



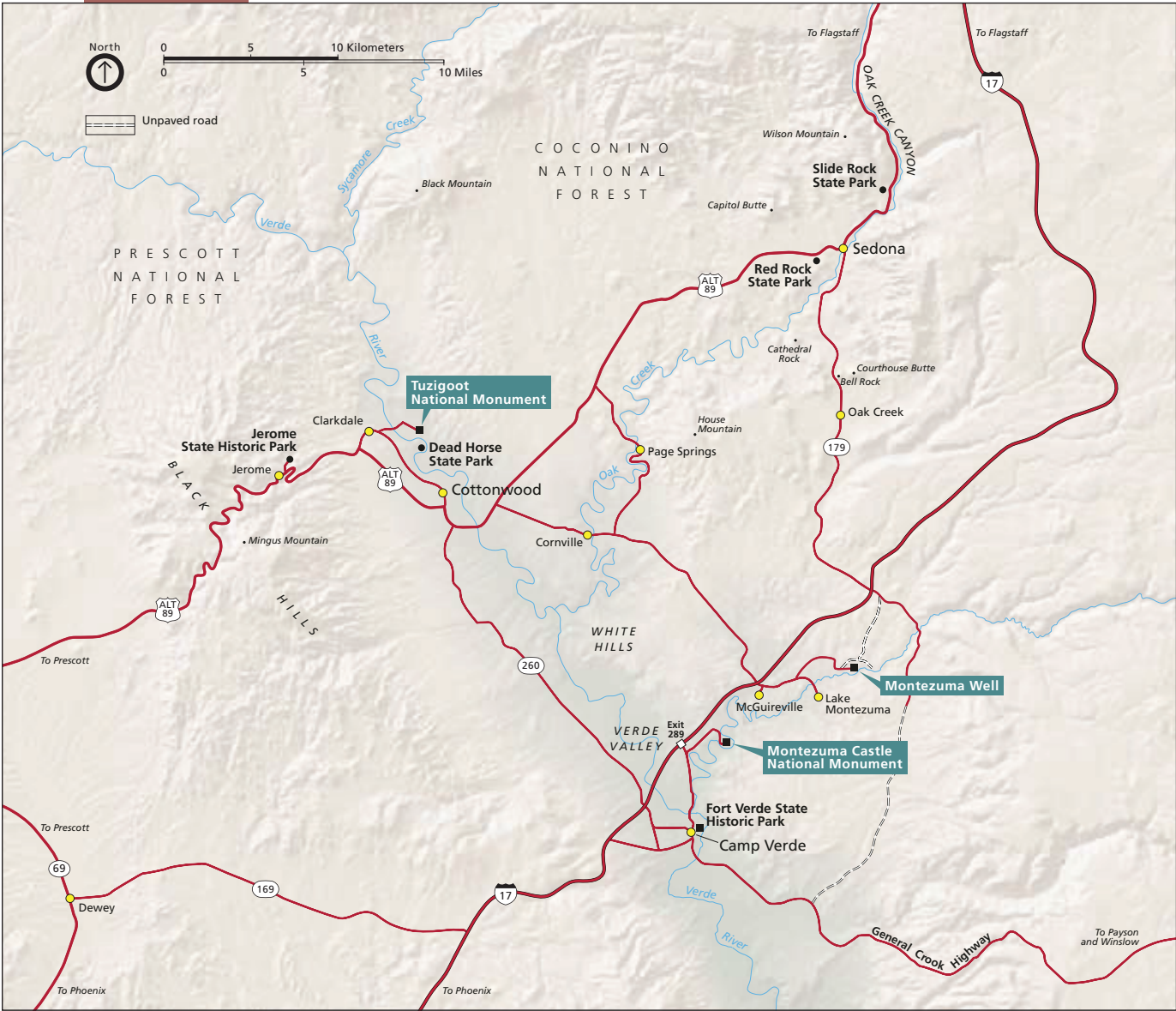
Foundation Document

Montezuma Castle National Monument

Arizona

March 2016





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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, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed Montezuma Castle as one of the nation's first national monuments under the new Antiquities Act on December 8, 1906. In 1943 the monument was expanded to include the limestone sinkhole and archeological features known as Montezuma Well. The Montezuma Well section of the monument was expanded in 1959 to protect additional related resources. In 1978 and again in 2003 the monument expanded to better protect the areas adjacent to the cliff dwelling (see appendix A). This brought the total size of the monument to 1,004 acres with 16.83 acres of nonfederal land.

Montezuma Castle National Monument and the Montezuma Well unit of the monument are near the town of Camp Verde in central Arizona. Recreational visitation has been steady for the last 10 years, averaging about 571,446. The monument attracts many visitors heading either north or south along US Highway 17 (US 17) from Phoenix to Flagstaff. Visitors will often stop in the community of Camp Verde to explore the area and nearby Tuzigoot National Monument and Oak Creek Canyon in Sedona.

Visitors access the monument through the visitor center and follow a path along Beaver Creek. After a short distance walking along the base of limestone cliffs the Castle is slowly revealed, nestled in a recess 100 feet above you. The well-preserved castle rises more than 5 stories high and contains 20 rooms. Many other varied structures and rooms share the cliff face with the castle. The path ends at the base of what was once a larger but now less impressive structure called Castle A.

The castle was built in early AD 1100 by the Southern Sinagua. The Sinaguans were desert farmers of corn, beans, squash, and cotton. They found the reliable waters of Beaver Creek, along with nearby fertile land, the perfect place to settle. Montezuma Castle is sheltered somewhat from the elements, and so well built, that it has stood for over 600 years. It is considered one of the best-preserved prehistoric structures in the Southwest. Southern Sinagua weavers produced some of the finest cloth to be found at its time, which was an important trade commodity. Although it is not known exactly how many people inhabited the castle or the nearby structures, evidence indicates that at its height, approximately 150 or more lived in the immediate area.



In the early 1400s, Montezuma Castle was no longer occupied. Many reasons have been suggested, including over-population, disease, depletion of resources, drought, conflicts, and others. But the descendants of the Southern Sinaguans did not just disappear, they probably migrated north to pueblo villages and to the desert cultures to the south. When early Europeans explored the area, they were amazed at the high level of cultural complexity and preservation of the castle. Mistakenly believing it was Aztec in origin, they named it Montezuma Castle.

Montezuma Well is on Beaver Creek, 6 miles farther upstream from Montezuma Castle. The well is a natural flowing artesian spring within an immense limestone sink caused by the collapse of an underground cavern—1.5 million gallons of water flow through the well every day through large underwater vents. The water drains down a 300-foot-long cave and emerges into the remains of pre-contact irrigation canals and ditches, now thickly coated with lime. This well water has been crucial to the survival of several major southwest cultures. Nearby there is evidence of a Hohokam pithouse built about AD 1100. The Southern Sinagua built large surface pueblos and approximately 50 structures within the recess of the sinkhole's edge from about 1125 to 1400. It is believed that this area supported from 150 to 200 or more people. The well is a welcome anomaly in the harsh desert environment and many animals and people have depended on its waters. Carbon dioxide levels in the water are too high to support fish, but the unique chemistry has allowed this isolated and fragile environment to evolve amphipods (small shrimp-like animals) and leeches that feed on them. These particular species are found nowhere else in the world.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Montezuma Castle National Monument was drafted through careful analysis of the enabling legislation and legislative history, which influenced its development. The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorized the president to create national monuments by presidential proclamation. Montezuma Castle National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 696 on December 8, 1906 by President Theodore Roosevelt (see appendix A for the presidential proclamation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the monument.

The purpose of MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT is to protect, study, and interpret the outstanding prehistoric and historic cultural features and natural ecosystems including iconic cliff dwellings, artesian-fed sinkhole, and desert riparian environment.





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 Montezuma Castle National Monument 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 Montezuma Castle National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Montezuma Castle is an iconic and well-preserved Sinaguan cliff dwelling. The castle is the most visible feature of a larger community found within a diverse natural landscape in the Verde Valley of Arizona.
- The archeological features at Montezuma Castle National Monument represent a continuum of land use from prehistoric cultures through the present and offer enormous learning potential about human adaptation to a harsh desert environment.
- Montezuma Well is an artesian spring within a limestone sink containing substantial scientific value, endemic species, and a natural outlet connected to remnants of an extensive prehistoric and historic irrigation system. More than 50 archeological structures can be seen around the interior of the sink along with many features in the surrounding area.
- The natural and cultural resources within Montezuma Castle are significant to the 16 associated American Indian tribes as evidenced by oral histories, the archeological record, and continuing practices and beliefs.
- Montezuma Castle and associated features were among the first four national monuments created through the Antiquities Act of 1906, resulting in outstanding preservation and protection of major archeological resources.
- The New Deal-era civilian work programs that provided the excavation, management, and development of Montezuma Castle National Monument pioneered archeological efforts in the Southwest of this and other national monuments.

