved November 5, 1966 (80 Stat. 1309), as amended (16 U.S.C. 460u), is further amended as follows:

Indiana Dunes
National
Lakeshore.
Expansion.

(1) The last sentence of the first section of such Act is amended by striking out “‘A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore’, dated September 1966, and bearing the number ‘LNPNE-1008-ID’” and inserting in lieu thereof “‘Boundary Map, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore’, dated September 1976 and bearing the number ‘626-91007’”.

16 USC 460u-2.
Publication in
Federal Register.

(2) Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting the following at the end of the first sentence: “By no later than October 1, 1977, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed description of the boundaries of the lakeshore and shall from time to time so publish any additional boundary changes as may occur.”

(3) (a) Subsection 4(a) of such Act is repealed, subsection 4(b) is redesignated as section 4, and the following sentence is added to new section 4: “All rights of use and occupancy shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate to assure the use of such property in accordance with the purposes of this Act.”

Repeal.
16 USC 460u-3.

(b) The first sentence of section 4 of such Act is amended by inserting immediately after “was begun before” the following: “February 1, 1973, or, in the case of improved property located within the boundaries delineated on a map identified as ‘A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore’, dated September 1966, and bearing the number ‘LNPNE-1008-ID’, which map is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, before”.

(4) (a) Section 6(a) of such Act is amended by revising the first sentence thereof to read as follows: “Except for owners of property within the area on the map referred to in the first section of this Act as area II-B, any owner or owners, having attained the age of majority, of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the rights of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term of twenty years, or for such lesser term as the owner or owners may elect at the time of acquisition by the Secretary”.

16 USC 460u-5.
Right of use and
occupancy.

(b) Section 6(b) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

“(b) Upon his determination that the property, or any portion thereof, has ceased to be used in accordance with the applicable terms and conditions, the Secretary may terminate a right of use and occupancy. Nonpayment of property taxes, validly assessed, on any retained right of use and occupancy shall also be grounds for termination of such right by the Secretary. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this subsection he shall

Termination.

16 USC 460u-3.
 Indiana Dunes
 National
 Lakeshore
 Advisory
 Commission,
 membership.
 16 USC 460u-7.

pay to the owners of the retained right so terminated an amount equal to the fair market value of the portion of said right which remained unexpired on the date of termination. With respect to any right of use and occupancy in existence on the effective date of this sentence, standards for retention of such rights in effect at the time such rights were reserved shall constitute the terms and conditions referred to in section 4.”

(5) Section 8 (b) of such Act is amended (a) by striking out “seven members” and inserting in lieu thereof “eleven members”, and (b) by striking out “and” immediately after “State of Indiana;”, and (c) by striking out “Portage,” immediately after “Dune Acres.”, and (d) by inserting immediately after “designated by the Secretary” the following: “; (7) one member who is a year-round resident of the city of Gary to be appointed from recommendations made by the mayor of such city; (8) one member to be appointed from recommendations made by a regional planning agency established under the authority of the laws of the State of Indiana and composed of representatives of local and county governments in northwestern Indiana; (9) one member who is a year-round resident of the city of Portage to be appointed from recommendations made by the mayor of such city; and (10) one member who holds a reservation of use and occupancy and is a year-round resident within the lakeshore to be designated by the Secretary.”

(6) Section 8 of such Act is further amended by inserting the following new subsection (f):

Coal-fired
 powerplant,
 Porter County,
 Ind.

“(f) The Advisory Commission is authorized to assist with the identification of economically and environmentally acceptable areas, outside of the boundaries of the lakeshore, for the handling and disposal of industrial solid wastes produced by the coal-fired powerplant in Porter County, Indiana, section 21, township 37 north, range 6 west.”

Appropriation
 authorization.
 16 USC 460u-9.
 General
 management
 plan, submittal to
 congressional
 committees.

