



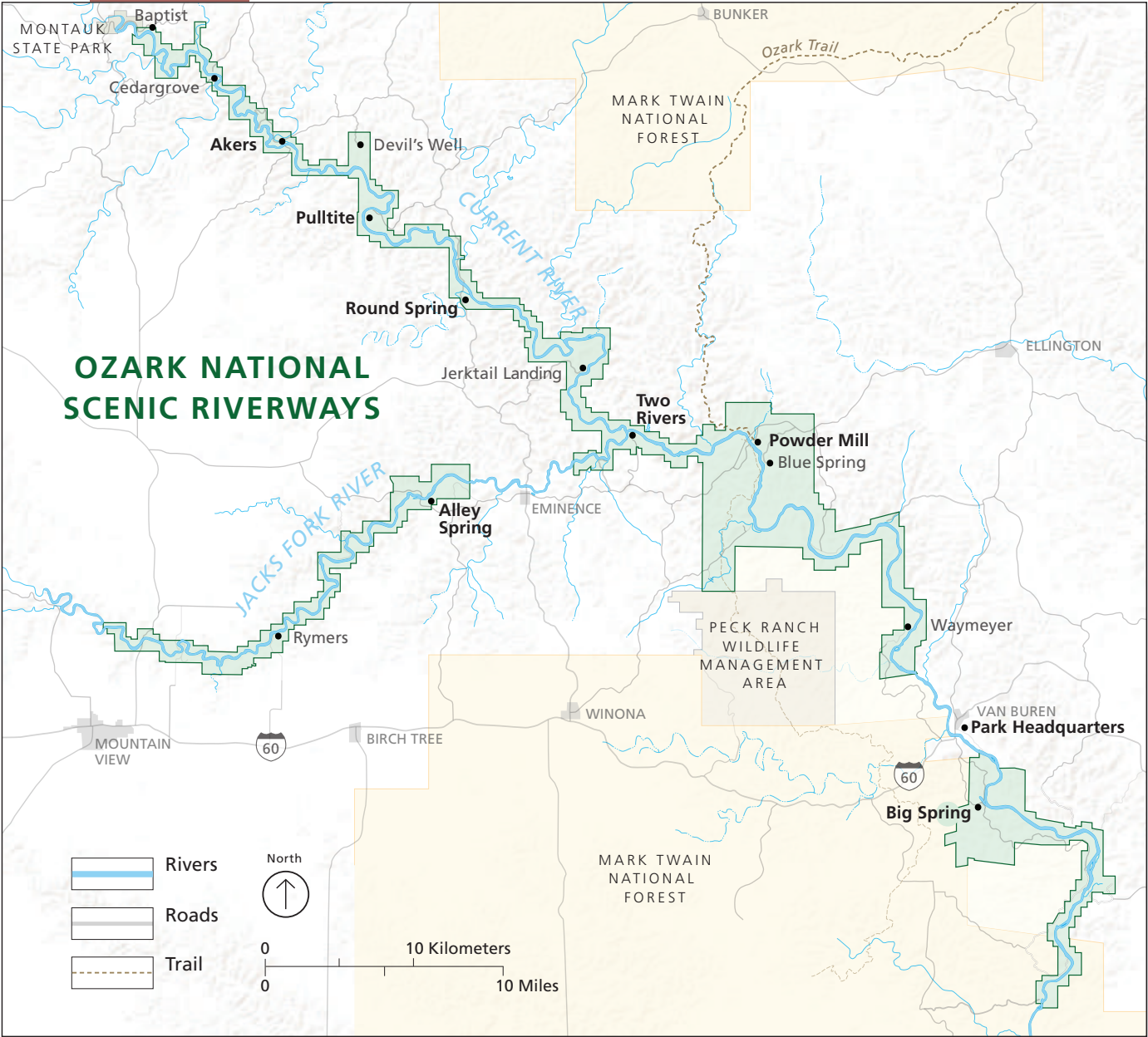
Foundation Document

Ozark National Scenic Riverways

Missouri

September 2016





Contents

Mission of the National Park Service 1

Introduction. 2

Part 1: Core Components 3

 Brief Description of the Park. 3

 Park Purpose 4

 Park Significance 5

 Fundamental Resources and Values 6

 Interpretive Themes 8

Part 2: Dynamic Components 10

 Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments 10

 Special Mandates. 10

 Private Ownership. 10

 Free-roaming Horses. 10

 Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing. 10

 Restrictions on Motorized Vessels. 10

