

National Park Service  
Unified DOI Region 8  
U.S. Department of the Interior



## **PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT**

### **36 CFR 1.7(b), COMPENDIUM**

**2026**

The Pipe Spring National Monument Compendium as dated is hereby approved and will remain in effect until either rescinded or superseded.

Approved by Superintendent: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Document with original signature on file in the Pipe Spring National Monument  
Superintendent's Office

### **Superintendent's Compendium Described**

The Superintendent's Compendium is the summary of park specific rules implemented under Title 36 Code of Federal regulations (36 CFR). It serves as public notice, identifies areas closed for public use, provides a list of activities requiring either a Special Use Permit, Commercial Use Authorization or reservation, and elaborates on public use and resource protection regulations pertaining specifically to the administration of the park. The Superintendent's Compendium does not repeat regulations found in 36 CFR and other United States Code and CFR Titles which are enforced without further elaboration at the park level.

The regulations contained in 36 CFR, Parts 1-7, are the basic mechanism used by the National Park Service (NPS) to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources of the park and to protect visitors and property within the park. Part 1 through 6 are general regulations applicable to all areas of the National Park Service and Part 7 contains special regulations specific to individual parks. Each of these Parts has many sections and subsections articulating specific provisions. Within some of these Part 1-7 sections and subsections, the Superintendent is granted discretionary authority to develop local rules to be responsive to the needs of a specific park resource or activity, park plan, program, and/or special needs of the general public.

As an example, 36 CFR 1.5(a) *Closures and Public Use Limits* provide the Superintendent certain discretion in allowing or disallowing certain activities. The authority granted by the section, however, requires the Superintendent to comply with the Administrative Procedures Act (6 USC Section 551) which requires public notice on actions with major impact on visitor use patterns, park resources or those that are highly controversial in nature.

Another example is 36 CFR 1.6 Permits which allows the Superintendent to require a permit for certain uses and activities in the park. This section, however, requires that a list of activities needing a permit (and a fee schedule for the various types of permits) be maintained by the park.

A final example is 36 CFR 2.1(c)(1) Preservation of Natural, Cultural and Archeological Resources, which provides the Superintendent with the authority to designate certain fruits, nuts, and berries which may be gathered by and for personal use or consumption. This activity can occur, however, only if a written determination shows that the allowed activity does not adversely affect park wildlife, the reproductive potential of a plant species or otherwise adversely affect park resources.

This Compendium should be used in conjunction with Title 36 CFR, Parts 1-7, to more fully understand the regulations governing the use and enjoyment of all areas of the National Park Service.

### **Laws and Policies Allowing the Superintendent to Develop this Compendium**

In 2014, Congress enacted Title 54 of the United States Code (USC) National Park Service and Related Programs to clarify its intent as to the overall mission of the NPS. Title 54 conforms to the understood policy, intent and purpose of Congress in the original enactments or laws governing the National Park Service.

With the signing of Title 54, Congress clarified and reaffirmed the NPS mission and authority in a central location.

The National Park Service (NPS) is granted broad statutory authority under Title 54 USC to: Promote and regulate the use of the National Park System by which means and measures that conform to the fundamental purpose of the System units, which purpose is to conserve the scenery, natural and historic objects and wild life in the System Units and to provide for the enjoyment of the scenery, natural and historic objects and wildlife in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. (54 USC 100101(a))

In addition, 54 USC 100751(a) allows the NPS, through the Secretary of the Interior, to "prescribe such regulations as the Secretary considers necessary or proper for the use and management of System Units." 54 USC 100101(b) reaffirms the original intent of Congress in the establishment of the National Park Service by recognizing "...these areas, though distinct in character, are united through their interrelated purposes and resources into one National Park System as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage...."

54 USC 100101(2) reaffirms the high standard of protection defined in the original Organic Act by stating "Congress reaffirms, declares and directs that the promotion and regulation of the various System units shall be consistent with and founded in the purpose established by subsection (a) to the common benefit of all the people of the United States. "54 USC 100501 defined the National Park System as "...any area of land and water administered by the Secretary, acting through the director, for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes."