(7) Section 10 of such Act is amended to read as follows: “The Secretary may not expend more than \$60,812,100 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands nor more than \$8,500,000 for development. By October 1, 1979, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a general management plan detailing the development of the national lakeshore consistent with the preservation objectives of this Act, indicating:

“(1) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and recreation needs of the visiting public;

“(2) the location and estimated costs of all facilities, together with a review of the consistency of the master plan with State, areawide, and local governmental development plans;

“(3) the projected need for any additional facilities within the national lakeshore; and

“(4) specific opportunities for citizen participation in the planning and development of proposed facilities and in the implementation of the general management plan generally.”

(8) Such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

Rights-of-way or
 easements.
 16 USC
 460u-10.

“SEC. 11. Nothing in this Act shall diminish any existing (as of March 1, 1975) rights-of-way or easements which are necessary for high voltage electrical transmission, pipelines, water mains, or line-haul railroad operations and maintenance.

PUBLIC LAW 94-549—OCT. 18, 1976

90 STAT. 2531

“SEC. 12. (a) Nothing in the Act shall be construed as prohibiting any otherwise legal cooling, process, or surface drainage into the part of the Little Calumet River located within the lakeshore: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not affect nor in any way limit the Secretary’s authority and responsibility to protect park resources.

Little Calumet
River.
16 USC
460u-11.

“(b) The authorization of lands to be added to the lakeshore by the Ninety-fourth Congress and the administration of such lands as part of the lakeshore shall in and of itself in no way operate to render more restrictive the application of Federal, State, or local air and water pollution standards to the uses of property outside the boundaries of the lakeshore, nor shall it be construed to augment the control of water and air pollution sources in the State of Indiana beyond that required pursuant to applicable Federal, State, or local law.

“SEC. 13. The Secretary shall acquire the area on the map referred to in the first section of this Act as area III-B within two years from the effective date of this section only if such area can be acquired for not more than \$800,000, exclusive of administrative costs of acquisition, as adjusted by the Consumer Price Index: *Provided*, That the Secretary may not acquire such area by any means after two years from the effective date of this section.

Land acquisition.
16 USC
460u-12.

“SEC. 14. The Secretary may acquire that portion of area I-C which is shaded on the map referred to in the first section of this Act only with the consent of the owner unless the present owner attempts to sell or otherwise dispose of such area.

16 USC
460u-13.

“SEC. 15. Within one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit, in writing, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and to the Committees on Appropriations of the United States Congress a detailed plan which shall indicate—

Plan, submittal to
congressional
committees.
16 USC
460u-14.

“(1) the lands which he has previously acquired by purchase, donation, exchange, or transfer for administration for the purpose of the lakeshore; and

“(2) the annual acquisition program (including the level of funding) which he recommends for the ensuing five fiscal years.

“SEC. 16. The Secretary may acquire only such interest in the right-of-way designated ‘Crossing A’ on map numbered 626-91007 as he determines to be necessary to assure public access to the banks of the Little Calumet River within fifty feet north and south of the centerline of said river.

“Crossing A”
right-of-way.
16 USC
460u-15.

“SEC. 17. The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the landowner of those lands north of the Little Calumet River between the Penn Central Railroad bridge within area II-E and ‘Crossing A’ within area IV-C. Such agreement shall provide that any roadway constructed by the landowner south of United States Route 12 within such vicinity shall include grading, landscaping, and plantings of vegetation designed to prevent soil erosion and to minimize the aural and visual impacts of said construction, and of traffic on such roadway, as perceived from the Little Calumet River.

16 USC
460u-16.

“SEC. 18. (a) The Secretary may not acquire such lands within the western section of area I-E, as designated on map numbered 626-91007, which have been used for solid waste disposal until he has received a commitment, in accordance with a plan acceptable to him, to reclaim such lands at no expense to the Federal Government.

16 USC
460u-17.

“(b) With respect to the property identified as area I-E on map numbered 626-91007, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agree-

Study,
transmittal to
congressional
committees.
16 USC
460u-18.

ment whereby the State of Indiana or any political subdivision thereof may undertake to develop, manage, and interpret such area in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act.