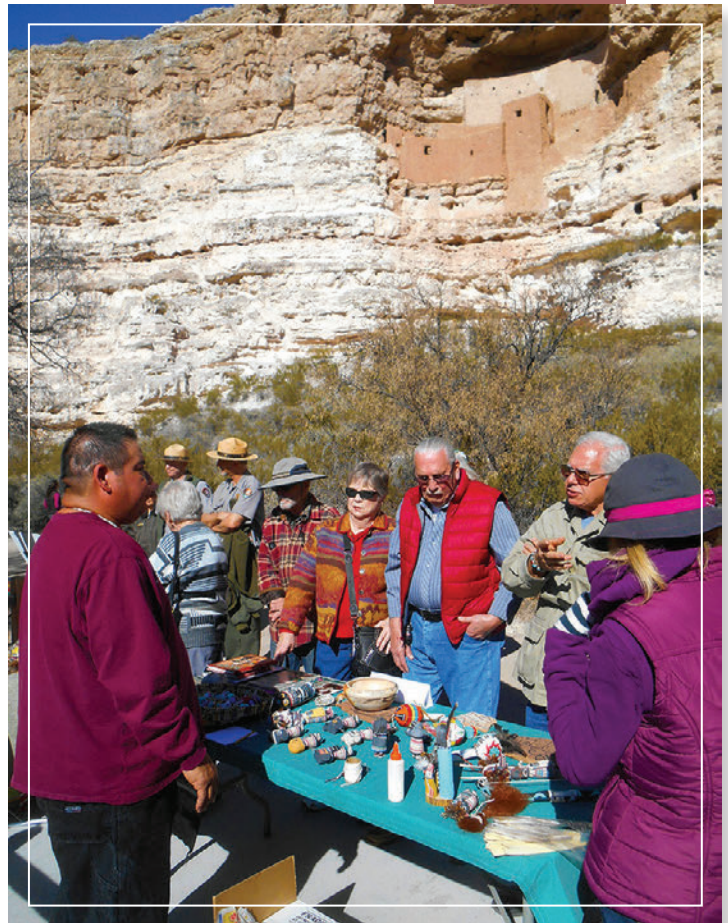
Fundamental Resources and Values

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 Montezuma Castle National Monument:

- **Montezuma Castle Cliff Dwelling and Related Archeological Resources.** Montezuma Castle is a massive 5-story, 20-room dwelling built by the Southern Sinaguans in early AD 1100. In the cliff face nearby are the remains of other large structures.
- **Montezuma Well.** Montezuma Well is a detached unit of the monument added on October 19, 1943. The area contains significant groupings of cultural resources including cliff dwellings, pueblos, pithouses, historic and prehistoric irrigation canals, and 19th century ranch buildings. The most distinctive feature is a large artesian spring creating a unique ecosystem and a riparian/desert, species-rich interface.
- **Cultural Connectivity.** Cultural connectivity describes the accumulation of evidence and resources preserved by the monument in the understanding of cultural adaptation to the desert environment over long periods of time. Oral histories of native tribes expand on their presence in the area and use of the Verde River, Beaver Creek, Montezuma Well, Tuzigoot Pueblo, and nearby Tavaschi Marsh.
- **Cultural Landscape.** The complex prehistoric landscape highlights human relationships evidenced by line-of-site placements among prehistoric pueblos, patterns of land use, and trading of argillite, salt, and copper derivatives.



Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Montezuma Castle National Monument:

- **Historic features.** The park has examples of early homesteading (the Back Family Ranch) and extensive construction by the Civil Works Administration. Pioneering techniques in historic structure preservation and treatment have been used as models for other sites.
- **Flora and Fauna.** The park’s multiple ecological areas support a high diversity of flora and fauna, including endemic species and endangered species and the processes of the Verde River and Beaver Creek as wildlife corridors.
- **Paleontological Resources.** The park’s paleontological resources include Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene megafauna tracks (mammoths, tapirs, and ungulates), and many species of fossilized plants and invertebrates.
- **Scientific Value.** The high levels of evidentiary preservation of archeological and cultural history provide important information for understanding the human occupation and the cultural landscape of this area and the greater Southwest. The park is a natural laboratory for both current and future research on a wide range of topics and issues, including climate change.



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 and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. 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 Montezuma Castle National Monument:

- **Prehistoric Cultures.** Prehistoric land use patterns and human settlement in the Verde Valley illustrate the continuum of occupation in the Southwest and demonstrate human adaptation, ingenuity, survival, trade, and ways that cultures influence and affect one another.
- **Contemporary Cultures.** Numerous American Indians of today maintain cultural connections to Montezuma Castle and Montezuma Well and claim direct descent from the people who lived or traded in the Verde Valley during prehistoric times.
- **Archeology.** Montezuma Castle National Monument serves as a benchmark of pioneering archeological efforts in the Southwest and demonstrates evolving scientific inquiry, methods, and interpretations that help us understand past human experiences and how they inform the present.
- **Ecology.** The different ecosystems of the Verde Valley in proximity to one another support a diversity of plants and animals and serve an important role in scientific discovery and species survival as habitat is lost to development worldwide.
- **Antiquities Act.** Montezuma Castle National Monument was the first prehistoric structure protected under the Antiquities Act for its “ethnological value” and demonstrates America’s commitment to preserving public places for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of current and future generations.
- **Water Resources.** The Verde River and its tributaries connection among the Verde Valley communities continue to be critical to the sustenance of prehistoric and modern life in the valley.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many 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 Montezuma Castle National Monument.

Special Mandates

- **National Register of Historic Places.** Montezuma Castle archeological features are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and management of the monument must comply with 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 800, “Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties” of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and “NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline.”
- **Inholding.** The monument has a 16.83-acre tract of land that is a private inholding bordering Beaver Creek in the Montezuma Well section of the monument. The property is being used for agricultural farming and livestock grazing. The land protection plan recommends acquisition of a scenic easement for this property.
- **Oil and Gas Reserve.** There is one 2.17-acre tract in the Montezuma Castle section of the monument on which oil and gas were reserved when the National Park Service acquired the property.
- **Water Rights.** The National Park Service owns proprietary water rights to half the flow from Montezuma Well. The water is used to irrigate the picnic area and a meadow adjacent to the picnic area. The meadow was farmed prehistorically and remnants of ancient Indian canals are nearby.

Administrative Commitments

- **Beaver Creek Road.** Beaver Creek Road crosses through the Montezuma Well section of the monument. Even though the road crosses federal land it is maintained by Yavapai County. The National Park Service and the county work collaboratively to ensure the road is maintained for public transit.
- **Western National Parks Association.** The monument has entered into a long-term cooperating association agreement with Western National Parks Association to manage the sales of interpretative-related merchandise, such as books, at Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot visitor centers. This partnership is governed by the laws of the State of Arizona and NPS policy. The sale of merchandise provides a service to visitors and contributes funds to the management of the monuments.
- **Coconino National Forest.** A memorandum of agreement with the US Forest Service establishes an environmental scenic perimeter contiguous to the monument on lands within the forest. The memorandum also provides that both agencies will mutually pursue an active program to acquire all private inholdings within the forest management unit and the monument. Additionally, it provides for an annual review of the status of the environmental quality of Montezuma Castle National Monument and provides for adjustments in the “Backdrop Management Unit” as may be necessary. This agreement has proved beneficial in preserving the historic integrity of the lands surrounding the monument.
- **Intergovernmental Agreement.** The US Forest Service, Arizona State Parks Development, and the National Park Service have signed an intergovernmental agreement to develop an interagency visitor center and administrative complex adjacent to US 17. If the facility is constructed, the National Park Service will no longer lease space from the Yavapai-Apache Tribe for maintenance facilities. The administrative offices in Camp Verde would be relocated. The proposed new complex would consist of a regional interagency visitor center, offices, maintenance shops, and storage areas for all three agencies.
- **Right-of-Way Permits.** There are three permits in effect with utility companies—two with Arizona Public Service for electrical service and transmission lines and one covering telephone service and transmission lines. These transmission line easements are 20 feet wide. These agreements are periodically reviewed.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