In addition to the above statutory authority, the Superintendent is guided by established NPS policy and found in the *NPS Management Policies* (2006). The Superintendent is also guided by more specific policies promulgated by the Director, National Park Service, in the form of Director's Orders. As stated in *NPS Management Policies*, the primary responsibility of the NPS is to protect and preserve our national natural and cultural resources while providing for the enjoyment of these resources by visitors and other users, if the use does not impair specific park resources or overall visitor experience. The appropriateness of any visitor use, or recreational experience is resource based and will vary from park to park; therefore, a use or activity that is appropriate in one park area may not be appropriate in another. Superintendent is directed to analyze overall park use and determine if any particular use is appropriate. Where conflict arises between use and resource protection, where the Superintendent has a reasonable basis to believe a resource is or would become impaired, then that Superintendent is obliged to place limitations on public use.

#### **Consistence of This Compendium with Applicable Federal Laws and Requirements**

The Superintendent's Compendium is not considered a significant rule requiring review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866. In addition, this Compendium will not have a significant economic effect on a number of small entities, nor does it impose a significant cost on any local, state or tribal government, or private organization and therefore does not fall under the requirements of either the Regulatory Flexibility Act or the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. The actions and requirements in the Superintendent's Compendium are found to be categorically excluded from further compliance with the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy (NEPA) in the Department of Interior Guidelines 516 DM6, and as such, an Environmental Assessment will not be prepared.

#### **Development of the Requirements of the Superintendent's Compendium**

As outlined above, the NPS has broad authority and responsibility to determine what types of uses and activities are appropriate in any particular National Park System area. The requirements of the Superintendent's Compendium are developed through an analysis and determination process. The decision criteria used during this process are:

Is the use or activity consistent with Title 54 and *NPS Management Policies* (2006)?

Is the use or activity consistent and compatible with the park's enabling legislation, management objectives, and corresponding management plans?

Will the use or activity damage the park's protected natural and cultural resources and other protected values?

Will the use or activity disturb or conflict with wildlife, vegetation, and environmental protection action and values?

Will the use or activity conflict with or be incompatible with traditional park uses and activities?

Will the use or activity compromise employees or public safety?

#### **Applicability of the Compendium**

The rules contained in the Superintendent's Compendium apply to all people entering, using, visiting or otherwise present on Federally owned lands, including submerged lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the legislative boundaries of the park.

**Enforcement of Compendium Requirements**

NPS Law Enforcement Park Rangers enforce the requirements of United States Code, 36 CFR, and this Superintendent's Compendium.

**Penalties for Not Adhering to the Compendium Regulations**

A person who violates any provision of the regulations found in 36 CFR, Parts 1-7, or provisions of the Superintendent's Compendium, is subject to a fine as provided by law (18 USC 3571) up to \$5,000 for individuals and \$10,000 for organizations, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months (18 USC 3559), or both, and shall be adjudged to pay all court costs associated with any proceedings. You may receive a list of fines associated with any particular provision by contacting the Zion National Park Chief Ranger.

**Comments on the Compendium**

The Compendium is reviewed annually and revised as necessary. The park welcomes comments about its program and activities at any time. Written comments on the compendium may be submitted to:

Superintendent  
Pipe Spring National Monument  
HC 65 Box 5  
Fredonia, AZ 86022

**Effective Date of the Superintendent's Compendium**

The Superintendent's Compendium is effective on the approval date listed on the first page of the document and remains in effect until revised.

**Additional Information**

Some of the terms used in this Compendium may have specific meaning defined in 36 CFR 1.4 *Definitions*.

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## PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

### 36 CFR 1.7 (b) Compendium

#### Authority

Under the authority of 16 U.S.C., Section 3, and Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Parts 1-7, a Superintendent's Orders Compendium is established for Pipe Spring National Monument. **Regulations listed in this compendium are requirements in addition to those listed in the specific section found in Title 36 unless otherwise noted.** The specific authority for this regulatory procedure is found in § 1.5, 1.6, and 1.7 of Title 36.