“SEC. 19. By July 1, 1977, the Secretary shall prepare and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a study of areas III-A, III-C, and II-A, as designated on map numbered 626-91007. The Secretary shall make reasonable provision for the timely participation of the State of Indiana, local public officials, affected property owners, and the general public in the formulation of said study, including, but not limited to, the opportunity to testify at a public hearing. The record of such hearing shall accompany said study. With respect to areas III-A and III-C, the study shall (a) address the desirability of acquisition of any or all of the area from the standpoint of resource management, protection, and public access; (b) develop alternatives for the control of beach erosion if desirable, including recommendations, if control is necessary, of assessing the costs of such control against those agencies responsible for such erosion; (c) consider and propose options to guarantee public access to and use of the beach area, including the location of necessary facilities for transportation, health, and safety; (d) detail the recreational potential of the area and all available alternatives for achieving such potential; (e) review the environmental impact upon the lakeshore resulting from the potential development and improvement of said areas; and (f) assess the cost to the United States from both the acquisition of said areas together with the potential savings from the retention of rights of use and occupancy and from the retention of the boundaries of the lakeshore, as designated on map numbered 626-91007, including the costs of additional administrative responsibilities necessary for the management of the lakeshore, including the maintenance of public services in the town of Beverly Shores, Indiana. With respect to area II-A, the Secretary shall study and report concerning the following objectives: (a) preservation of the remaining dunes, wetlands, native vegetation, and animal life within the area; (b) preservation and restoration of the watersheds of Cowles Bog and its associated wetlands; (c) appropriate public access to and use of lands within the area; (d) protection of the area and the adjacent lakeshore from degradation caused by all forms of construction, pollution, or other adverse impacts including, but not limited to, the discharge of wastes and any excessive subsurface migration of water; and (e) the economic consequences to the utility and its customers of acquisition of such area.

Land acquisition,
notice to
congressional
committees;
publication in
Federal Register.
16 USC
460u-19.

“SEC. 20. After notifying the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, of his intentions to do so and of the reasons therefor, the Secretary may, if he finds that such lands would make a significant contribution to the purposes for which the lakeshore was established, accept title to any lands, or interests in lands, located outside the present boundaries of the lakeshore but contiguous thereto or to lands acquired under this section, such lands the State of Indiana or its political subdivisions may acquire and offer to donate to the United States or which any private person, organization, or public or private corporation may offer to donate to the United States and he shall administer such lands as a part of the lakeshore after publishing notice to that effect in the Federal Register.”.

(9) Section 5 of such Act is hereby repealed, and the succeeding sections are redesignated accordingly.

Approved October 18, 1976.

Amendment: December, 1980 (Public Law 96-612, 94 Stat. 3575)

PUBLIC LAW 96-612—DEC. 28, 1980

94 STAT. 3575

Public Law 96-612
96th Congress

An Act

To provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes.

Dec. 28, 1980
[S. 2261]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes”, approved November 5, 1966 (80 Stat. 1309), as amended (16 U.S.C. 460u), is further amended as follows:

Indiana Dunes
National
Lakeshore,
amendment.

(1) A new section is added at the end thereof to read as follows:

“SEC. 20. (a) The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is hereby dedicated to the memory of Paul H. Douglas in grateful recognition of his leadership in the effort to protect, preserve, and enhance the natural, scientific, historic, and recreational value of the lakeshore for the use, enjoyment, and edification of present and future generations.

Paul H. Douglas,
dedication.
16 USC 460u-20.

“(b) To further accomplish the purposes of subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate the west unit of the lakeshore as the ‘Paul H. Douglas Ecological and Recreational Unit’ and shall, subject to appropriations being granted, design and construct a suitable structure or designate an existing structure within the lakeshore to be known as the ‘Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education’ which shall provide facilities designed primarily to familiarize students and other visitors with, among other things: (1) the natural history of the lakeshore and its association with the natural history of the Great Lakes region; (2) the evolution of human activities in the area; and (3) the historical features which led to the establishment of the lakeshore by the Congress of the United States.

“(c) To inform the public of the contributions of Paul H. Douglas to the creation of the lakeshore, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide such signs, markers, maps, interpretive materials, literature, and programs as he deems appropriate.”

(2) Section 1 of the Act is amended by changing “September 1976 and bearing the number 626-91007” to “December 1980, and bearing the number 626-91014”.