 Off-Road Vehicles. 11

 Scuba Diving. 11

 Van Buren and Eminence Gaps. 11

 Administrative Commitments. 11

 Missouri Department of Conservation. 11

 Ozark National Scenic Riverways Scenic Easements 11

 Assessment of Planning and Data Needs 12

Part 3: Contributors 16

 Ozark National Scenic Riverways 16

 NPS Midwest Region 16

 Denver Service Center – Planning Division. 16

Appendixes 17

 Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for
 Ozark National Scenic Riverways 17





Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



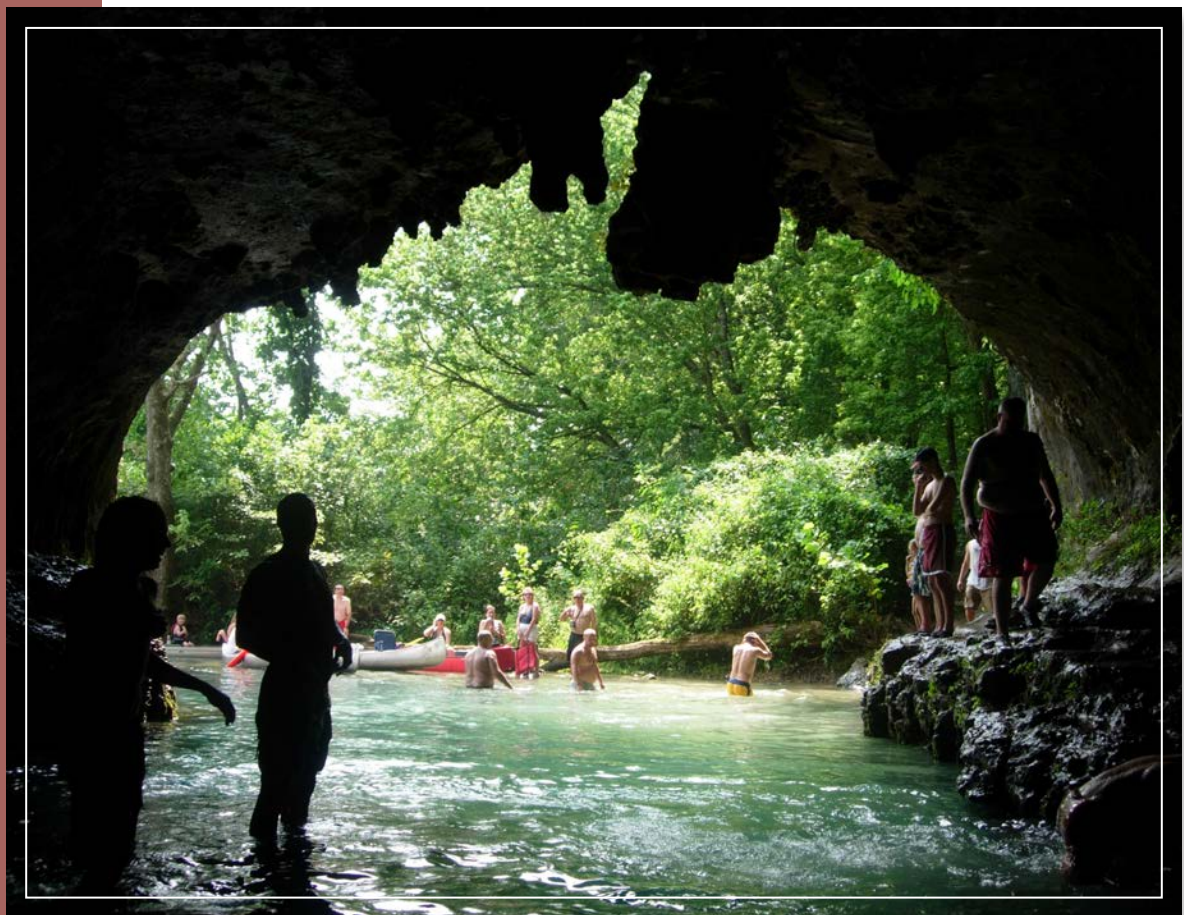
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