**Written determinations, which explain the reasoning behind the Superintendent's use of discretionary authority, as required by Section 1.5 (c), appear in this document identified as "justification."**

#### Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements, and Other Restrictions

### §1.5 Closures and Public Use Limits

Note: Violations under this section should be cited under §1.5(f) but include the specific compendium section as a subheading on the citation. As always, mandatory appearance citations are an option in lieu of the collateral.

(a)(1)(i) **Traditional geocaching within Pipe Spring National Monument is prohibited.**

**Justification:** Due to the concerns of unchecked development of social trails in areas of archeological, scenic, and biological significance, and the concern of geocache placement in unsafe areas, traditional geocaches are prohibited. Geocaching also violates the following regulations: 36 CFR Section 2.22(a)(2), 2.1(a)(i), 2.31(a)(3)

(a)(1)(ii) **Launching, landing or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the boundaries of Pipe Spring National Monument is prohibited except as approved in writing by the Superintendent.**

**Definition:** The term "unmanned aircraft" means a device that is used or intended to be used for flight in the air without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the device, and the associated operational elements and components that are required for the pilot or system operator in command to operate or control the device (such as cameras, sensors, communication links). This term includes all types of devices that meet this definition (e.g., model airplanes, quadcopters, drones) that are used for any purpose, including for recreation or commerce.

**Justification:** Use of remote- or radio-controlled aircraft is not a compatible use based on noise, lack of appropriate landing sites, conflicts with wildlife, conflicts with cultural and historic resource settings and designations, and intrusion on other visitors' enjoyment of the park and said resources.

(a)(1)(iii) **Weddings or other celebrations within Pipe Spring National Monument are limited to hours before or after public operating hours and are regulated by special use permit conditions and restrictions.**

**Justification:** Limited areas for pedestrian circulation and vehicle parking make weddings or other celebrations impractical to hold concurrently with routine operations without visitors' use conflicts or potential for resource damage.

(a)(1)(iv) **The activity of making tracings or rubbings of historic inscriptions onto paper or other media**

**is prohibited.**

**Justification:** The soft wood or stone substrate that contain the inscriptions cannot withstand the friction imposed by rubbing and may be damaged by pressure or bleed-through. Current technology of digital photography can produce high-quality reproductions of inscriptions.

(a)(1)(v)

**The Government employee housing areas are closed to public access.**

**Justification:** Restricting public access to government employee housing areas provides improved security and privacy to residents while not adversely impacting park visitors.

## General Use Limits

(a)(2)(i)

**Filming, still photography, and audio recording activity may require a permit, consistent with 54 U.S.C. 100905.**

Filming, still photography, and audio recording activity that occurs in closed areas, requires exclusive use of a site or area, or involves a set or staging equipment other than handheld equipment (such as a tripod, monopod, and handheld lighting equipment) requires a permit, unless the activity is affiliated with an activity or event that has been allowed under a written authorization, such as a special use permit.

Filming, still photography, and audio recording that involves more than eight individuals requires a permit, unless the NPS has specifically notified an individual or group that a permit is not required, or if the activity is affiliated with an activity or event that has been allowed under a written authorization, such as a special use permit.

If a permit is required for the reasons stated above, or if the NPS otherwise determines and then notifies an individual or group that a permit is required for a filming, still photography, or audio recording activity, then engaging in that activity without a permit is prohibited. Violating a term or condition of a permit issued by the NPS for a filming, still photography, or audio recording activity is prohibited, and may result in the suspension or revocation of the permit, in addition to any penalties that may apply under 36 CFR 1.3.