16 USC 460u.

(3) Section 2(a) of the Act is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end thereof: “The Secretary is expressly authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, lands or interests therein which are owned for school or educational purposes by a State or a political subdivision thereof.”

Land
acquisition.
16 USC 460u-1.

(4) Section 2(b) of the Act is amended by changing the phrase “section 10” to “section 9”.

(5) In the first sentence of section 4 of the Act, preceding the word “February” insert: “January 1, 1981 or, in the case of improved property located within the boundaries delineated on a map identified as ‘Boundary Map, Indiana Dunes National

16 USC 460u-3.

Lakeshore', dated September 1976 and bearing the number 626-91007, before".

Use and
occupancy
rights.
16 USC 460u-5.

(6) The first sentence of section 5(a) of the Act is amended to read as follows: "Except for owners of improved property within the area on the map referred to in the first section of this Act as area II-B, any owner or owners of record of improved property may retain a right of use and occupancy of said improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term (1) ending on his or her death or the death of his or her spouse, whichever occurs last, or (2) for a fixed term not to extend beyond September 30, 2010, or such lesser term as the owner or owners may elect at the time of acquisition by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the retention of a retained right under clause numbered (1) shall only be available to homeowners of record as of October 1, 1980, who have attained the age of majority as of that date and make a bona fide written offer not later than October 1, 1985, to sell to the Secretary."

(7) Section 5 of the Act is amended by adding a new subsection (c) as follows:

Use and
occupancy
rights,
extension.

"(c) With respect to improved properties acquired prior to the enactment of this subsection and upon which a valid existing right of use and occupancy has been reserved for a term of not more than twenty years, the Secretary may, in his discretion, extend the term of such retained right for a period of not more than nine years upon receipt of payment prior to September 30, 1983, from the holder of the retained right. The amount of such payment shall be equivalent to the amount discounted from the purchase price paid by the Secretary for the identical period of time under the terms of the original sale adjusted by a general index adopted by the Secretary reflecting overall value trends within Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore between the time of the original sale and the time of the retained right of extension offered by this subsection."

16 USC 460u-7.

(8) Section 7(a) of the Act is amended by changing "ten years after the date of establishment of the national lakeshore pursuant to this Act" to "on September 30, 1985".

(9) Section 7(b) of the Act is amended as follows:

(A) by striking out "eleven members" and inserting in lieu thereof "thirteen members";

(B) by striking out "one member who is a year-round resident" in clause (4) and inserting in lieu thereof "two members who are year-round residents"; and

(C) by striking out "one member who is a year-round resident" in clause (7) and inserting in lieu thereof "two members who are year-round residents".

Appropriation
authorization.
16 USC 460u-9.

(10) Section 9 of the Act is amended as follows:

(A) in the first sentence, change "\$9,440,000 for development" to "\$11,000,000 for development: *Provided*, That not more than \$500,000 of said amount may be appropriated for the development of the Paul H. Douglas Environmental Education Center authorized pursuant to section 20 of this Act."; and

Ante, p. 3575.

(B) at the end thereof, add a new paragraph as follows:

"In addition to any sums heretofore authorized for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands pursuant to the provisions of this Act, there are further authorized to be appropriated an additional \$3,120,000."

(11) A new section 21 is added to the Act as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 96-612—DEC. 28, 1980

94 STAT. 3577

“Sec. 21. (a) The Secretary in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall conduct a study of various modes of public access into and within the lakeshore which are consistent with the preservation of the lakeshore and conservation of energy by encouraging the use of transportation modes other than personal motor vehicles.

Public access,
study.
16 USC 460u-21.

“(b) In carrying out the study, the Secretary shall utilize to the greatest extent practicable the resources and facilities of the organizations designated as clearinghouses under title IV of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 as implemented by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95, and which have comprehensive planning responsibilities in the regions where the lakeshore is located, as well as any other agencies or organizations which the Secretary may designate. The Secretary shall make provision for timely and substantive consultations with the appropriate agencies of the States of Indiana and Illinois, local elected officials, and the general public in the formulation and implementation of the study.

Clearinghouse
resources and
facilities.
42 USC 4231.