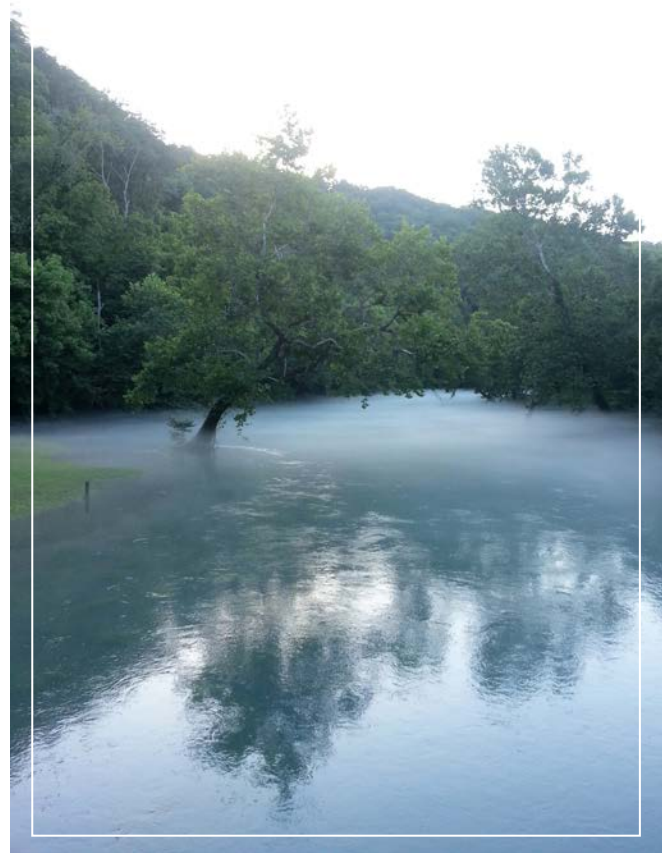
Ozark National Scenic Riverways (National Riverways) was established by an Act of Congress in 1964 (Public Law 88-492) to conserve and interpret unique scenic and other natural values and objects of historic interest, including preservation of portions of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers in the Ozark Highlands of southeastern Missouri, in Shannon, Carter, Dent, and Texas counties. Within its boundaries are approximately 80,785 acres of river, forest, open field, and glade environments. Of that, 51,654 acres are federal and 29,131 acres are in nonfederal ownership.

The National Riverways includes portions of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers, providing 134 miles of clear, free-flowing, spring-fed waterways. Much of the area is underlain by dolomite that has given rise to numerous sinkholes, caves, and springs representative of classical karst topography. Up to 90% of the combined flow of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers comes from springs, which account for their year-round, sustained flows. Big Spring, one of the largest springs in the United States, has an average flow of approximately 287 million gallons of water per day. The impressive hydrogeologic character of the National Riverways' karst landscape supports an amazing variety of natural features, including a spring system unparalleled in North America. The cave system is equally impressive with one of the highest densities of caves in any national park.

The National Riverways lies within the Ozark Highlands, an important center of biodiversity in North America. The Ozark Highlands are home to a rich array of wildlife and plants, including endemic species that exist nowhere else in the world. The Current and Jacks Fork Rivers have been designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters in Missouri.