1. analysis of fundamental and other important 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 and other important 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	Montezuma Castle Cliff Dwelling and Related Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montezuma Castle is an iconic and well-preserved Sinaguan cliff dwelling. The castle is the most visible feature of a larger community found within a diverse natural landscape in the Verde Valley of Arizona. The natural and cultural resources within Montezuma Castle are significant to the 16 associated American Indian tribes as evidenced by oral histories, the archeological record, and continuing practices and beliefs.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions are good for Montezuma Castle and related archeological resources in the vicinity. The monument is able to keep up with required stabilization. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The castle is stable but requires constant monitoring.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and its associated influences. A stable and dry climate has allowed for the high degree of preservation of the castle structure. An increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the region could increase the vulnerability of the parks cultural resource sites. A wetter climate may accelerate surrounding cliff deterioration along with feature erosion and instability. A changing climate can also impact the water levels of the well. The effects of wildlife on the archeological features. For example, burrowing mammals can lead to erosional damage of exterior walls along with interior feature degradation. Air tours flying too close to sensitive archeological resources. Vibrations from low-flying aircraft of air tour groups have the potential to impact the castle exterior by cracking adobe surfaces and accelerating erosion. Aircraft noise can impact the visitor experience and detract from the natural soundscape. Visitor use of small remote-controlled drones to examine interior rooms and areas along the cliff face. This has the potential for impact damage along with illegal trespassing and resource damage due to the retrieval of lost drones. There are visitor safety and resource concerns from retrieval activities due to falling rock and off-trail damage. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to advocate for monumentwide studies with local, tribal and statewide universities and colleges. Request more social science research through use of Cooperating Ecological Studies Unit (CESU) agreements. This would assist the park in reaching under-served audiences and expanding the monument staff's ability to serve broader constituencies. Pursue partnership with the Federal Aviation Administration and interface with the local community, tribes and the archeological community regarding potential impacts of air tours on the site. Network with the Sedona-Oak Creek Airport Authority board of directors to develop ways to continue to stimulate economic development using air tours, yet maintain resource integrity and minimize impacts on visitor enjoyment.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core LiDAR survey data. Soundscape study (for baseline data of current levels of aircraft vibrations, trains, and automobile traffic). Cultural landscape inventory. Condition assessment of prehistoric structures.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Montezuma Castle Cliff Dwelling and Related Archeological Resources
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air tour management plan including a communication strategy (for stakeholders and advocates for key park issues). • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change scenario plan. This would need to include integrated vulnerability assessments for natural and cultural resources.
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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 • General Authorities Act of 1976 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change of America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175 "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • American Indian Religious Freedom Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 • United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2010 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Department of Interior Policy on Consultation With Indian Tribes Omni Circular 200.315 S. O. 3335 Reaffirmation of the Federal Trust Responsibility To Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Beneficiaries • Departmental Manual 411 DM 1-3, Managing Museum Property • Department Manual 519 DM 1, Protection of the Cultural Environment • Departmental Manual 519 DM 2, Preservation of American Antiquities and Treatment and Disposition of Native American Cultural Items • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3, "Cultural Resource Management") • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Sound Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Order 71B: <i>Indian Sacred Sites (being developed)</i> • Director's Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Montezuma Well
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archeological features at Montezuma Castle National Monument represent a continuum of land use from prehistoric cultures through the present and offer enormous learning potential about human adaptation to a harsh desert environment. • Montezuma Well is an artesian spring within a limestone sink containing substantial scientific value, endemic species, and a natural outlet connected to remnants of an extensive prehistoric and historic irrigation system. More than 50 archeological structures can be seen around the interior of the sink along with many features in the surrounding area.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good, ecosystem is relatively intact. Erosion is occurring, including some rockfall and impact on archeological features. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable for both cultural and natural resources.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and its associated influences. For example, an increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region (5° to 9°F by 2100) could reduce spring discharge and increase nonnative species. • Erosion and earthquakes in the area have affected the stability of the spring flow. • Introduction of invasive species into the well's water and surrounding landscape. • Human-caused threats such as vandalism or theft of fossil and cultural resources. • Potential threat of new drilling up gradient from the well within the Redwall Limestone potentially impacting the water table. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and encourage continuing partnerships, for example, the US Geological Survey for turtle research. • Use new data from groups like the NPS Submerged Resources group. Their data and reports provided new information used to assist in resource protection and public interpretation and education. • Expand park cooperation with state universities such as Northern Arizona University, Arizona State University, the University of Arizona and Tribal Colleges. • Support ongoing student and professional research such as core sampling analysis. • Continue working with the Sonoran Desert Network on project work such as water sampling and bird surveys. • Actively network with local conservation groups such as the Verde Watershed Restoration Coalition. This group and others have assisted the monument on invasive species removal and monitoring. • Continue public outreach through the Friends of the Well support group. They assist in facilitating community interaction, events, and special programs.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered species data. • Geologic hazard analysis (overhang areas within the sink). • Condition assessment of prehistoric structures. • Viewshed analysis. • LiDAR analysis and related data layers of geologic and archeological features.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change scenario plan. This would need to include integrated vulnerability assessments for natural and cultural resources. • Visitor use management plan (including carrying capacity).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Montezuma Well
<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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 • General Authorities Act of 1976 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Endangered Species Act of 1966 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change of America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175 "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • American Indian Religious Freedom Act • National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 • United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2010 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Department of Interior Policy on Consultation With Indian Tribes Omni Circular 200.315 S. O. 3335 Reaffirmation of the Federal Trust Responsibility To Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Beneficiaries • Departmental Manual 411 DM 1-3, Managing Museum Property • Department Manual 519 DM 1, Protection of the Cultural Environment; Departmental Manual 519 DM 2, Preservation of American Antiquities and Treatment and Disposition of Native American Cultural Items • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.3, "Cultural Resource Management") • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Directors Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Sound Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Order 71B: <i>Indian Sacred Sites (being developed)</i> • Director's Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Connectivity
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archeological features at Montezuma Castle National Monument represent a continuum of land use from prehistoric cultures through the present and offers enormous learning potential about human adaptation to a harsh desert environment • The natural and cultural resources within Montezuma Castle are significant to the 16 associated American Indian tribes as evidenced by oral histories, the archeological record, and continuing practices and beliefs. • Montezuma Castle and associated features were among the first four national monuments created through the Antiquities Act of 1906, resulting in outstanding preservation and protection of major archeological resources. • The New Deal-era civilian work programs that provided for the excavation, management, and development of Montezuma Castle National Monument pioneered archeological efforts in the Southwest of this and other national monuments.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair, visual impacts caused by park infrastructure and nearby development in the area. • Good, ecosystem is relatively intact. Natural erosion is occurring, including some rockfall. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trend is currently stable due to proactive management outreach.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of park and surrounding private land is impacting soundscapes, night skies, flora and fauna. • In the vicinity of Montezuma Well housing density is increasing along park borders. • Concerns that lack of clear data regarding carrying capacity has the potential for impacting cultural resources through new construction. • Climate change and its associated impacts. An increase in mean annual temperature and storm frequency/intensity projected for the region could impact native flora and fauna, compromise the cultural landscape, and increase the vulnerability of park infrastructure and resources along Beaver Creek due to flood events. • Rodents and termites can increase deterioration of historic structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to engage with the community and tribes to advocate for support of management actions. Community groups, tribes, and schools can assist curriculum development, special events, and related programs to foster understanding and stewardship of the monument. • Strengthen connections to the monument through special programs such as Junior Ranger day. These programs provide direct actions by visitors and students to learn about monument resources and advocate for protection and stewardship. • Continue research through CESU agreements on area's prehistoric and historic cultures.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Update archeological district National Register of Historic Places nomination.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy. This would include information targeting topics for expanded parkwide research. Example of a current need is developing wayside exhibit information.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Connectivity
<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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act 1979 • Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 • General Authorities Act of 1976 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593: <i>"Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</i> • Executive Order 13007, <i>"Indian Sacred Sites"</i> • Executive Order 11988, <i>"Floodplain Management"</i> • Executive Order 11990, <i>"Protection of Wetlands"</i> • Executive Order 13175 <i>"Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</i> • Secretarial Order 3289, <i>"Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change of America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</i> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act • United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2010 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Department of Interior Policy on Consultation With Indian Tribes Omni Circular 200.315 S. O. 3335 Reaffirmation of the Federal Trust Responsibility To Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Beneficiaries • Departmental Manual 411 DM 1-3, <i>"Managing Museum Property"</i> • Department Manual 519 DM 1, <i>"Protection of the Cultural Environment"</i> • Departmental Manual 519 DM 2, <i>"Preservation of American Antiquities and Treatment and Disposition of Native American Cultural Items"</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3, <i>"Cultural Resource Management"</i>) • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Directors Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The archeological features at Montezuma Castle National Monument represent a continuum of land use from prehistoric cultures through the present and offer enormous learning potential about human adaptation to a harsh desert environment. The New Deal-era civilian work programs that provided for the excavation, management, and development of Montezuma Castle National Monument pioneered archeological efforts in the Southwest of this and other national monuments.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural landscape inventory – not enough information to determine. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural landscape inventory – not enough information to determine.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of monument and surrounding private land (impacts soundscapes, night skies, flora and fauna) around the well unit housing development is increasing. Pressure to develop the park to accommodate accessibility without first understanding carrying capacity. Climate change and its associated impacts. An increase in mean annual temperature and storm frequency/intensity projected for the region could impact native flora and fauna, compromise the cultural landscape, and increase the vulnerability of park cultural resources due to erosional flood events. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand personal ties to community and tribes with increased communication and engagement through monument-wide activities. Promote Junior Ranger day with local schools, tribes, and local governments. Network with community advocates, tribes, and groups. Expand CESU agreements to generate more research on visitor and resource issues. Pursue partnership with the Federal Aviation Administration to manage over-flight threats. Interface with archeological community and tribes regarding air tour impacts. Network with Sedona airport officials to introduce them to park issues and concerns regarding air tours. Continue to partner with Prescott and Coconino National Forests.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory. • Update archeological district national register nomination (could be turned into a cultural landscape). • Night sky analysis.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy to target topics for research (currently developing a new baseline to put new info on wayside). • Climate change scenario planning.
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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 • General Authorities Act of 1976 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175 "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • American Indian Religious Freedom Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change of America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2010 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Department of Interior Policy on Consultation With Indian Tribes Omni Circular 200.315 S. O. 3335 Reaffirmation of the Federal Trust Responsibility To Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Beneficiaries • Departmental Manual 411 DM 1-3, "Managing Museum Property" • Department Manual 519 DM 1, "Protection of the Cultural Environment" • Departmental Manual 519 DM 2, "Preservation of American Antiquities and Treatment and Disposition of Native American Cultural Items" • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3, "Cultural Resource Management") • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Directors Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Features
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Deal-era monument development (entrance road, retaining wall, revetment, two adobe houses, and garage): most are in good condition; however, garage is in poor condition. Two adobe houses were rehabilitated; one is used as office space and the other for housing. • Historic Back Family Ranch (house/cabin, smokehouse, irrigation features, picnic area, roadways): moth-balled—improvement from past was toxic waste dump, black mold, lead paint, asbestos, hazmat has been mitigated (exception of exterior lead paint)—fair condition. • Mission 66 park development (visitor center and museum, park housing at Montezuma Castle, three apartments, two houses at Montezuma Well) are in good condition. • Parking lot is undersized for buses and recreational vehicles. • Diorama of Montezuma Castle (1951) is in good condition; associated with closure of castle. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Deal-era monument development is improving due to management actions. • Historic Back Family Ranch is currently stable. • Mission 66 park development is generally stable due to management actions. • Historic exhibit (diorama of Montezuma Castle) is stable due to management actions.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rodents entering structures and causing internal damage. • Climate change and its associated influences. An increase in storm frequency/intensity and increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region (5° to 9°F by 2100) could impact historic features (e.g., flood events, wildland fire, and increase in pests [termites]). Under the high emissions climate model, fire frequencies could increase by up to 25% by 2100. • Termites in adobe house (chief ranger's office, smokehouse, bathrooms) creating severe structural damage. • Direct vandalism to buildings, ruins, and related features. • Woodpeckers nesting on structures and damaging exterior. • Existing parking lots were designed to accommodate smaller vehicles—the larger recreational vehicles, trailers, and buses of today cause traffic jams and visitor safety issues. These problems occur at both Montezuma Castle and Montezuma Well locations. • Beaver Creek flooding is eroding banks around housing area. Large flood events can cause considerable damage to structures and resources. • Hillside erosion above parking lot is creating drainage issues, flooding, and potential unpredictable rockfall. • Wildland or structural fire and suppression efforts can threaten buildings and standing archeological structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local communities and tribal fundraisers to augment support for restoration and preservation of historic features. • Continue networking with friends groups: Camp Verde Historical Society, Clarkdale Heritage Center, Jerome Historical Society, Clemenceau Historical Society, Sedona Historical Society, and archeological societies to assist in interpreting park historic resources and generate support for preservation efforts. • Continue outreach with tribes and local communities, especially Camp Verde and Rimrock (communities connect to the monument). • Support efforts by the Friends of the Well to continue with fundraising events and resource protection.