“(c) The study shall address the adequacy of access facilities for members of the public who desire to visit and enjoy the lakeshore. Consideration shall be given to alternatives for alleviating the dependence on automobile transportation. The study of public transportation facilities shall cover the distance from cities of thirty-five thousand population or more within fifty miles of the lakeshore.

“(d) The study shall include proposals deemed necessary to assure equitable visitor access and public enjoyment by all segments of the population, including those who are physically or economically disadvantaged. It shall provide for retention of the natural, scenic, and historic values for which the lakeshore was established, and shall propose plans and alternatives for the protection and maintenance of these values as they relate to transportation improvements.

“(e) The study shall examine proposals for the renovation and preservation of a portion of the existing South Shore Railroad passenger car fleet. The study shall consider the historic value of the existing rolling stock and its role in transporting visitors into and within the lakeshore.

“(f) The study shall present alternative plans to improve, construct, and extend access roads, public transportation, and bicycle and pedestrian trails. It shall include cost estimates of all plans considered in this study, and shall discuss existing and proposed sources of funding for the implementation of the recommended plan alternatives.

“(g) The study shall be completed and presented to the Congress within two complete fiscal years from the effective date of this provision.

Submission to
Congress.

“(h) Effective October 1, 1981, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$200,000 for this study.”

Appropriation
authorization.

(12) A new section 22 is added to the Act as follows:

“Sec. 22. In exercising his authority to acquire property under this Act, the Secretary shall give prompt and careful consideration to any offer made by an individual owning property within the lakeshore to sell such property, if such individual notifies the Secretary in writing that the continued ownership of such property is causing, or would result in, undue hardship.”

Land
acquisition,
owner's
hardship.
16 USC 460u-22.

(13) A new section 23 is added to the Act as follows:

“Sec. 23. (a) The Secretary may acquire only such interest in that portion of area VII-A which is described in subsection (b) as the Secretary determines is necessary to assure public access over said portion of area VII-A.

Public access.
16 USC 460u-23.

“(b) The portion of area VII-A, as designated on the map referred to in section 1, to which subsection (a) applies is a parcel of land bounded—

“(1) on the east by a line three hundred feet east of the electrical transmission line crossing area VII-A on January 1, 1979;

“(2) on the west by a line fifty feet west of such electrical transmission line; and

“(3) on the north and south by the northern and southern boundaries, respectively, of area VII-A.

“(c) Area VII-A includes the bed of the railroad tracks forming the northern and northwestern boundaries of this area and extends to the northern edge of the bed of the railroad tracks forming the southern boundaries of this area.

“(d) Area I-D includes the bed of the railroad tracks along the northern boundary of this area.

“(e) The area designated as area VII-C on the map referred to in section 1 does not include approximately 1.3 acres of land on which the Linde Air Products plant is situated, nor does it include approximately 1 acre of land on which the Old Union Station building and the adjacent REA building are situated. Except as provided in the foregoing sentence, area VII-C extends to, but does not include, the beds of the railroad tracks forming the northern and southern boundaries of such area.”

Effective date.
16 USC 460u
note.

SEC. 2. Authorizations of moneys to be appropriated under this Act shall be effective on October 1, 1981. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, authority to enter into contracts, to incur obligations, or to make payments under this Act shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts, as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

Approved December 28, 1980.

Amendment: October, 1986 (Public Law 99-583, 100 Stat. 3318)

100 STAT. 3318

PUBLIC LAW 99-583—OCT. 29, 1986

**Public Law 99-583
99th Congress**

An Act

Oct. 29, 1986
[H.R. 4037]

Relating to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes.

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

National parks,
monuments, etc.
Housing.
Real property.

SECTION 1. INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE.

(a) **BOUNDARY CHANGES.**—The first section of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes”, approved November 5, 1966 (16 U.S.C. 460u), is amended by striking out “December 1980, and bearing the number 626-91014” and inserting in lieu thereof “October 1986, and numbered 626-80,033-B”.

16 USC 460u-3.

(b) **DEFINITION OF IMPROVED PROPERTY.**—Section 4 of such Act is amended by striking out the first sentence and substituting “As used in this Act, the term ‘improved property’ means a detached, one-family dwelling which meets each of the following criteria:

“(1) The construction of the dwelling began before the date (shown in the table contained in this section) corresponding to the appropriate map.

