wilderness study

bandelier national monument
FINDINGS

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT IS ESSENTIALLY A CONCENTRATED AREA OF RUINS AND RELICS OF ABORIGINAL MAN. ITS PURPOSE, USE, AND MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS ARE BASICALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE WILDERNESS CONCEPT. THEREFORE, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT NONE OF THE LANDS IN THE ROADLESS AREA STUDIED ARE SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION. HOWEVER, LARGE PORTIONS OF THE MONUMENT SHALL CONTINUE TO BE MANAGED WITH THE LEAST INTRUSION OF CONTEMPORARY WORKS OF MAN, CONSISTENT WITH THE BASIC PURPOSE OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT.
THE MONUMENT AND ENVIRONS

In 1890, following several years of archeological and anthropological work, Adolph Bandelier published a book, *The Delight Makers*, which attracted public attention to the Indian ruins in and near the canyon of the Rito de los Frijoles in northern New Mexico. The canyon and adjacent lands were proclaimed a national monument by President Woodrow Wilson in 1916, to reserve and protect the relics of the Pueblo communities of the 1200-1500 period for their ethnologic, scientific, and educational interest.

The monument was under Department of Agriculture-Forest Service administration until 1932, when it became a part of the National Park System. Boundary changes in 1932, 1961, and 1963 brought the total area of the monument to 29,661.20 acres, all of which are federally owned.

Steep-walled canyons slice through the slopes of the Pajarito Plateau, forming mesas covered with ponderosa and pinyon pines, juniper, and Douglas-fir. The plateau is composed of lava and ash deposits from ancient Valle Grande, the largest volcanic caldera in the United States, located just northwest of the monument.

The area is rich in sites of archeological interest. People of two existing pueblos of different language groups claim Bandelier as ancestral land and trace their cultures here; occasional use is still made of shrines within the area by these monument neighbors. Evidence and legends exist of dynamic cultural interactions in the monument, probably starting before 1200 and followed by the immigrations of Pueblo peoples from the northwest. Relics of their life and movements remain to the present day. Very little archeological work has been done here since 1910, leaving a large area of unexplored scientific potential. Protection since 1916 has maintained the monument’s value as a national archive of history, waiting to be studied.

The principal visitor facilities at the monument have been developed in Frijoles Canyon. Most visitors tour the Tyuonyi Ruins and the numerous cliff dwellings in this canyon. A special interest feature is the self-guiding walk along a worn Indian trail through the large unexcavated ruin in the northern detached “Tsankawi” section of the monument. Over half of the 200,000 annual visitors
are from New Mexico. Heavy day-use traffic from Los Alamos, (population 14,400), 12 miles distant, amounts to a city-park pattern of use. Santa Fe, (population 40,000), is 46 miles away and the Albuquerque area, (population 244,000), is about 95 miles distant. Beyond these centers, there is considerable visitation from Texas, Colorado, and Arizona.

Most of the land surrounding the monument is administered by the Forest Service and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). To the southeast is the Rio Grande; to the south and west of the river is the narrow Cañada de Cochiti Grant, now owned by the University of New Mexico. South of this strip lies property of the Cochiti Pueblo. Twenty miles east is the San Ildefonso Pueblo. There are scattered privately owned parcels of land to the north and east of the monument.

The adjoining Santa Fe National Forest offers a variety of outdoor recreation experiences, but its nearest developed recreation sites are about 25 miles from monument headquarters. Most of the AEC land is posted and restricted. Currently, a commercial riding stable and a Girl Scout camp are the only other nearby recreation sites.

Three national forest wilderness areas, totaling about 214,565 acres, lie within 75 airline miles to the northwest and northeast.
ROADLESS STUDY AREA

The roadless area studied, totaling 27,900 acres, includes virtually all of the monument except for the developed portions of Frijoles Canyon and the small, detached "Tsankawi" section. Hundreds of ruins pockmark the roadless area.