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Features
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition data in Facility Management Software System database for all structures (could be updated—not useful for management, isn’t specific about structures, and gives condition class). • List of Classified Structures condition data (could be updated).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan (Castle and well circulation, visitor distribution, and transportation). • Climate change scenario planning –understanding the range of plausible climate futures will inform appropriate adaptive management for the historic features.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the ORIV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act 1979 • Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 • General Authorities Act of 1976 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13175 “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change of America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2010 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Department of Interior Policy on Consultation With Indian Tribes Omni Circular 200.315 S. O. 3335 Reaffirmation of the Federal Trust Responsibility To Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Beneficiaries • Departmental Manual 411 DM 1-3, “Managing Museum Property” • Department Manual 519 DM 1-2, “Protection of the Cultural Environment” “Preservation of American Antiquities” • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§5.3, “Cultural Resource Management”) • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Directors Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Flora and Fauna
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora is fair because there are a lot of invasive species in the monument (tamarisk, tree of heaven), and in the 30-acre pasture area near the Montezuma Well (Russian thistle). Overgrowth of silver leaf nightshade in the Montezuma Well pasture. • Fauna is good, lots of species of birds and mammals. The biodiversity is consistent with the Upper Sonoran Desert ecosystem. • There are eight endemic species within the Montezuma Well area that are in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently stable because of management actions.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential of commercial well drilling outside the park may impact hydrologic resources. • Climate change and its associated impacts. An increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region (5° to 9°F by 2100) could impact native flora and fauna (e.g., dryer landscape, lower groundwater table and spring discharge, increase in nonnative species, and increasing chances of wildland fire). • Loss of dark night sky could have a substantial impact on fauna and flora. • Invasive species such as kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>), tamarisk (<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>), Russian thistle (<i>Salsola kali</i>), and red-eared slider (<i>Trachemys elegans</i>). • Air tours (helicopters and planes) low-flying aircraft create a high volume of noise and disrupts wildlife. • Changing groundwater levels due to agricultural use and population density. • Hunting outside monument boundaries (predator/prey relationships). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to partner with the Sonoran Desert Network to include the park in performing water samples, bird surveys, and related studies. • Continue to encourage research by universities and academic institutions. An example would be Northern Arizona University doing local core sampling. Information collected from research support partners can be used in management and interpretive programming. • Continued relationships and support from the Friends of the Well. • Work with partners such as the Verde Watershed Restoration Coalition that works on invasive species removal and monitoring for riparian invasive species. • Continue to provide and expand interpretation on the influences of a changing climate on the flora and fauna. • Support interagency studies such as the US Geological Survey in data collection and monitoring (turtle project). • Continue networking with friends groups (Camp Verde Historical Society, Clarkdale Heritage Center, Jerome Historical Society, and Sedona Historical Society) along with various archeological groups to participate in local events and encourage monument stewardship. • Work with local tribes and communities, especially Camp Verde and Rimrock, to support monument projects and education.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring plan for the Montezuma Well 30-acre pasture. • Endangered species survey, in particular, the southwestern willow flycatcher.

Other Important Resource or Value	Flora and Fauna
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change scenario planning, this would inform appropriate adaptive management for the monuments flora and fauna.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the ORIV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13175 "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2010 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.4, "Biological Resource Management") • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77



Other Important Resource or Value	Paleontological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the park's paleontological resources are in good condition. Some specific fossil features, such as the Pleistocene megafauna trackways are protected. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable due to management actions. While some vandalism has occurred within the past (10 years ago); today the site is better protected.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After-hours trespassing creating the potential for inadvertent damage. Theft or vandalism of fossil resources. Natural erosional process can leave fossil resources exposed and vulnerable. This increases the likelihood of theft or damage. Some fossil locations have been published and are available to the public potentially putting resources at risk. An increase in storm frequency/intensity is projected for the region due to a changing climate. This could accelerate current erosion rates, increasing the vulnerability of paleontological resources through exposure. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to partner with Museum of Northern Arizona at Northern Arizona University for continued documentation assistance and new research. Work with the Mesa Southwest Museum to help identify and inventory fossil types. Work with National Park Service WASO Geologic Resources Division to continue to identify best practices for research, preservation, and protection of fossil resources.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research to identify other potential locations of track-ways. Good geographic information on paleontological resources would be of value.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource stewardship strategy. Climate change scenario planning (understanding the range of plausible climate futures will inform appropriate adaptive management for the monument's paleontological resources.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 Paleontological Resources Protection Act Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" Executive Order 13175 "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change of America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2010 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental Manual 411 DM 1-3, "Managing Museum Property" Department Manual 519 DM 1, "Protection of the Cultural Environment" Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.8.2.1, "Paleontological Resources")

Other Important Resource or Value	Scientific Value
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good, as a result of effort put into research by park staff and successful partnering with academic institutions. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continually improving through expansion and creation of a park resources division in 2004.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination and monitoring ongoing or new permitted research activities. This could potentially lead to researchers expanding impacts beyond the initial scope of project requests. It also impacts follow-up and usability of information gained from in-park research. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to network, encourage, and facilitate research with local universities and academics; use current and ongoing research to develop new and engaging interpretive opportunities. • Network with US Forest Service and tribes to understand research conducted on their lands. • Continue to encourage scientific research on climate change and the associated influences to flora and fauna (e.g., wildlife migration), invasive species, visitor use trends, and changes in hydrologic systems. • Expand research opportunities through CESU agreements.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research stewardship strategy. • Update comprehensive interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 • General Authorities Act of 1976 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175 "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • American Indian Religious Freedom Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change of America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2010 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Manual 411 DM 1-3, "Managing Museum Property" • Department Manual 519 DM 1, "Protection of the Cultural Environment" • Departmental Manual 519 DM 2, "Preservation of American Antiquities and Treatment and Disposition of Native American Cultural Items" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2, "Studies and Collections") • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Directors Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</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 and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but still indirectly affects them. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Montezuma Castle National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Visitor safety and resource protection at Montezuma Well:** Visitor safety and sensitive cultural resources are threatened by conditions caused by undersized antiquated roads and tight constricted limited parking, and lack of oversized vehicle parking. Currently, the entrance road to the well follows the alignment of a dirt road established more than 100 years ago. It is narrow and the curves are very tight for busses and recreational vehicles; there are no shoulders and the road runs through archeological sites. Widening the road in critical bottlenecks would negatively impact cultural resources—new efforts are needed to guide planning for a new road alignment and resource damage remediation. The current visitor contact station is small and in proximity to prehistoric burial grounds. It should be moved. The parking lot size is inadequate for oversized vehicles and its current configuration leads to unsafe access at times to park features. Parking areas need to be redesigned to provide access for larger vehicles and to protect pedestrian safety. There is also the need to preserve and protect sensitive cultural resources located throughout the immediate area.

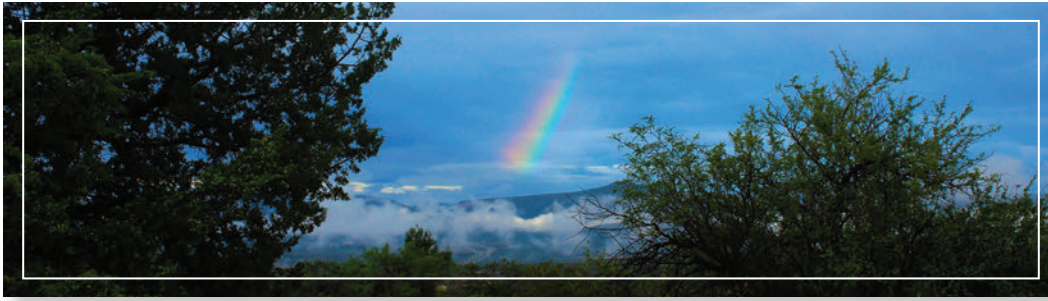
Planning need: Development concept plan, visitor use management plan, signage plan, accessibility plan, and comprehensive interpretive plan.

- **Lack of Critical Resources:** The monument lacks the necessary resources to fully monitor and protect critical park resources. The necessary condition assessments, preservation, and study of key monument resources cannot be fully completed or initiated due to lack of project funding and full- or part-time staffing. This requires an ever-expanding need to maintain and foster new park partnerships taking up critical professional staff time in recruitment and training. Establishing a partnership plan will help direct efforts to support preservation efforts, public outreach, oral history activities, and educational and interpretive programming. The development of a resource stewardship strategy would help in prioritizing critical resource needs and strategies for implementing action.

Planning need: Partnership plan, resource stewardship strategy

- **Overflights:** The park has observed an increase in scenic air tours and personal drone use. Overflight of monument areas by helicopters, low-flying airplanes, and ultra-light aircraft has steadily increased. This is due in part to extensive marketing by the state of Arizona for the Sedona and Verde Valley area and steady increase in population. Personal drone activity has expanded dramatically, and indirectly threatens park resources in the surrounding area. Developing an air tour management plan would allow the monument to proactively gain a better understanding of baseline conditions for natural sounds, potential resource impacts. Work within Federal Aviation Administration regulations to help develop options to protect monument resources (include evaluating a potential no-fly zone over park resources). Careful engagement with associated tribes, local communities, and stakeholders would be essential to the success of this effort. New park service rules and regulations regarding drone activity will be put in place.