“(2) The property is located within the boundaries delineated on the map described in such table which corresponds to such date.

“(3) The property is not located within the boundaries of any other map referred to in such table which bears an earlier date. The term ‘appropriate map’, means a map identified as ‘Boundary Map—Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore’ (or ‘A Proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore’ in the case of a dwelling the construction of which was begun before January 4, 1965) which is dated and numbered as provided in the following table.

Property Within Boundaries of Map	Construction Began Before
Dated October 1986, # 626-80,033-B	February 1, 1986
Dated December 1980, # 626-91014	January 1, 1981
Dated September 1976, # 626-91007	February 1, 1973
Dated September 1966, # LNPNE-1008-ID	January 4, 1965

The term ‘improved property’ also includes the lands on which the dwelling is situated which meets both of the following criteria:

“(A) The land is in the same ownership as the dwelling.

“(B) The Secretary has designated the lands as reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use.

Public
information.

Such term also includes any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the lands so designated. The maps referred to in this section shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department

of the Interior. The Secretary shall designate the land referred to in subparagraph (B).”.

(c) **RETAINED RIGHTS.**—Section 5(a) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-5a) is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out “the first section” and insert in lieu thereof “section 4, dated December 1980, and numbered 626-91014.”

Ante, p. 3318.

(2) Strike out “: *Provided, That*” and substitute a period followed by “In the case of improved property within the boundaries of the map dated December 1980 and numbered 626-91014”.

(3) After “(a)” strike “Except for” and insert “(1) Except for owners described in paragraph (2) and”.

(4) Strike “(1)” in each place it appears and substitute “(A)” and strike “(2)” and substitute “(B)”.

(5) Add the following at the end thereof:

“(2)(A) In the case of property included within the boundaries of the lakeshore after 1980, any owner or owners of record of improved property may retain a right of use and occupancy for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at either of the following:

“(i) A fixed term not to extend beyond September 30, 2010, or such lesser fixed term as the owner or owners may elect at the time of acquisition.

“(ii) A term ending at the death of any owner or of a spouse of any owner, whichever occurs last.

The owner shall elect the term to be reserved.

“(B) The retention of rights under subparagraph (A) shall be available only to individuals who are homeowners of record as of July 1, 1986, who have attained the age of majority as of that date and who make a bona fide written offer not later than July 1, 1991, to sell to the Secretary.”.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Section 9 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-9) is amended as follows:

(1) In the first sentence strike “\$11,000,000” and insert in lieu thereof “\$20,000,000”.

(2) Add after the last paragraph “In addition to any other sums authorized for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands pursuant to the provisions of this Act there are authorized to be appropriated an additional \$3,500,000 to be used for such purposes. The Secretary shall conduct a feasibility study of establishing United States Highway 12 as the ‘Indiana Dunes Parkway’ under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The Secretary shall submit the results of such study to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate within two years after the enactment of this sentence. Effective October 1, 1986, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of conducting the feasibility study.”.

Highways.

(e) **EXISTING PROPERTY RIGHTS.**—Section 10 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-16) is amended by inserting at the end thereof: “Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish the existing property rights of Northern Indiana Public Service Company (as of October 1, 1986) with respect to—

Energy.
16 USC 460u-10.

“(1) a parcel of land owned in fee by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company and used for high voltage electrical transmission lines, pipelines, and utility purposes, beginning at said Company’s Dune Acres substation and extending east to

said Company's Michigan City Generating Station, which parcel by this Act is included within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and herein designated as area II-I on National Park Service Boundary Map No. 626-80,033-B, dated October 1986, excluding that certain parcel of approximately 6.0 acres adjacent Mineral Springs Road in areas II-I, and

(2) land owned in fee by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company and used for high voltage electrical transmission lines, pipelines, and utility purposes as has by this Act been included within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and herein designated as area II-H on said National Park Service Boundary Map No. 626-80,033-B."

Ante, p. 3318.