**Justification:** Federal law at 54 U.S.C. 100905 states that permits and fees are not required for filming, still photography, or audio recording in park areas if certain requirements are met. These requirements address various topics, including, but not limited to, group size, location, equipment, potential impacts to resources and visitors, and the likelihood that the NPS will incur related administrative costs. If any of these requirements are not met, the law allows the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the NPS, to require a permit for the subject activity. Permit requirements are imposed by the superintendent under discretionary authority provided by 36 CFR 1.5(a)(2), which allows the superintendent to impose conditions or restrictions on use or activity, consistent with applicable legislation, to implement management responsibilities. The general regulations for permits in 36 CFR 1.6 do not apply to permits issued for filming, still photography, and audio recording, which instead are governed by the statutory provisions in 54 U.S.C. 100905. The imposition of permit requirements, on a case-by-case basis, for filming, still photography, or audio recording does not require rulemaking under 36 CFR 1.5(b). Requiring a permit with reasonable terms and conditions in accordance with statutory requirements at 54 U.S.C. 100905 is not highly controversial, will not result in a significant alteration in the public use pattern of the System unit, will not adversely affect the System unit's natural, aesthetic, scenic or cultural values, or require a long-term or significant modification in the resource management objectives of the System unit, because the permit requirement is limited in time and scope to the specific activities authorized by the permit, which contain terms and conditions that protect the values, resources, and visitors of the System unit, and implements federal law.

### §1.6 Activities Requiring a Permit

- (f) Some filming, still photography, and audio recording (depends upon the facts and circumstances; contact the park for more information). 36 CFR 1.5(a)(2)

and 54 U.S.C. 100905.

## §2.1 Preservation of Natural, Cultural and Archeological Resources

- (c)(2)(i) **The gathering, possession and consumption of all wild fruits, berries and nuts or domestic fruit, vegetables, berries and nuts are limited to quantities which are consumed the same day.**

**Justification:** This limited use of these renewable resources will not adversely affect park wildlife, the reproduction of any plant species, other park resources, or other park visitors' enjoyment and similar use of such resources.

### §2.1 (a) Research Collection Permit

**Permits are applied for through the online Research Permit and Reporting System (RPRS) system and approved by the Chief of Resource Management. Individuals must keep a copy of the signed and approved permit with them and present it upon request.**

**Justification:** Research is a vital part of the NPS mission and researchers should understand the need for proper accounting and tracking of projects to avoid any conflicts.

## §2.13 Fires

- (a)(1) **Conditions on Lighting or Maintaining a Fire**

**A fire may be ignited and maintained only by using fuel sources designed and commonly used for warmth or the preparation of food, such as charcoal briquettes or natural firewood. Lighting or maintaining a fire with other materials including, but not limited to, flammable liquids, garbage, fireworks, plastics, aerosol canisters, batteries, or other manufactured or synthetic materials, is prohibited.**

**Justification:** This action is necessary for the maintenance of public health and safety, protection of environmental or scenic values, protection of natural or cultural resources, and the implementation of management responsibilities. Materials other than approved combustibles – especially fire accelerants and substances prone to wind transport or explosion – creates serious risks when used to light or maintain fires. These combustibles can ignite or spread wildfires that directly threaten people and valuable resources and assets. The burning of manufactured or synthetic materials can contribute to air pollution, contaminate soil and water, and be toxic to humans and the environment. Less restrictive measures, such as an education campaign informing visitors of the risks of using certain materials to light or maintain a fire, would not be commensurate with the substantial risks associated with those activities and could lead to adverse outcomes that might be prevented by establishing an enforceable condition.

- (a)(1) **Fires in developed areas are allowed only in designated government receptacles such as found in the campgrounds and picnic areas or in private enclosed grills where no scorching of the ground surface occurs. If a private enclosed grill is used, all ashes must be thoroughly extinguished, cooled, and removed from the park or placed in trash receptacles. Fires in the developed area of NPS employee housing are permitted if kept in designated receptacles.**

**Justification:** In the interest of protection of environmental and scenic values, protection of natural resources and public safety, these restrictions on fires are necessary. These restrictions do not affect the use of stoves or lanterns for camping purposes.

- (a)(1)(ii) **Fires (except for self-contained lanterns and stoves) are prohibited in non-developed areas.**

**Justification:** In the interest of protection of environmental and scenic values, protection of natural resources and public safety, these restrictions on fires are necessary. These restrictions do not affect

the use of fuel stoves or lanterns for camping purposes.