The National Riverways also contains a broad range of cultural resources, including prehistoric sites associated with thousands of years of American Indian use and occupation of the area, and later 19th century structures and sites, such as mills and farms that reflect the patterns of settlement and the economic activities of early European American pioneers. The National Riverways features archeological and historic structures, landscapes, and objects that provide insight to early inhabitants of Ozark Highlands. Significant examples of buildings and structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s are present, and several of the National Riverways' historic properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The extraordinary resources of the National Riverways provide outstanding recreational opportunities and experiences on and along free-flowing rivers. The Current and Jacks Fork Rivers provide excellent recreational opportunities that include, but are not limited to, boating, canoeing, tubing, swimming, fishing, and sightseeing. Visitors also enjoy hiking, backpacking, hunting, and horseback riding.

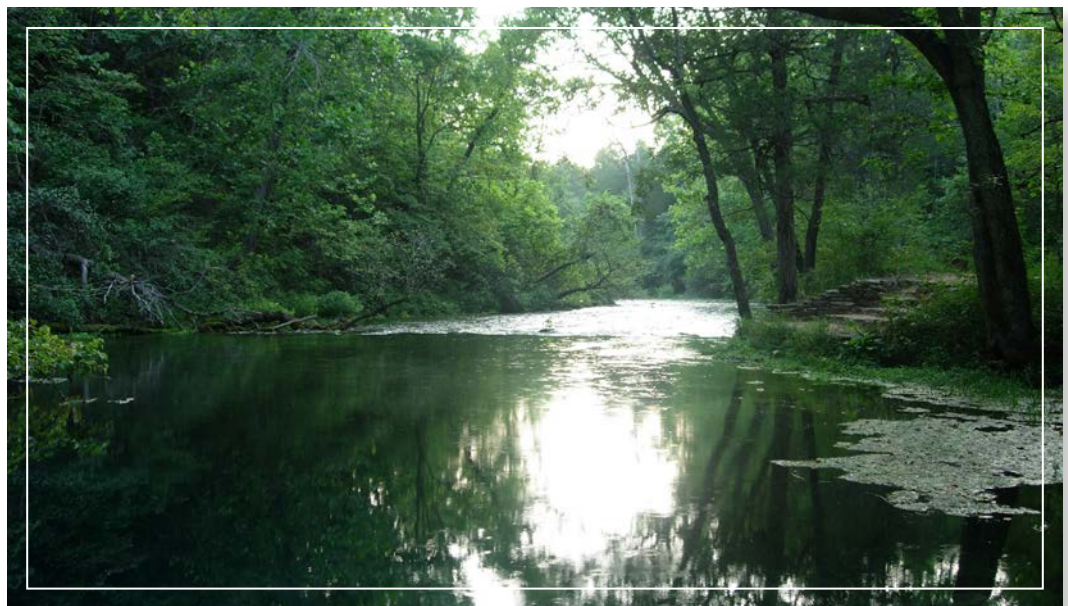


Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reasons for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Ozark National Scenic Riverways was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on August 24, 1964. The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS is to:

- preserve and protect in an unimpaired condition the unique scenic and natural values, processes, and unspoiled setting derived from the clean, free-flowing Current and Jacks Fork Rivers, springs, caves, and their karst origins*
- provide for and promote opportunities for the scientific and public understanding of the natural and cultural resources*
- offer opportunities for understanding and appreciating the human experience associated with the Ozark Highlands landscape*
- provide for uses and enjoyment of the outdoor recreation opportunities consistent with the preservation of the park unit's resources*