The roadless area is virtually untouched from an archeological point of view. Only one small archeological site has been excavated since 1910. A 1959 survey revealed locations of existing ruins, only some of which are shown on the attached map. These symbols do not show the full extent of former Indian activity; agricultural and hunting use was made of most portions of the monument. The Escobas Mesa and upper Cañon de los Frijoles have not yet been surveyed for identification of their archeological sites. There are standing walls at the ruins of the Yapashi (Stone Lions), San Miguel, and Frijolitos Pueblos, in addition to the Frijoles Canyon reconstructions.

Three shelters and a patrol cabin are located in the roadless area, as are five metal fire caches. Several informal picnic sites lie along the Apache Springs road.
ROADLESS AREA USE

The purpose for which the monument was established under the Antiquities Act of 1906 — the preservation and study of the relic evidence of extensive aboriginal civilizations — remains paramount. The limited archeological excavations performed thus far indicate that future digs in the roadless area may well yield stronger ethnological links between the prehistoric canyon people and active pueblos to the south and east. Information produced by such research will add to the visitor’s understanding and enjoyment of the monument.

Additionally, in this region where prehistoric man lived in precarious balance with nature, the continuing study of relics could reveal patterns of land use, population fluctuations, and environmental interactions that offer ecological lessons to present-day society. Mechanical equipment may often be required to carry out these important archeological programs and to stabilize excavated sites. Maintenance of the ruins and prehistoric farming areas may require complex land management measures in sections of the roadless area. Extension of management roads may be needed for continued archeological studies and for additional patrols to protect the ruins as visitation increases.

On the southeastern boundary of the roadless area, the Cochiti Reservoir, now under construction on the Rio Grande, will possibly inundate a small portion of the monument to the 5322-foot elevation — maximum conservation pool. When at maximum pool, the reservoir may allow boaters access to the monument, which would require limited patrol. The master plan does not foresee development of recreational facilities on the monument shore of the reservoir. Powerboats may on occasion cover very small parts of the roadless area.
CONCLUSIONS

The National Wilderness Preservation System was created to protect and maintain those areas where "...the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man..." and where "...the imprint of man's work [is] substantially unnoticeable...." In contrast, Bandelier National Monument was established for "...reserving these relics of a vanished people...." Thus, because of the above-stated purpose, uses, and administration, the roadless areas of Bandelier National Monument are found not suitable for wilderness designation. However, the area shall continue to be managed to retain its natural aspects with the least intrusion by contemporary works of man.

Furthermore, when there has been an opportunity to survey, map, and plan fully for the orderly excavation, stabilization, or development of the archeological resources of the monument, the area should be reexamined to determine its status as potential wilderness.
DISCUSSION

The National Park Service prepares and maintains a Master Plan for the management, development, and use of each historical area. Graphics, inventories, and narrative statements describe and portray the area's resources and specify the objectives of management.

A historical base map and/or archeological base map is a necessary part of the Master Plan for a historical area. Moreover, it is a valuable document in the management of the area. The historical or archeological base map rests on comprehensive research and is thoroughly documented.

Like all parks, historical areas are closely related to their surroundings. For this reason, planning for a historical area must consider the related environment, large or small. Particularly, it takes cognizance of related Federal, State, and local governmental parks and development plans, facilities provided by private enterprise for the transportation and accommodation of visitors, and historic preservation and educational activities of private institutions. The Master Plan analyzes the environment in which the historical area is located and the many factors that may influence its management.

When a historical area adjoins or is close to other resources of a similar nature, a joint effort to analyze the total resource base and visitor needs is desirable. This may lead to cooperative plans that insure complementary and mutually compatible development, management, and interpretation of the areas. Such cooperative planning is exemplified at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia and at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in Hyde Park, New York.

Adequate research data is essential to sound planning. Planning teams must have studies accurately identifying and locating historic sites and features, assessing their comparative significance, and summarizing the history of the events and persons that give the area national significance. Without such data, proper boundaries cannot be proposed, and proper development cannot be planned. Moreover, a multi-disciplinary approach is necessary to insure the identification, preservation, interpretation, and highest visitor use
of all the area’s important resources by means of a plan that is economically, aesthetically, and administratively sound.