Planning need: Air tour management plan



- **Climate Change:** The impacts of climate change and changing weather patterns will have lasting impacts on the monument. The average annual temperature for the region that includes Montezuma Castle National Monument has increased 2.2°F over the past century. Average annual temperatures for the region is projected to increase between 5°F and 9°F by 2100, with a decrease in average annual precipitation of -2% to a slight increase of +1%, respectively. A warmer and drier landscape will mean a decrease in water resources. Water is important for sustaining the existing ecological systems and cultural landscape at the monument and visitor services. A warmer and drier climate may accelerate weathering of pueblo remnants, historic visitor center/museum and trails, and other park infrastructure. A warming climate could change visitation patterns and interests and invite the need for innovations to accommodate these changes (e.g., installation of shade structures, increased education on the changing climate, sustainability, and alternative water supplies).

Planning need: Climate change scenario planning

- **Key Operational Issues:** The park is jointly managed with Tuzigoot National Monument and there is a need to increase overall operational efficiencies between the individual parks staffs, surrounding federal agencies and the State of Arizona. Areas that could be improved are better communication, sharing of infrastructure, joint fee facilities, and consistent visitor interpretation. Partnership plans and agreements with the US Forest Service for a shared visitor center or partnering with tribal cultural centers would help augment current facilities and programs.

Planning need: Partnership plan

- **Park and Programmatic Accessibility:** The park would benefit from a full assessment and implementation strategy for assuring all public facilities and programmatic areas were fully accessible to all audiences. Current infrastructure is in need of better signage and ease of usability. Grades and trail surfaces can be modified to meet current standards.

Planning need: Accessibility assessment and plan

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 Required			
Related to a FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue	Planning / Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale
Key Issue	Development concept plan	H	A development concept plan at Montezuma Well would address visitor safety concerns and cultural resource preservation. Specifically road configuration, parking access, for oversize vehicles, and placement of visitor contact and comfort stations.
FRV, OIRV, and Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	H	This planning effort would help identify park carrying capacity, traffic studies and patterns, visitor distribution, demographics, visitor behavior, and ways to better serve multiple and diverse audiences.
FRV and OIRV	Resource stewardship strategy	H	The monument has a need to establish the condition of priority resources based on indicators and specific measures, identify critical data and knowledge gaps, identify threats and stressors, develop strategies and projects to best protect and preserve those resources.
FRV and Key Issue	Air tour management plan	H	Overflights are on the rise and conditions are impacting visitor experience, included should be effective communication strategies with local communities, tribes, stakeholders, and advocates.
Key Issue	Accessibility plan	M	Access to park resources and interpretive programming would benefit from clear directions on specific products and evaluation of universal accessibility.
Key Issue	Partnership plan	M	This would assist the park in identifying appropriate partnering opportunities and has the potential to augment protection, education, and maintenance needs. This would go a long way in helping to stretch tight budgets and limited staff. The park would like to explore the opportunities for shared services and resources. Examples include upcoming memorandum of understanding with US Forest Service for visitor center or fee booth, shared visitor services, room at tribal cultural center.
Key Issue	Monumentwide signage plan	M	Park signage can be enhanced for clearer visitor orientation and safety.
FRV, OIRV, and Key Issue	Climate change scenario plan	M	Climate change scenario planning is a living process that explores a range of plausible climate futures, based on credible science, and identifies the associated impacts and management implications. Outcomes can be integrated into a range of park planning efforts.
Key Issue, OIRV	Comprehensive interpretive plan	L	The park would benefit from refinement of interpretive themes, long-range programming, identification of interpretive opportunities and visitor experiences; integrating new technologies to interpretive media and presentations. This could be immediately used to guide the development of interpretive resources including: developing an interpretive database; reviewing current and optimal staffing needs; partnership opportunities; and current programming.

Data and GIS Needs			
Related to a FRV or OIRV	Planning / Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale
OIRV	Condition data updates in Facility Management Software System for all historic structures	M	Updated information regarding current conditions of the park's historic structures would help prioritize resources to address their preservation and protection.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory	M	This would provide needed baseline information including inventories, current conditions, description, characteristics, and features.
FRV and OIRV	Endangered species survey	M	This information would provide data to support habitat protection and restoration, in particular, the Southwestern willow flycatcher.
OIRV	Update list of classified structures	M	Condition data for historic structures needs to be updated to reflect current conditions.
FRV and OIRV	Condition assessment of Sinaguan cliff dwelling and related archeological resources	M	More detailed data about the condition of the Sinaguan cliff dwelling and related archeological resources, including past preservation efforts and techniques.
FRV	Soundscape study	M	Need baseline conditions to analyze air tour impacts and surrounding train and vehicle noise and ambient sound levels.
FRV	Geologic hazard analysis	M	Steep cliffs in high-traffic areas have the potential for serious rock falls. This analysis would help determine safe viewing areas of monument features. This analysis would include the limestone sink at Montezuma Well.
FRV	Viewshed analysis	M	As a data need, a viewshed analysis at Montezuma Well would provide information to assist in working with stakeholders and surrounding land users to preserve the cultural landscape and enhance visitor experience.
FRV	Night sky analysis	M	Require baseline data, along with mitigation strategies and impacts on visitor experience and environment.
FRV	Cultural landscape report	L	Data need to create critical baseline information.
FRV	GIS data of limestone sink	L	LiDAR analysis and related data layers of geologic and archeologic features.
OIRV	Paleontological research	L	Research to identify other potential locations of track-ways, and useful geographic information and analysis of paleontological resources.
OIRV	Monitoring plan for Montezuma Well unit 30-acre pasture	L	Data collection of seasonal use, invasive plants, and related management information.
FRV	Update archeological district national register nomination form	L	To include new or revised information, for example, the cultural landscape component. This information could ultimately be used in a cultural landscape report.

Part 3: Contributors

Montezuma Castle National Monument

Sherry Plowman, Group Superintendent
Dorothy FireCloud, Park Superintendent
Wendell Bailey, Chief of Maintenance
Matt Guebard, Chief of Resources
Scott Frisch, Maintenance
Tina Greenawalt, Park Biologist
Sue Benson, Administrative Officer
Karen Hughes, Acting Chief Ranger
John P. Reid, Park Ranger
Charles (Case) Griffing Jr., Park Ranger, Supervisory Interpreter
Ann Worthington, Park Ranger
Judy Sokoll, Lead, Visitor Use Assistant

NPS Intermountain Region

Skip Meehan, Outdoor Recreation Planner (Project Manager)
Michele D’Arcy, Landscape Architect
Erica Cole, Community Planner
Jeff Orlowski, GIS Specialist

Other NPS Staff

Jake DeGayner, Geographer (SOAR Office)

Denver Service Center, Planning Division

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist
Melody A. Bentfield, Contract Librarian, Researcher
Wanda Gray Lafferty, Contract Editor
Ken Bingenheimer, Editor

Appendixes

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation and Legislative Acts for Montezuma Castle National Monument

Enabling Legislation

Antiquities Act of 1906 and Presidential Proclamation 696, December 8, 1906, establishing Montezuma Castle National Monument

Montezuma Castle National Monument was founded by virtue of Presidential Proclamation 696, under the authority granted the president by the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 United States Code 431-433). President Theodore Roosevelt issued the proclamation on December 8, 1906. The Antiquities Act and the subsequent proclamation form the foundation for all the rules, regulations, laws, and policies of the monument. Montezuma Well was added in 1943 as a detached unit of the monument with an act of Congress (October 19, 1943, 57 Stat. 572).

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 8, 1906.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it is provided by section two of the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic land marks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz.
Preamble.
Ante, p. 225.

And, whereas, the prehistoric structure known as Montezuma's Castle in the Territory of Arizona, situated upon public lands owned by the United States, is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this ruin as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby set aside as the Montezuma Castle National Monument the prehistoric structure aforesaid and for the proper protection thereof do hereby reserve from settlement, entry or other disposal, all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Territory of Arizona, and within, what will be when surveyed, the tracts particularly described as follows, to wit:

National monument, Ariz.

The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section sixteen, the north half of the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section seventeen, township fourteen north, range five east, Gila and Salt River Meridian, as shown upon the map hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Description.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy said monument or to settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

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

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty first.

By the President
ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

B. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ENLARGING THE MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT—
ARIZONA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 23, 1937
[No. 2226]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the area in the State of Arizona established as the Montezuma Castle National Monument by Proclamation of December 8, 1906, has situated thereon prehistoric ruins and ancient cliff dwellings which are of great interest to the public; and

WHEREAS it appears that there are certain government-owned lands reserved by Proclamation of September 29, 1919, as a part of Coconino National Forest, adjacent to the boundaries of the said monument, which are required for the proper care, management, and protection of the said prehistoric ruins and ancient cliff dwellings:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, ch. 2, 30 Stat. 11, 36 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Arizona are hereby excluded from the Coconino National Forest and reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and added to and made a part of the Montezuma Castle National Monument:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 14 N., R. 5 E., sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 16, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 17, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, containing 360 acres.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535, U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof: *Provided*, that the administration of the monument shall be subject to the withdrawal for the Salt River Irrigation project, Arizona.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 23^d day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven and
[SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:
CORDELL HULL
The Secretary of State.

Montezuma Castle
National Monument,
Ariz.
Preamble.
34 Stat. 3265.

41 Stat. 1770.

Area enlarged.

30 Stat. 36.
16 U. S. C. § 473.
34 Stat. 225.
16 U. S. C. § 431.

Portion of Coconino National Forest transferred to.

Description.

Warning against unauthorized acts.

Supervision.