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 Ozark National Scenic Riverways, 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 Ozark National Scenic Riverways. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- The impressive hydrogeologic character of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways' karst landscape supports an amazing variety of natural features, including a spring system that is world-class and unparalleled in North America. The park unit features the largest spring in the national park system, 5 first-magnitude (discharge rate of 100 cubic feet of water per second) springs and spring complexes, and more than 425 springs parkwide. The cave system is equally impressive, with 402 documented caves within the park unit boundary—one of the highest densities of any national park system unit.
- Ozark National Scenic Riverways contains 134 miles of clear, free-flowing, spring-fed rivers. These include the Jacks Fork and Current Rivers, which are two of only three Outstanding National Resource Waters in Missouri.
- The ancient Ozark Highlands are an important center of biodiversity in North America, including numerous endemic species that are found nowhere else in the world. The large variety of species found within Ozark National Scenic Riverways is due to the rich array of aquatic, terrestrial, and subterranean habitats concentrated within its river corridors.
- Ozark National Scenic Riverways features archeological sites, historic structures, objects, and landscapes that reflect more than 12,000 years of people living along, adapting to, and interacting with these Ozark Highlands rivers.
- The complex and dynamic natural resources and systems of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways provide for outstanding, high-quality recreational experiences on and along free-flowing rivers.



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 Ozark National Scenic Riverways:

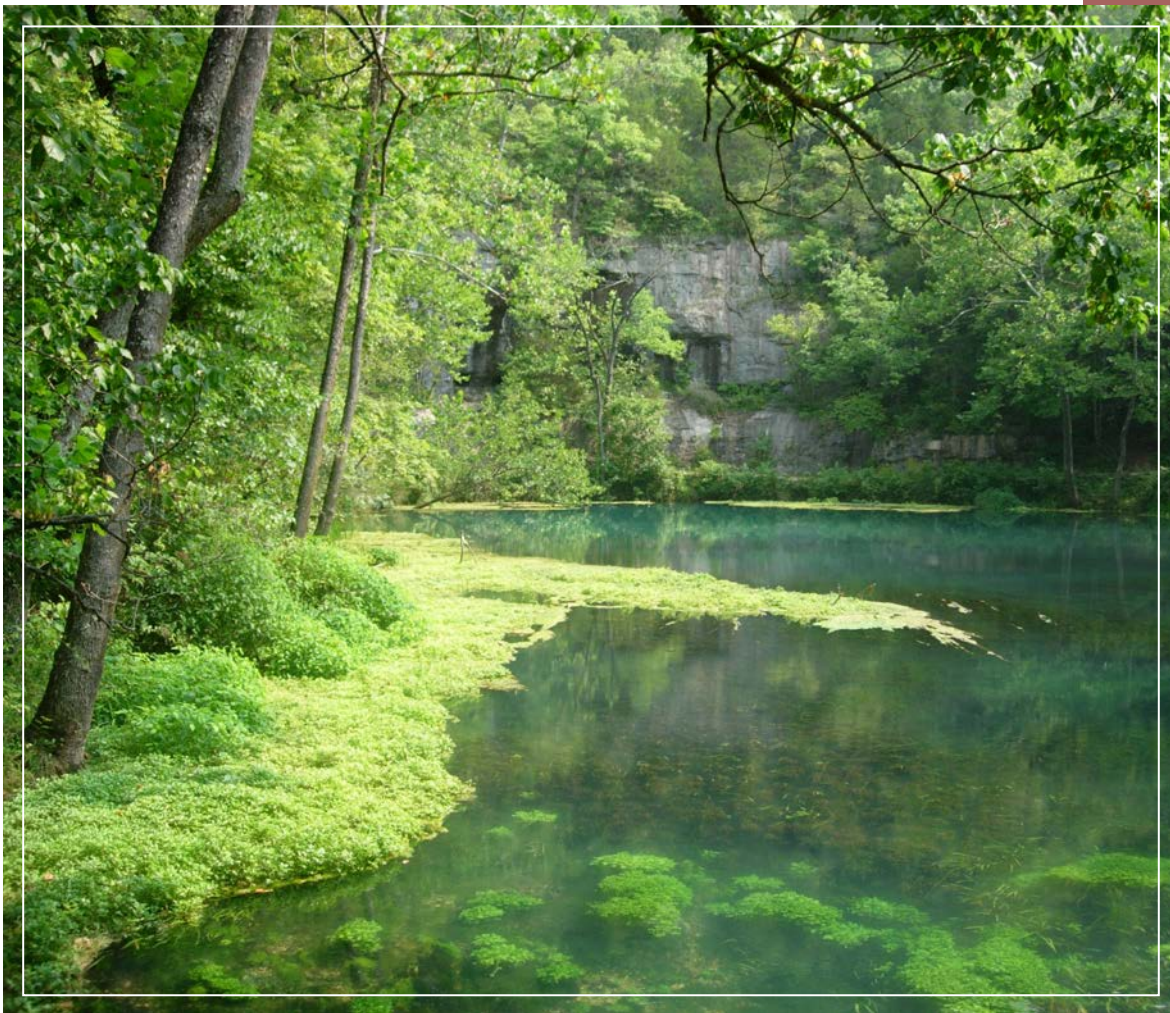
- **Karst-based Hydrogeological System.** The Ozark National Scenic Riverways is situated in a geologically and hydrologically complex area along the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers. The geology of these two watersheds is composed primarily of rock formations of soluble limestone and dolomite, which produced an intricate karst landscape of disappearing streams, underground rivers, sinkholes, caves, and springs. The hydrogeologic processes of this karst landscape have also created an unusually high density of extraordinary caves and springs. Big Spring is the largest freshwater spring in the national park system. At least 90% of the combined flow of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers is from springs, which account for their year-round, sustained flows.
- **Exceptional Water Quality within a Free-Flowing River.** Exceptionally high water quality and clarity of the free-flowing Current and Jacks Fork Rivers has led to designation of these rivers as two of only three Outstanding National Resource Waters in Missouri. This designation has national, recreational, and ecological significance. Ozark National Scenic Riverways contains 134 miles of exceptionally clear, free-flowing rivers.
- **High-quality Ecosystems.** The Ozark National Scenic Riverways has a diversity of rare, high-quality ecosystems that support an assemblage of unique plants and animals. This rich biological diversity has evolved in response to the hydrogeologic processes of the area's ancient karst landscape. Simultaneously, the lack of glaciation or inundation of the Ozark physiographic province allowed the region to serve as lasting refuge for species colonization and adaptation. This combination of factors fostered an interconnected system of terrestrial, aquatic, and subterranean microhabitats that contributes to the park unit's high biological diversity and has made the Ozarks an important North American region of endemism where many species occur exclusively.