A sound Master Plan carries out the mandates of Congress and the administrative policies of the Service by providing criteria, controls, and guidance for management, use, and development. This is done in terms of a unified planning concept for each area, consistent with and complementary to other programs of historical use, visitor accommodations, and resource planning in the surrounding district or region. It covers all programs of resource management, resource use, and physical development. It classifies land and water areas for various kinds and intensities of use.

Master Plans are revised from time to time to reflect changing conditions and utilize the results of resource studies.

**ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES**

**Master Plan**
A Master Plan will be prepared for each area to cover specifically all Resource Management, Resources and Visitor Use, and Physical Development programs. An approved Master Plan is required before any development program may be executed in an area.

**Master Plan Teams**
Master Plans should be prepared by teams composed of members having professional backgrounds and experience appropriate to the problems of the historical area under study: history, archeology, historic architecture, landscape architecture, museology, interpretation, engineering, park management, park planning, etc.

Where circumstances and funds permit, study teams should also include as members, or consult with, qualified professionals or other knowledgeable persons conversant with the particular historical area and its environment.
Land Classification

Master planning requires careful classification of the lands in a historical area. This is necessary to insure that the development of public-use facilities is compatible with the preservation of the historic resources and in accord with the legislative intent of Congress.

The land classification used is similar to that proposed by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and prescribed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for application to Federal lands, as follows:

- Class I—high density recreation areas;
- Class II—general outdoor recreation areas;
- Class III—natural environment areas;
- Class IV—outstanding natural areas;
- Class V—primitive areas; and
- Class VI—historical and cultural areas.

Class I and Class II identify the land reserved for visitor accommodations, administrative facilities, formal campgrounds, two-way roads, etc. (both existing and proposed), of varying intensities. They are shown on the Land Classification Plan which indicates their relationship to developments located within the historical or cultural zone.

Class III identifies the "natural environment areas" which includes those lands that provide a setting, environment, or atmosphere for the historic features of the area. These lands are important to the proper preservation, interpretation, and management of the nationally significant historic resources within the areas of the National Park System. They also serve to accommodate appropriate visitor uses, of less intensity than those on Class I and Class II lands, by means that preserve the integrity of the historic resources. Limited facilities may be provided on these lands, such as one-way motor roads, foot and horse trails, small overlooks, informal picnic sites, etc. Such limited facilities must be in complete harmony with the historic values of the area.
Class IV includes lands that encompass outstanding or unique natural features or wonders such as the coral reefs at Fort Jefferson and Sand Cave at Cumberland Gap. Nothing in the way of human use should be permitted on Class IV lands that intrude upon or may in any way damage or alter the scene. The sites and features are irreplaceable.

Class V lands are the primitive lands that have remained pristine and undisturbed as a part of our national inheritance. They include in some instances, moreover, lands which, through National Park Service management, have been restored by the healing process of nature to a state resembling a primeval condition. Where they exist in sufficient size, they may qualify for study and recommendation to the Congress for designation as wilderness. Facilities in Class V lands should be trails, limited primitive campsites, shelters, and sanitary facilities.

Class VI lands are those on which are located the historic resources (structures, sites, or objects) that warranted the establishment of the historical area as a unit of the National Park System. Historic resources worthy of identification and preservation may also be found in natural and recreational areas of the National Park System. Physical developments are limited to those essential to preservation, restoration, if necessary, of the historical values that convey the significance of the area to the public, and such access and on-site development to accommodate appropriate use consistent with preservation. Developments shall not detract from or adversely affect historical or cultural values. Activities are generally limited to sightseeing and study of the historic or cultural features.