39 Stat. 535.
16 U. S. C. §§ 1, 2.

Proviso.
Withdrawal for Salt
River Irrigation Project, Ariz.

Calendar No. 292

78TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 285 }ADDITION OF CERTAIN LAND TO MONTEZUMA CASTLE
NATIONAL MONUMENT IN STATE OF ARIZONA

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MAY 24) 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 378]

The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to whom was referred the bill (S. 378) to provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and with the recommendation that it do pass.

The letter of the Secretary of the Interior to the chairman of the committee under date of March 11, 1943, with reference to this proposed legislation is hereinbelow set forth in full and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 11, 1943.

HON. CARL A. HATCH,
Chairman, Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR HATCH: Further reference is made to the request of your committee for the views of this Department on S. 378, entitled "A bill to provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument."

The main purpose of this bill is to authorize the addition of certain land known as the Montezuma Well property to the Montezuma Castle National Monument. Also, the bill would authorize the addition of 80 acres of Coconino National Forest land to the monument, which is desirable for the proper control of approach roads to the area. Advice received by the National Park Service, in a letter of June 16, 1942, from the United States Forest Service, indicates that the enactment of the bill would have no appreciable effect upon the administration of the Coconino National Forest.

Montezuma Well would constitute an important addition to the national monument from the standpoint of geology, archeology, and scenery. It is a large sink hole, 470 feet in diameter, in which the water is believed to be 800 feet deep. There are 70 small masonry rooms in the upper ledges of the cliff, and 2 small pueblos on the rim. Of outstanding interest are the slate-covered graves, dating from 1200 and 1400 A. D., cut into the soft bedrock. A number of these graves remain unexcavated.

It is understood by this Department that the owners of the Montezuma Well property would dispose of their holdings for the sum of \$25,000. It would seem to this Department that, although this expenditure would not be large, it would be better to postpone it until after the war and, in the event S. 378 is enacted, it is not planned by this Department to request an appropriation with which to purchase the property until after the war. It would be necessary for this Department, before consummating the purchase of the property, to make an appraisal as to its value at the time of purchase.

I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that the enactment of the proposed legislation would not, at least at this time, be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

O

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT
1st Session } No. 645

ADDITION OF CERTAIN LAND TO MONTEZUMA CASTLE
NATIONAL MONUMENT IN STATE OF ARIZONA

JULY 2, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 378]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 378) to provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The House Committee on the Public Lands had a hearing on the bill (S. 378). The purpose of this bill is to authorize the addition of certain land known as the Montezuma Well property to the Montezuma Castle National Monument. Also, the bill would authorize the addition of 80 acres of Coconino National Forest land to the monument, which is desirable for the proper control of approach roads to the area. Montezuma Well would constitute an important addition to the national monument from the standpoint of geology, archeology, and scenery. The letter of the Secretary of the Interior to the chairman of Public Lands and Surveys under date of March 11, 1943, with reference to this proposed legislation is hereinbelow set forth in full and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 11, 1943.

HON. CARL A. HATCH,
Chairman, Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR HATCH: Further reference is made to the request of your committee for the views of this Department on S. 378, entitled "A bill to provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument."

The main purpose of this bill is to authorize the addition of certain land known as the Montezuma Well property to the Montezuma Castle National Monument. Also, the bill would authorize the addition of 80 acres of Coconino National Forest land to the monument, which is desirable for the proper control of approach roads to the area. Advice received by the National Park Service, in a letter of June 16, 1942, from the United States Forest Service, indicates that the enactment of the bill would have no appreciable effect upon the administration of the Coconino National Forest.

Montezuma Well would constitute an important addition to the national monument from the standpoint of geology, archeology, and scenery. It is a large sink hole, 470 feet in diameter, in which the water is believed to be 800 feet deep. There are 70 small masonry rooms in the upper ledges of the cliff, and 2 small pueblos on the rim. Of outstanding interest are the slate-covered graves, dating from A. D. 1200 and 1400 cut into the soft bedrock. A number of these graves remain unexcavated.

It is understood by this Department that the owners of the Montezuma Well property would dispose of their holdings for the sum of \$25,000. It would seem to this Department that, although this expenditure would not be large, it would be better to postpone it until after the war and, in the event S. 378 is enacted, it is not planned by this Department to request an appropriation with which to purchase the property until after the war. It would be necessary for this Department, before consummating the purchase of the property, to make an appraisal as to its value at the time of purchase.

I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that the enactment of the proposed legislation would not, at least at this time, be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

The bill has the approval of both Members of the United States House of Representatives from the State of Arizona. The committee took testimony and approved same unanimously.

[CHAPTER 266]

AN ACT

October 19, 1943
[S. 378]
[Public Law 164]

To provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument.

Montezuma Castle
National Monument.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, is authorized to acquire, in his discretion, certain lands located in the State of Arizona known as the Montezuma Well property, containing approximately one hundred and eighty acres and situated within section 36, township 15 north, range 5 east, and section 31, township 15 north, range 6 east, Gila and Salt River meridian. Such lands, when acquired, shall become a detached unit of Montezuma Castle National Monument.

(b) Effective on the date of the acquisition of such property, the south half of the northwest quarter of section 31, township 15 north, range 6 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, containing eighty acres of land owned by the United States, shall also become a part of such national monument.

SEC. 2. All laws, rules, and regulations applicable to such national monument shall be applicable with respect to the lands described in the first section of this Act upon the addition of such lands to such national monument. The title to real property acquired pursuant to this Act shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed \$25,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 19, 1943.

86TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 298

REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MONTEZUMA
CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZ.

APRIL 27, 1959.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mrs. PROST, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5262]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5262) to revise the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz., and for other purposes having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 5262 is to permit the addition of approximately 57 acres to Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz. The lands to be added are described in the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The Montezuma Castle National Monument contains one of the best preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, as well as other features of national significance. The several tracts which are the subject of H.R. 5262 are needed to straighten the monument boundary, eliminate a problem of livestock trespass from adjoining lands, and prevent the undesirable use of two key parcels for commercial advertising and other uses not in keeping with the setting and purposes of the monument.

COST

The Department of the Interior has estimated that the cost of the lands proposed for acquisition under this bill is \$22,250. Should it turn out that the lands cannot be obtained for this amount or less,

34006

2 THE MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZ.

the committee expects to be so advised by the Department before they are acquired.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department of the Interior proposed this measure in an executive communication, which follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., February 25, 1959.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill to revise the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz., and for other purposes.

We suggest that this bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

This legislation proposes to enlarge the monument by adding to its area several tracts of land totaling about 59 acres.

Montezuma Castle National Monument protects one of the best preserved and most interesting cliff dwellings in the United States. Also included as part of the monument is the detached Montezuma Well section which contains a large limestone sink half filled with water, and the remains of prehistoric irrigation ditches.

A 40-acre tract of privately owned land is needed to straighten the south boundary of the main portion of the monument. This addition would place Beaver Creek entirely within the monument boundary at this location, thereby eliminating the problem of cattle trespass from adjoining lands.

A small tract of approximately 2 acres, lying adjacent to the north-east boundary of the main portion of the monument, should be acquired in order to prevent its use for undesirable commercial purposes such as its present use for advertising.

The other addition, which consists of approximately 17 acres, is proposed for the Montezuma Well section of the monument. These lands, which are privately owned and adjoin the southeast corner of this section, are needed to provide a desirable buffer zone at the outlet of the well. Beaver Creek, which forms the present boundary at this location, is only a short distance from the main visitor-use trail encircling the rim of the well. Acquisition of this adjoining tract will preclude its use and development for commercial purposes and the encroachment on monument values that would result from such adverse use.

The estimated cost of the lands proposed for acquisition under the proposed bill is \$22,250.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER ERNST,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The committee recommends that H.R. 5262 be enacted.

○

Calendar No. 369

86TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{
REPORT
No. 376

REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZ.

JUNE 9, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5262]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5262) to revise the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz., and for other purposes having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 5262 is to permit the addition of approximately 57 acres to Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz. The lands to be added are described in the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The Montezuma Castle National Monument contains one of the best preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, as well as other features of national significance. The several tracts which are the subject of H.R. 5262 are needed to straighten the monument boundary, eliminate a problem of livestock trespass from adjoining lands, and prevent the undesirable use of two key parcels for commercial advertising and other uses not in keeping with the setting and purposes of the monument.

COST

The Department of the Interior has estimated that the cost of the lands proposed for acquisition under this bill is \$22,250.

24006

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department of the Interior proposed this measure in an executive communication, which follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., February 25, 1959.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill to revise the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz., and for other purposes.

We suggest that this bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

This legislation proposes to enlarge the monument by adding to its area several tracts of land totaling about 59 acres.

Montezuma Castle National Monument protects one of the best preserved and most interesting cliff dwellings in the United States. Also included as part of the monument is the detached Montezuma Well section which contains a large limestone sink half filled with water, and the remains of prehistoric irrigation ditches.

A 40-acre tract of privately owned land is needed to straighten the south boundary of the main portion of the monument. This addition would place Beaver Creek entirely within the monument boundary at this location, thereby eliminating the problem of cattle trespass from adjoining lands.

A small tract of approximately 2 acres, lying adjacent to the northeast boundary of the main portion of the monument, shall be acquired in order to prevent its use for undesirable commercial purposes such as its present use for advertising.

The other addition, which consists of approximately 17 acres, is proposed for the Montezuma Well section of the monument. These lands, which are privately owned and adjoin the southeast corner of this section, are needed to provide a desirable buffer zone at the outlet of the well. Beaver Creek, which forms the present boundary at this location, is only a short distance from the main visitor-use trail encircling the rim of the well. Acquisition of this adjoining tract will preclude its use and development for commercial purposes and the encroachment on monument values that would result from such adverse use.