(f) OWNER CONSENT REQUIRED.—Section 13 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-13) is amended by changing "SEC. 13." to "SEC. 13. (a)", by striking out "the first section" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 4, dated December 1980 and numbered 626-91014", and by adding a new subsection (b) as follows:

Ante, p. 3318.

"(b) The Secretary may acquire that portion of area IV-B in private ownership on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act only with the consent of the owner: *Provided*, That the Secretary may acquire an agricultural easement should the owner change the use in existence as of September 19, 1986, through eminent domain."

16 USC 460u-15.

(g) MAP REFERENCE.—Section 16 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-16) is amended by inserting at the end of the first sentence "on the map referred to in section 4, dated October 1976, and numbered 626-9100".

(h) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Section 15 of such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "The Secretary may acquire only such interest in the rights-of-way designated 'Crossing B' and 'Crossing C' on the map dated October 1986 and numbered 626-80,033-B as he determines to be necessary to assure public access to the banks of the Little Calumet River and the banks of Salt Creek within fifty feet on either side of the centerline of said river and creek."

16 USC 460u-24.
Contracts.

(i) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND STUDY.—Add the following new section at the end of such Act:

"SEC. 24. LITTLE CALUMET RIVER AND BURNS/PORTAGE WATERWAY.

Boating.
Canoeing.
Fish and fishing.
Hiking.
Bicycling.

"(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Little Calumet River Basin Development Commission, the State of Indiana or any political subdivision thereof for the planning, management, and interpretation of recreational facilities on the tract within the boundaries of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore identified as tract numbered 09-177 or on lands under the jurisdiction of the State of Indiana or political subdivision thereof along the Little Calumet River and Burns Waterway. The cooperative agreement may include provision for the planning of public facilities for boating, canoeing, fishing, hiking, bicycling, and other compatible recreational activities. Any recreational developments on lands under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service planned pursuant to this cooperative agreement shall be in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act, including section 6(b).

16 USC 460u-6.

"(b) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a study regarding the options available for linking the portions of the lakeshore which are divided by the Little Calumet River and Burns/Portage Waterway so as to coordinate the management and recreational use of the lakeshore. The Secretary shall submit the results of the study to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate within two years after the enactment of this section. Effective October 1, 1986, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of conducting the study."

Approved October 29, 1986.

Amendment: October, 1992 (Public Law 102-430, 106 Stat. 2208)

106 STAT. 2208

PUBLIC LAW 102-430—OCT. 23, 1992

**Public Law 102-430
102d Congress**

An Act

Oct. 23, 1992
[H.R. 1216]

To modify the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes.

Indiana Dunes
National
Lakeshore
Access and
Enhancement
Act.
Conservation.
16 USC 460u
note.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Access and Enhancement Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION.

For the purposes of this Act, the term “the Act” means the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes”, approved November 5, 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460u et seq.).

SEC. 3. BOUNDARIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The first section of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460u) is amended by striking “October 1986, and numbered 62680033-B” and inserting “October 1992, and numbered 626-80,039-C”.

(b) **CRESCENT DUNE.**—Section 12 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-12) is repealed.

SEC. 4. IMPROVED PROPERTY; RETENTION OF RIGHTS.

(a) **ADDITIONAL AREAS.**—The table in section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-3) is amended to read as follows:

“Property within boundaries of map	Construction began before
Dated October 1992, No. 626-80,039-C	October 1, 1991
Dated October 1986, No. 626-80,033-B	February 1, 1986
Dated December 1980, No. 626-91014	January 1, 1981
Dated September 1976, No. 626-91007	February 1, 1973
Dated September 1966, No. LNPNE-1008-ID	January 4, 1965*

(b) **RETENTION OF RIGHTS.**—Section 5(a) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-5(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

“(3)(A) In the case of improved property included within the boundaries of the lakeshore after October 1, 1991, that was not included within such boundaries on or before that date, an individual who is an owner of record of such property as of that date may retain a right of use and occupancy of such improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at either of the following:

“(i) A fixed term not to extend beyond October 1, 2020, or such lesser fixed term as the owner may elect at the time of acquisition.

“(ii) A term ending at the death of the owner or the owner’s spouse, whichever occurs later. The owner or owners shall elect the term to be reserved.