Acquisition Zones
After the lands for a historical area have been classified for purpose, intensity of development, and capacity of human use, they are zoned for the degree of ownership required to achieve these purposes within legislative authorizations and these administrative policies. Where the area is of sufficient size to permit private uses to be continued compatible with the purpose of the area, three zones may be prescribed, as follows:
The first zone (Zone 1—Public-use and Development) includes, as a minimum, those lands needed for administrative facilities and Government or concessioner development of public-use facilities of high and moderate intensities (Class I and II lands). This zone also includes the lands of historical or cultural significance (Class VI). This zone may also include any unique natural features (Class IV), and the primitive lands (Class V), within the immediate vicinity of the historic resources that have an association with the historical or cultural resources of the area. Zone 1 also includes those Class III lands adjacent to and essential for the preservation of Class IV, V, and VI lands. The ultimate objective in this zone, usually, is to acquire full fee title to all lands. It may be, however, that in some instances, less than fee title will suffice as determined by management. For example, in this zone may be a historic home owned by an organization and open to the public. Even though fee title may not be acquired in such a property, it nevertheless should be included in Zone 1 since it does serve the public and contributes to the public use and enjoyment of the area. Similarly, an individual may own and operate a public facility, such as a restaurant, motel, or campground which it is desirable to continue in operation to serve the public. This, too, should be included in Zone 1 for the same reason, unless it exists as a part of a village or community that more properly should be included in Zone 3. A similar situation may occur in connection with an organized group camp.

It is the purpose of Zone 2 (Preservation-conservation) to include those lands necessary for the preservation-conservation of the environment of the area. As a rule, these lands fall in Class III. Minimally, this zone includes (1) all additional lands considered essential to "buffer" or insure the full protection of all those lands included in Zone 1 (Public-use and Development); and (2) those lands needed to accommodate uses of less intensity than those included in Zone 1. Occasionally, this zone may include lands of historical or cultural significance (Class VI). For example, there may be a historic home, or group of homes, which contributes to the national significance of the area but which is privately owned and occupied and may, consistent with the purpose of the area, remain so. On rare occasions, this zone may contain natural features (Class IV) and primitive lands (Class V). For example,
there may be research areas owned and managed by institutions of higher learning or scientific organizations which, consistent with the purpose of the area, may continue in this manner. The Service will seek such title or interest in lands within this zone as is required to achieve the foregoing objectives. In most instances, full fee title should be acquired. Often, such acquisitions may provide for life tenancy or continued occupancy for specified periods. In some instances, access easements, scenic easements, or development restrictions may suffice to accomplish the management objective. Occasionally, appropriate zoning by local authority will achieve management's objectives.

Zone 3 (Private-use and Development) may or may not exist in all historical areas. Its use depends on the overall size of the area and the ownership criteria, if any, specified by the Congress in authorizing the area. The lands in Zone 3, normally, have a significant impact—visually or otherwise—on the quality and integrity of the environment of the area. Lands included in this zone, usually, involve subdivisions, villages, and similar developments. In some instances, such developments may provide important supplemental accommodations and recreational pursuits for visitors to the historical area. In these respects, therefore, the lands in this zone are similar to those in Zone 2. The most obvious distinction between the two, however, is that lands in Zone 3 serve primarily a local or community purpose and their contributions to the public use of the historical area are secondary. The reverse situation is true of the lands in Zone 2. Generally, no public-use facilities or developments requiring Government ownership of the land are planned for Zone 3. Thus, except in unusual situations—involving, perhaps, accessways—acquisition in this zone of the full fee title, generally, is not necessary. In fact, acquisition of any portion of the estate may be unnecessary where local zoning is adequate and continuous to insure developments and uses complementary to and compatible with the historical area. For example, if a tract is zoned for single-family residences or low-lying commercial structures and these are compatible with the environment of the historical area, no acquisition may be needed. On the other hand, acquisition of a scenic or development easement may be necessary—in the absence of zoning—to prevent development, as for example, high-rise structures that may impair the environment of the area.
The three zones, as noted above, cannot be applied precisely and rigidly to each and every acre within an area. They are approximations at best. Their use as planning and management tools is designed to achieve the public purpose of historical areas while minimizing costs and reducing as much as possible personal hardships and inconveniences occasioned by land acquisition. In these circumstances, it is to be expected, quite naturally, that there will be examples found of land classifications falling into zones other than in the manner prescribed above. These exceptions should be explained in the Master Plan.