The estimated cost of the lands proposed for acquisition under the proposed bill is \$22,250.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER ERNST,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The committee recommends that H.R. 5262 be enacted.

○

Public Law 86-63

June 23, 1959
[H. R. 5262]

AN ACT

To revise the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument,
Arizona, and for other purposes.

Montezuma
Castle National
Monument, Ariz.
Boundary revision.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to facilitate the administration and protection of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona, the boundaries thereof are hereby revised to include the following described lands:

GILA AND SALT RIVER BASE AND MERIDIAN

Township 14 north, range 5 east: section 9, that portion of the southwest quarter southwest quarter located south and west of Beaver Creek, comprising about 2 acres; and section 16, southwest quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter and section 17, southeast quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter and south half southeast quarter southwest quarter, comprising about 40 acres.

Township 15 north, range 6 east: section 31, that portion of the northwest quarter southeast quarter located south and east of Beaver Creek and not heretofore included in the Montezuma Well section of the said monument, comprising approximately 17 acres.

[illegible]

Approved June 23, 1959.

92 STAT. 3474

PUBLIC LAW 95-625—NOV. 10, 1978

(13) Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately thirteen acres, and to delete approximately five acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona", numbered 20,006, and dated April 1978.

National Park Service**Montezuma Castle National Monument and the Coconino National Forest; Exclusion and Addition of Certain Lands**

By virtue of Section 301(13) and Section 302 of the Act of November 10, 1978, Pub. L. 95-625, 92 Stat. 3467, and with approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, the lands hereinafter described are hereby transferred from Coconino National Forest to Montezuma Castle National Monument and further, those additional lands described are hereby transferred from Montezuma Castle National Monument to Coconino National Forest, effective on June 20, 1979; and the boundaries of the National Park System and National Forest System lands are hereby adjusted accordingly:

Area Transferred From Coconino National Forest to Montezuma Castle National Monument

Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian Yavapai County, Ariz.

That portion of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 14 N., R. 5 E., lying East of the East right-of-way of Interstate Highway 17, and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 14 N., R. 5 E., containing 13 acres, more or less.

Area Transferred From Montezuma Castle National Monument to Coconino National Forest

Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian Yavapai County, Ariz.

That portion of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 14 N., R. 5 E., and further described as a triangular area between the East right-of-way of Interstate Highway 17 and the northwest corner of Montezuma Castle National Monument, containing 4.60 acres, more or less.

Effective on June 20, 1979.

Dated this 20th day of June 1979.

Cecil D. Andrus,
Secretary of the Interior.
Bob Bergland,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[FR Doc. 79-19170 Filed 6-19-79; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

National Park Service**Montezuma Castle National Monument and the Coconino National Forest; Exclusion and Addition of Certain Lands****Correction**

In FR Doc. 79-19170 appearing on page 36119, in the issue of Wednesday, June 20, 1979, the first line of the first land description for the *Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian Yavapai County, Ariz.* should read: "That portion of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

National Park Service**Montezuma Castle National Monument and the Coconino National Forest; Exclusion and Addition of Certain Lands; Correction**

In Federal Register Document 19170 appearing on page 36119 dated June 20, 1979, the last line of the legal description paragraph under the heading "Area Transferred From Coconino National Forest to Montezuma Castle National Monument", should read: "containing 14.84 acres, more or less"; and the last line of the legal description paragraph under the heading "Area Transferred From Montezuma Castle National Monument to Coconino National Forest", should read: "containing 3.03 acres, more or less".

For further information contact Curtis Hunigan, Land Acquisition Division, National Park Service, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20240, telephone: (202) 523-5120.

Dated: November 29, 1979.

John H. Davis,
Acting Regional Director, Western Region,
National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 79-3747 Filed 12-7-79; 8:45 a.m.]
BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

Public Law 108–190
108th Congress

An Act

To provide for the exchange of certain lands in the Coconino and Tonto National Forests in Arizona, and for other purposes.

Dec. 19, 2003
[H.R. 622]

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

16 USC 431 note.

SECTION 1. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Certain private lands adjacent to the Montezuma Castle National Monument in Yavapai County, Arizona, are desirable for Federal acquisition to protect important riparian values along Beaver Creek and the scenic backdrop for the National Monument.

(2) Certain other inholdings in the Coconino National Forest are desirable for Federal acquisition to protect important public values near Double Cabin Park.

(3) Approximately 108 acres of land within the Tonto National Forest, northeast of Payson, Arizona, are currently occupied by 45 residential cabins under special use permits from the Secretary of Agriculture, and have been so occupied since the mid-1950s, rendering such lands of limited use and enjoyment potential for the general public. Such lands are, therefore, appropriate for transfer to the cabin owners in exchange for lands that will have higher public use values.

(4) In return for the privatization of such encumbered lands the Secretary of Agriculture has been offered approximately 495 acres of non-Federal land (known as the Q Ranch) within the Tonto National Forest, east of Young, Arizona, in an area where the Secretary has completed previous land exchanges to consolidate public ownership of National Forest lands.

(5) The acquisition of the Q Ranch non-Federal lands by the Secretary will greatly increase National Forest management efficiency and promote public access, use, and enjoyment of the area and surrounding National Forest System lands.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the consummation of the land exchanges set forth herein in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Act.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) DPSHA.—The term “DPSHA” means the Diamond Point Summer Homes Association, a nonprofit corporation in the State of Arizona.

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(2) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means land to be conveyed into non-Federal ownership under this Act.

(3) **FLPMA.**—The term “FLPMA” means the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(4) **MCJV.**—The term “MCJV” means the Montezuma Castle Land Exchange Joint Venture Partnership, an Arizona Partnership.

(5) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “non-Federal land” means land to be conveyed to the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act.

(6) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

SEC. 3. MONTEZUMA CASTLE LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **LAND EXCHANGE.**—Upon receipt of a binding offer from MCJV to convey title acceptable to the Secretary to the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall convey to MCJV all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land described in subsection (c).

(b) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The land described in this subsection is the following:

(1) The approximately 157 acres of land adjacent to the Montezuma Castle National Monument, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Montezuma Castle Contiguous Lands”, dated May 2002.

(2) Certain private land within the Coconino National Forest, Arizona, comprising approximately 108 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Double Cabin Park Lands”, dated September 2002.

(c) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The Federal land described in this subsection is the approximately 222 acres in the Tonto National Forest, Arizona, and surveyed as Lots 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, and 17, and Tract 40 in section 32, Township 11 North, Range 10 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona.

(d) **EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.**—The values of the non-Federal and Federal land directed to be exchanged under this section shall be equal or equalized as determined by the Secretary through an appraisal performed by a qualified appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and MCJV and performed in conformance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (U.S. Department of Justice, December 2000), and section 206(d) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)). If the values are not equal, the Secretary shall delete Federal lots from the conveyance to MCJV in the following order and priority, as necessary, until the values of Federal and non-Federal land are within the 25 percent cash equalization limit of section 206(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)):

- (1) Lot 3.
- (2) Lot 4.
- (3) Lot 9.
- (4) Lot 10.
- (5) Lot 11.
- (6) Lot 8.

Applicability.

(e) **CASH EQUALIZATION.**—Any difference in value remaining after compliance with subsection (d) shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the Secretary or MCJV, as the circumstances dictate, in accordance with section 206(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C.

1716(b)). Public Law 90–171 (16 U.S.C. 484a; commonly known as the “Sisk Act”) shall, without further appropriation, apply to any cash equalization payment received by the United States under this section.

SEC. 4. DIAMOND POINT—Q RANCH LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon receipt of a binding offer from DPSHA to convey title acceptable to the Secretary to the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall convey to DPSHA all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (c).

(b) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The land described in this subsection is the approximately 495 acres of non-Federal land generally depicted on the map entitled “Diamond Point Exchange—Q Ranch Non-Federal Lands”, dated May 2002.

(c) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The Federal land described in this subsection is the approximately 108 acres northeast of Payson, Arizona, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Diamond Point Exchange—Federal Land”, dated May 2002.

(d) **EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.**—The values of the non-Federal and Federal land directed to be exchanged under this section shall be equal or equalized as determined by the Secretary through an appraisal performed by a qualified appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and DPSHA and in conformance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (U.S. Department of Justice, December 2000), and section 206(d) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)). If the values are not equal, they shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the Secretary or DPSHA pursuant to section 206(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). Public Law 90–171 (16 U.S.C. 484a; commonly known as the “Sisk Act”) shall, without further appropriation, apply to any cash equalization payment received by the United States under this section.

Applicability.

(e) **SPECIAL USE PERMIT TERMINATION.**—Upon execution of the land exchange authorized by this section, all special use cabin permits on the Federal land shall be terminated.

SEC. 5. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) **EXCHANGE TIMETABLE.**—Not later than 6 months after the Secretary receives an offer under section 3 or 4, the Secretary shall execute the exchange under section 3 or 4, respectively, unless the Secretary and MCJV or DPSHA, respectively, mutually agree to extend such deadline.

Deadline.

(b) **EXCHANGE PROCESSING.**—Prior to executing the land exchanges authorized by this Act, the Secretary shall perform any necessary land surveys and required preexchange clearances, reviews, and approvals relating to threatened and endangered species, cultural and historic resources, wetlands and floodplains and hazardous materials. If 1 or more of the Federal land parcels or lots, or portions thereof, cannot be transferred to MCJV or DPSHA due to hazardous materials, threatened or endangered species, cultural or historic resources, or wetland and flood plain problems, the parcel or lot, or portion thereof, shall be deleted from the exchange, and the values of the lands to be exchanged adjusted in accordance with subsections (d) and (e) of section 3 or section 4(d), as appropriate. In order to save administrative costs to the United States, the costs of performing such work, including the appraisals required pursuant to this Act, shall be paid by MCJV or DPSHA for the relevant property, except for the costs of any

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such work (including appraisal reviews and approvals) that the Secretary is required or elects to have performed by employees of the Department of Agriculture.