## §2.15 Pets

- (a)(1)(i) **Pets (as defined by 36 CFR 1.4(a) to be a dog, cat or other animal that has been domesticated) are prohibited throughout the Monument and in all government buildings on the Monument, other than on concrete walkways, in the picnic area, and within leash length of concrete walkways.**

**This prohibition does not include service animals.**

**Where allowed, all pets must be always under strict control of owners, including on leash of six feet or less in length, and not disrupt resources or other visitors' experience.**

**Pet excrement must be picked up from all areas within Pipe Spring National Monument and disposed of properly.**

**Park employees residing in the park may keep pets in accordance with the Pipe Spring National Monument Housing Plan.**

**Properly restrained pets of employees are allowed as described above and along roads and parking areas (generally within 100 feet of the road surface) in the park housing area.**

**Justification:** Consistent with public health and safety, protection of natural and cultural resources and avoidance of conflict among visitor use activities, pets must be restricted. The burden is placed on pet owners to assure their pets do not destroy park values for others in those areas where they are allowed.

## §2.20 Skating, Skateboards, and Similar Devices

- (a) **The use of roller skates, inline skates and two wheeled, non-motorized scooters is permitted on the employee housing areas only. Skateboards and all other similar devices are prohibited throughout the park.**

**Justification:** The areas listed have a speed limit low enough to minimize conflicts between these devices and motor vehicles.

## §2.21 Smoking

- (a) **Public access areas of public buildings and areas within 25 feet of the building are closed to smoking including e-cigarettes.**

**Non-developed areas (including trails) and in or around historic structures are closed to traditional smoking (one that contains a spark or ignition source) from May 1 through September 30 of each year.**

**Justification:** In the interest of fire prevention and public health, this prohibition is consistent with state law, past practice and fire restrictions in the Mohave County area.

## §2.51 Demonstrations

- (c)(2) **First Amendment rights expression within Pipe Spring National Monument may be conducted**

**only in the designated area of the grape arbor. (See map on page 10)**

**Justification:** This location provides access to the conveyer and recipients of the message without interfering with park interpretive programs and activities, and without blocking visitor pedestrian flow.

## §2.62(b) Memorialization

**The scattering of ashes is prohibited throughout the Pipe Spring National Monument. Memorials or plaques are prohibited.**

**Justification:** The Superintendent has identified the size of the Monument at 40 acres surrounded by private Tribal trust lands as limited space for scattering of ashes while ensuring other park visitors are not impacted.

## §4.30 Bicycles

(f)(1) **Pipe Spring National Monument trails, walkways, and administrative roads are closed to the use of bicycles or e-bikes.**

**Park staff and residents are permitted to use bicycles or e-bikes on the non-public administrative roads in the housing and maintenance area as a means of conveyance or for recreation.**

*The term "e-bike" means a two- or three-wheeled cycle with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts (1 h.p.).*

*E-bikes are prohibited where traditional bicycles are prohibited. Except where use of motor vehicles by the public is allowed, using the electric motor to move an e-bike without pedaling is prohibited.*

*A person operating an e-bike is subject to the following sections of 36 CFR part 4 that apply to the use of traditional bicycles: sections 4.12, 4.13, 4.20, 4.21, 4.22, 4.23, and 4.30(h)(2)-(5).*

*Except as specified in this Compendium, the use of an e-bike within Pipe Spring National Monument is governed by State law, which is adopted and made a part of this Compendium. Any violation of State law adopted by this paragraph is prohibited.*

**Justification:** There are no designated bike paths, bike trails or public roads within the Monument. Existing pedestrian paths and walks are too narrow, congested and with limited visibility to safely accommodate pedestrian and bike use concurrently.

§Appendix A - First Amendment Rights Demonstration Area Map (yellow highlighted area)



**Pipe Spring**

First Amendment Rights  
Expression Area

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N

 National Monument Boundary



0 20 Meters  
0 1:1,632 200 Feet