In summary, however, it is to be expected that proportionately more of the lands in Zone 1 need to be acquired in fee and that the acquisition of some lesser interests, such as scenic or access easements or development restrictions, will occur less frequently than in Zones 2 and 3. In Zone 2, it is to be expected that fee acquisition, proportionately, will be less than in Zone 1 and acquisition of interests less than fee will be proportionately higher than in Zone 1 (except where lands are already in public ownership as in the case of State or public domain lands). Zoning control may also suffice in some limited cases in Zone 2. It is to be expected that zoning control will be proportionately higher in Zone 3 than in Zone 2 and that the acquisition of fee title less than fee interests in land in Zone 3 will be proportionately lower than in Zone 2.
DISCUSSION

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-577) requires that a study be made of all roadless areas of 5000 acres or more within the National Park System to determine which of these lands are suitable for inclusion by the Congress in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Wilderness Act itself does not include any parklands in the National Wilderness Preservation System; separate legislation by the Congress is required to accomplish this purpose. But it is pertinent to note that in the Wilderness Act the Congress expressed the following policy:

"In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as 'wilderness areas,' and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness...."

In making the Wilderness Act applicable to the National Park System, however, the Congress clearly did not intend to change the basic purpose of such areas. For example, Section 4 of the Wilderness Act provides that:

"The purposes of this Act are hereby declared to be...supplemental to the purposes for which...units of the national park system are established and administered [Emphasis supplied]...."
The Wilderness Act requires that the Service clearly identify and appropriately describe the boundaries of those lands that are to be recommended to the Congress for wilderness designation, rather than following past Service practice of referring to all undeveloped lands in a park as "wilderness" or "backcountry." Importantly, however, the Wilderness Act of 1964 does not establish any new standard or criteria for national park wilderness use and management. For example, the Wilderness Act specifically provides that: "Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the National Park System are created."

The Wilderness Act recognizes, moreover, that all lands which may be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System are not to be managed alike. For example, the Wilderness Act provides for certain multiple uses in wilderness areas of the national forests designated by the act, such as existing grazing; mineral prospecting until 1984, and mining (with authority to construct transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, and utilize timber for such activities); and water conservation and power projects as authorized by the President.

No such lowering of park values is contemplated by the Wilderness Act for wilderness lands designated by the Congress in historical areas, since that act provides, in part, that:

"... the designation of any area of any park ... as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park ... in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 [and], the statutory authority under which the area was created ... ."

Moreover, the status of those parklands not included by the Congress in the National Wilderness Preservation System remains unique, pursuant to previously existing National Park Service legislation, for the Wilderness Act does not contemplate the lowering of park values on those remaining parklands not designated legislatively as "wilderness," nor does the management of such lands compete with any other resource use.
The congressional policies by which the historical areas are managed are found in the Antiquities Act of 1906; the National Park Service Act of 1916; the Historic Sites Act of 1935; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; and the acts establishing the individual historical areas of the System. Policies stated by the Congress in these laws control any situation in which the Congress has acted. It is the purpose of these administrative policies to implement the policies and mandates of Congress, and to prescribe guidelines for the day-to-day management of the historical areas of the National Park System.

Of course, when Congress designates wilderness units within the historical areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, it may prescribe such standards and criteria for their use and management as it deems advisable.

Management principles for the historical areas of the System are set forth by Secretary Udall in his memorandum of July 10, 1964 excerpted as follows:

"Resource Management: Management shall be directed toward maintaining and, where necessary, restoring the historical integrity of structures, sites, and objects significant to the commemoration or illustration of the historical story."

"Resource Use: Visitor uses shall be those which seek fulfillment in authentic presentations of historic structures, objects, and sites, and the memorialization of historic individuals or events. Visitor use of significant natural resources should be encouraged when such use can be accommodated without detriment to historical values."

"Physical Developments: Physical developments shall be those necessary for achieving the management and use objectives."
MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, PRACTICES, AND USES

Only those structures, management practices, and uses necessary for management and preservation of the wilderness qualities of an area will be permitted. These would include, but need not be limited to, patrol cabins, limited facilities associated with saddle- and pack-stock control, and structures needed in programs for the protection and preservation of prehistoric ruins.