(c) **FEDERAL LAND RESERVATIONS AND ENCUMBRANCES.**—The Secretary shall convey the Federal land under this Act subject to valid existing rights, including easements, rights-of-way, utility lines and any other valid encumbrances on the Federal land as of the date of the conveyance under this Act. If applicable to the land conveyed, the Secretary shall also retain any right of access as may be required by section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)) for remedial or corrective action relating to hazardous substances as may be necessary in the future.

(d) **ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.**—The land acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this Act shall become part of the Tonto or Coconino National Forest, as appropriate, and be administered as such in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations generally applicable to the National Forest System. Such land may be made available for domestic livestock grazing if determined appropriate by the Secretary in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto on National Forest System land.

(e) **TRANSFER OF LAND TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.**—Upon their acquisition by the United States, the “Montezuma Castle Contiguous Lands” identified in section 3(b)(1) shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and shall thereafter be permanently incorporated in, and administered by the Secretary of the Interior as part of, the Montezuma Castle National Monument.

Approved December 19, 2003.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 622

SENATE REPORTS: No. 108–137 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 149 (2003):

Apr. 1, considered and passed House.

Nov. 24, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 8, House concurred in Senate amendments.

○

AREA: MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZONA

1-09-2012

ESTABLISHED:

December 8, 1906

AUTHORIZATION:

Proclamation #696, December 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 3265).

ACQUISITION AUTHORITY:

Act of October 18, 1943, P.L. 78-161 (57 Stat. 572) authorizes the Secretary to acquire the property so described, in his discretion.

Act of June 23, 1959, P.L. 86-62 (73 Stat. 108) authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands described by purchase, donation with donated funds or otherwise.

Act of November 10, 1978, P.L. 95-625 (92 Stat. 3474) authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands and interests therein in the revised boundary by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency.

BOUNDARY REVISIONS:

Proclamation #2226, February 23, 1937 (50 Stat. 1817) authorizes addition of 360 acres as described.

Act of October 19, 1943, P.L. 78-161 (57 Stat. 572) authorizes addition of approximately 260 acres of land as described.

Act of June 23, 1959, P.L. 86-62 (73 Stat. 108) authorizes addition of 59 acres as described.

Act of November 10, 1978, P.L. 95-625 (92 Stat. 3474) authorizes addition of approximately 13 acres and the deletion of about 5 acres.

April 13, 2010, Federal Register Vol. 75, No. 70, Pg. 18783, provides for the transfer of approximately 157 acres of land from the Forest Service to NPS by P.L. 108-190 (117 Stat. 2867).

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS:

Proclamation #696, December 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 3265) includes a map citing 160 acres.

Proclamation #2226, February 23, 1937 (50 Stat. 1817) adds 360 acres bringing the total to 520.

Act of October 19, 1943, P.L. 78-161 (57 Stat. 572) adds 260 acres bringing the total to 780 acres.

Act of June 23, 1959, P.L. 86-62 (73 Stat. 108) adds 59 acres bringing the total to 839 acres.

Act of November 10, 1978, P.L. 95-625 (92 Stat. 3474) cites area generally depicted on the map entitled "Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona," numbered 20,006, and dated April, 1978.

STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION:

Act of October 19, 1943, P.L. 78-161 (57 Stat. 572) authorized an appropriation of \$25,000 to acquire the Montezuma Well property.

Act of November 10, 1978, P.L. 95-625 (92 Stat. 3474) authorizes such sums as may be necessary.

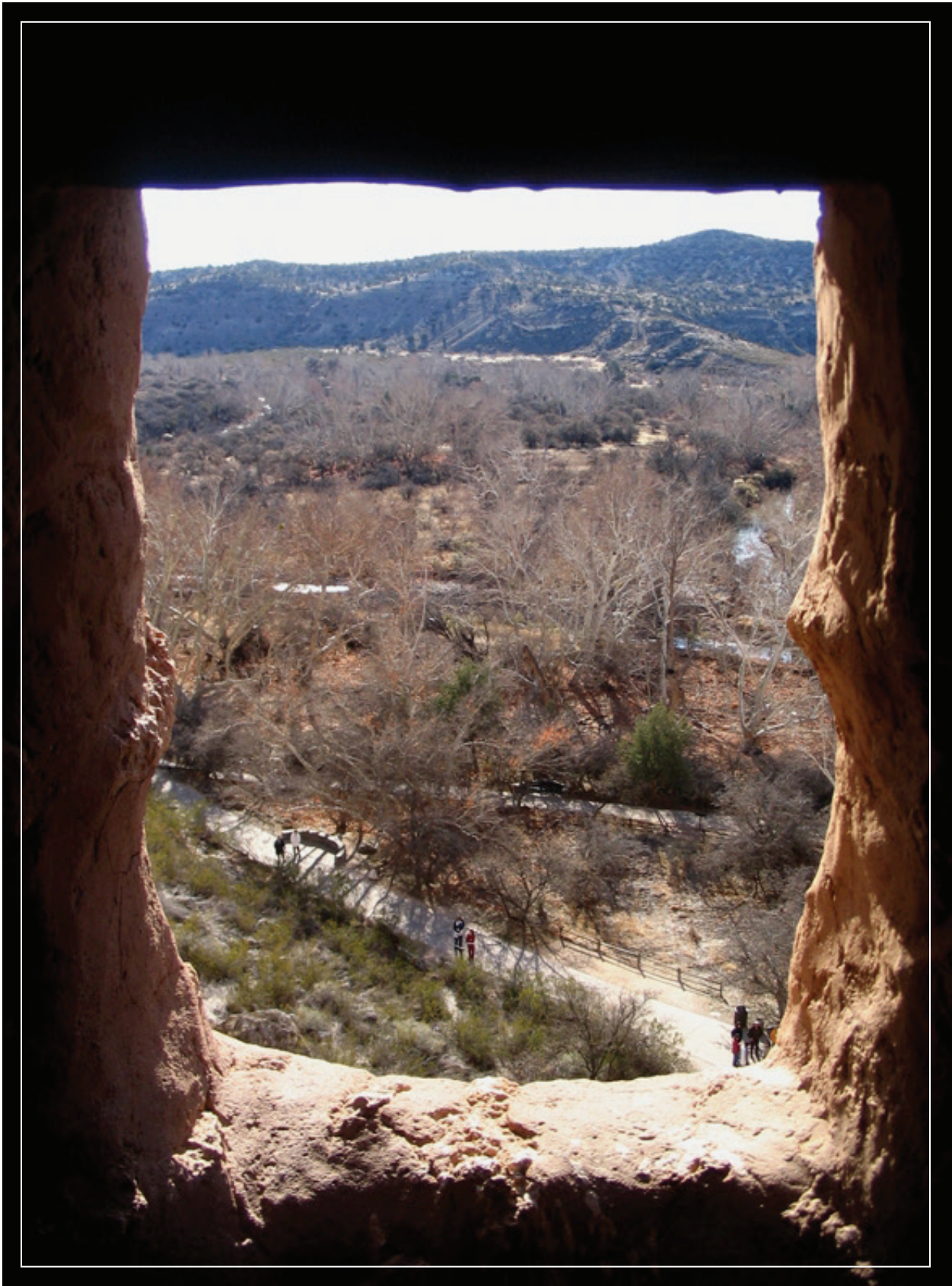
AREA NUMBER

MIS -8650

FFS -8650

Appendix B: List of Associated Tribes and Contacts

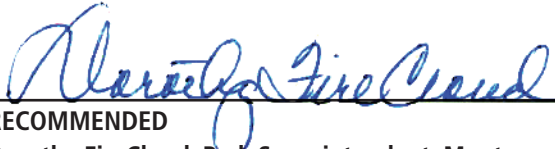
Tribal Name	Organization	Address
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California	Colorado River Tribal Council	26600 Mohave Road, Parker, AZ 85344
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona	Fort McDowell Yavapai Tribal Council	PO Box 17779 Fountain Hills, AZ 85268
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California, and Nevada	Fort Mojave Indian Tribal Council	500 Merriman Ave. Needles, CA 92363
Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, AZ	Gila River Indian Community Tribal Council	PO Box 97 Sacaton, AZ 85247
Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, AZ	Havasupai Tribal Council	PO Box 10 Supai, AZ 86435
Hopi Tribe of Arizona	Hopi Tribal Council	PO Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, AZ	Hualapai Tribal Council	PO Box 179 Peach Springs, AZ 86434
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, AZ	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council	10005 E. Osborn Road Scottsdale, AZ 85256
San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, AZ	San Carlos Tribal Council	PO Box 0 San Carlos, AZ 85550
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	Tohono O'Odham Tribal Council	PO Box 837 Sells, AZ 85634
Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona	Tonto Apache Tribal Council	Tonto Reservation #30 Payson, AZ 85541
Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, AZ	Ak-Chin Indian Community Tribal Council	42507 West Peters and Nall Road Maricopa, AZ 85138
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, AZ	White Mountain Apache Tribal Council	PO Box 700 Whiteriver, AZ 85941
Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, AZ	Yavapai-Apache Tribal Council	2400 W. Datsi St. Camp Verde, AZ 86322
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Yavapai-Prescott Tribal Board Of Directors	530 East Merritt Prescott, AZ 86301
Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, NM	Pueblo of Zuni Tribal Council	PO Box 339 Zuni, NM 87327



Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation Montezuma Castle National Monument

February 2016

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

 02-12-2016
RECOMMENDED
Dorothy FireCloud, Park Superintendent, Montezuma Castle National Monument Date

 3/2/2016
APPROVED
for Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain 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.

MOCA 309/130847
March 2016

Foundation Document • Montezuma Castle National Monument