“(B) Subparagraph (A) shall apply only to improved property owned by an individual who—

PUBLIC LAW 102-430—OCT. 23, 1992

106 STAT. 2209

“(i) was an owner of record of the property as of October 1, 1991;

“(ii) had attained the age of majority as of that date; and

“(iii) made a bona fide written offer not later than October 1, 1997, to sell the property to the Secretary.”.

(c) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**—Section 5(a)(1) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-5(a)(1)) is amended by striking the period after “626-91014” the first place it appears and inserting a comma.

SEC. 5. GREENBELT.

Section 18 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460-18) is amended—

16 USC 460u-18.

(1) by inserting “(a)” after “SEC. 18.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b)(1) The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of agreement with the Northern Indiana Public Service Company (referred to as ‘NIPSCO’) that shall provide for the following with respect to the area referred to as Unit II-A on the map described in the first section of this Act (referred to as the ‘Greenbelt’):

Contracts.
Northern
Indiana
Public Service
Company.

“(A) NIPSCO shall provide the National Park Service with access for resource management and interpretation through the Greenbelt and across the dike for purposes of a public hiking trail.

“(B) The National Park Service shall have rights of access for resource management and interpretation of the Greenbelt area.

“(C) NIPSCO shall preserve the Greenbelt in its natural state. If NIPSCO utilizes the Greenbelt temporarily for a project involving pollution mitigation or construction on its adjacent facilities, it shall restore the project area to its natural state.

“(D) If NIPSCO proposes a different use for the Greenbelt, NIPSCO shall notify the National Park Service, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and make no change in the use of the property until three years after the date notice is given.

“(2) If a memorandum of agreement is entered into pursuant to paragraph (1), so long as the memorandum of agreement is in effect and is being performed, the Secretary may not acquire lands or interests in land in the Greenbelt belonging to NIPSCO.”.

SEC. 6. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.

The Act is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 25. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the city of Gary, Indiana, pursuant to which the Secretary may provide technical assistance in interpretation, planning, and resource management for programs and developments in the city of Gary’s Marquette Park and Lake Street Beach.”.

16 USC 460u-25.

SEC. 7. UNIT VII-D AND I-M.

The Act, as amended by section 5, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 26(a). Before acquiring lands or interests in lands in Unit VII-D (as designated on the map described in the first section of this Act) the Secretary shall consult with the Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Transportation to determine what

16 USC 460u-26.

lands or interests in lands are required by the State of Indiana for improvements to 15th Avenue (including the extension known as Old Hobart Road) and reconstruction and relocation of the intersection of 15th Avenue and State Road 51 so that the acquisition by the Secretary of lands or interests in lands in Unit VII-D will not interfere with planned improvements to the interchange and 15th Avenue in the area.

“(b) Before acquiring lands or interests in lands in Unit I-M (as designated on the map referred to in the first section of this Act) the Secretary shall consult with the Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Transportation to determine what lands or interests in lands are required by the State of Indiana for improvements to State Road 49 and reconstruction and relocation of the interchange with State Road 49 and U.S. 20 so that the acquisition by the Secretary of lands or interests in lands in Unit I-M will not interfere with planned improvements to such interchange and State Road 49 in the area.”.

SEC. 8. VISITOR CENTER.

Dorothy
Buell.

In order to commemorate the vision, dedication, and work of Dorothy Buell in saving the Indiana Dunes, the National Park Service visitor center at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is designated as the “Dorothy Buell Memorial Visitor Center”.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 9 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460u-9) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence by striking the words “The Secretary may not expend more than \$60,812,100 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands nor more than \$20,000,000 for development.” and inserting in lieu thereof: “The Secretary may expend such sums as may be necessary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not to exceed \$27,500,000 for development.”;

(2) by striking the second paragraph in its entirety; and

(3) by striking the first sentence of the third paragraph.

Approved October 23, 1992.

**Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore**

June 2016

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.

Paul Labovitz

7-6-16

RECOMMENDED

Paul Labovitz, Superintendent, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Date

Cameron H. Sholly

6/30/2016

APPROVED

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest Region

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.

INDU 626/133304

July 2016

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