VISITOR-USE STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

Primitive trails for foot and horse travel are acceptable. Narrow trails which blend into the landscape will be allowed in wilderness, with footbridges and horsebridges where they are essential to visitor safety. Stock-holding corrals or discreetly placed drift fences will be permissible if needed in the interest of protection of wilderness values. No improvements will be permitted that are primarily for the comfort and convenience of visitors, such as developed campgrounds and picnic facilities. However, trailside shelters may be permitted where they are needed for the protection of wilderness values.

ROADS AND UTILITIES

Public-use roads and utility line rights-of-way are not permitted.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Saddle- and pack-stock and guided boat trips in water areas, are acceptable uses, but the number, nature, and extent of these services will be carefully controlled through regulations and permits so as to protect the wilderness values.

MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

The use of aircraft for airdrops or otherwise, and the use of motorized trail vehicles, generators, and similar devices will not be permitted in national park wilderness, except as otherwise provided herein to meet the needs of management.
WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Such projects, whether for improvement of navigation, flood control, irrigation, power, or other multiple purposes, are not acceptable in wilderness. Where these activities are authorized by statute, the area in question will be recommended for wilderness only with the proviso that such authorization be discontinued.

BOATING

Boating, except with motorboats and airboats, is an acceptable use of wilderness.

GRAZING

Except where grazing is conducted under permits which may be expected to expire at a fixed or determinable date in advance of legislative action on the wilderness proposal, lands utilized for that purpose will not be proposed for wilderness designation.

NON-NATIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Non-native species of plants and animals will be eliminated where it is possible to do so by approved methods which will preserve wilderness qualities.

INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL

Control operations of native insects and diseases will be limited to: (1) outbreaks threatening to eliminate the host from the ecosystem, or posing a direct threat to resources outside the area; (2) preservation of scenic values; (3) preservation of rare or scientifically valuable specimens or communities; and (4) preservation of historic scenes. Where non-native insects or diseases have become established or threaten invasion of a historical area, an appropriate management plan will be developed to control or eradicate them, when feasible.
FIRE CONTROL

Wildfire will be controlled as necessary to prevent unacceptable loss of wilderness values, loss of life, damage to property, and the spread of wildfire to lands outside the wilderness. Use of fire lookout towers, fire roads, tool caches, aircraft, motorboats, and motorized firefighting equipment will be permitted for such control.

RESCUE AND OTHER EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

In emergency situations involving the health and safety of persons, and to meet recognized management needs, use of aircraft, motorboats, or other motorized or mechanical equipment will be permitted.

INHOLDINGS

Unless acquisition by the United States is assured, inholdings will be excluded from the area classified as wilderness. It will be the policy to acquire such inholdings as rapidly as possible, and as they are acquired, the lands will be proposed for designation as wilderness if they otherwise meet the criteria for such areas.

RESEARCH

The Service, recognizing the scientific value of wilderness areas as natural outdoor laboratories, will encourage those kinds of research and data-gathering which require such areas for their accomplishment.

The Service may establish reasonable limitations to control the size of the areas which may be used for varying types of research projects within national park wilderness, and projects exceeding those limitations will be subject to approval by the Director.
FISHING

Sport fishing is encouraged in historical areas when consistent with the restoration and perpetuation of aquatic environments and aquatic life native in the area during the historical period commemorated there. Commercial fishing is permitted only when specifically authorized by law.

Where fishing is permitted, it shall be carried out in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations, unless exclusive jurisdiction, as that term is defined in the Secretary's policy statement of June 17, 1968, has been ceded within the area. A State license or permit shall be required for such fishing unless otherwise provided by law.

PUBLIC HUNTING

Public hunting shall not be permitted in historical areas.

REGULATION OF WILDLIFE POPULATIONS

Population control through natural predation will be encouraged. Trapping and transplanting of excess animals will be practiced by park personnel as necessary. If these prove insufficient, direct reduction by park personnel would be instituted.