- **Human Occupation of and Enduring Connection to the Ozark Highlands.**

The rich cultural history of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers is manifested in several ways including the archeological record that documents thousands of years of human presence, surviving historic structures, museum collection items, and the customs and stories that have been passed on from generation to generation. Throughout this long, interconnected history, the rivers have remained a primary focus of a landscape that has sustained prehistoric and historic populations, and helped shape their cultural identities. Archeological and ethnographic resources, historic structures, cultural landscapes, and museum collections combine to help tell the story of humans' occupation of and enduring connection to the Ozark Highlands. A relatively complete record of prehistoric American Indian occupation is represented in a variety of archeological habitation sites, ranging from simple campsites to more elaborate base camps and villages. These sites reflect changes in the human adaptation, settlement, and subsistence strategies practiced through time. The National Riverways also contains outstanding examples of traditional Ozark domestic and industrial architecture as well as Civilian Conservation Corps-constructed timbered stone structures.

- **Outstanding River Recreation Experiences.** The essence of an Ozark National Scenic Riverways visitor experience includes enjoying clear, free-flowing water in a tree-covered valley with a chance to observe native wildlife, explore along a hiking trail, or ponder the size of a spring flow. It is nationally recognized as one of the most scenic float trips in America, offering an experience that can be both invigorating and reflective. There are few other opportunities for such high-quality recreation experiences in a natural river environment.



Interpretive Themes

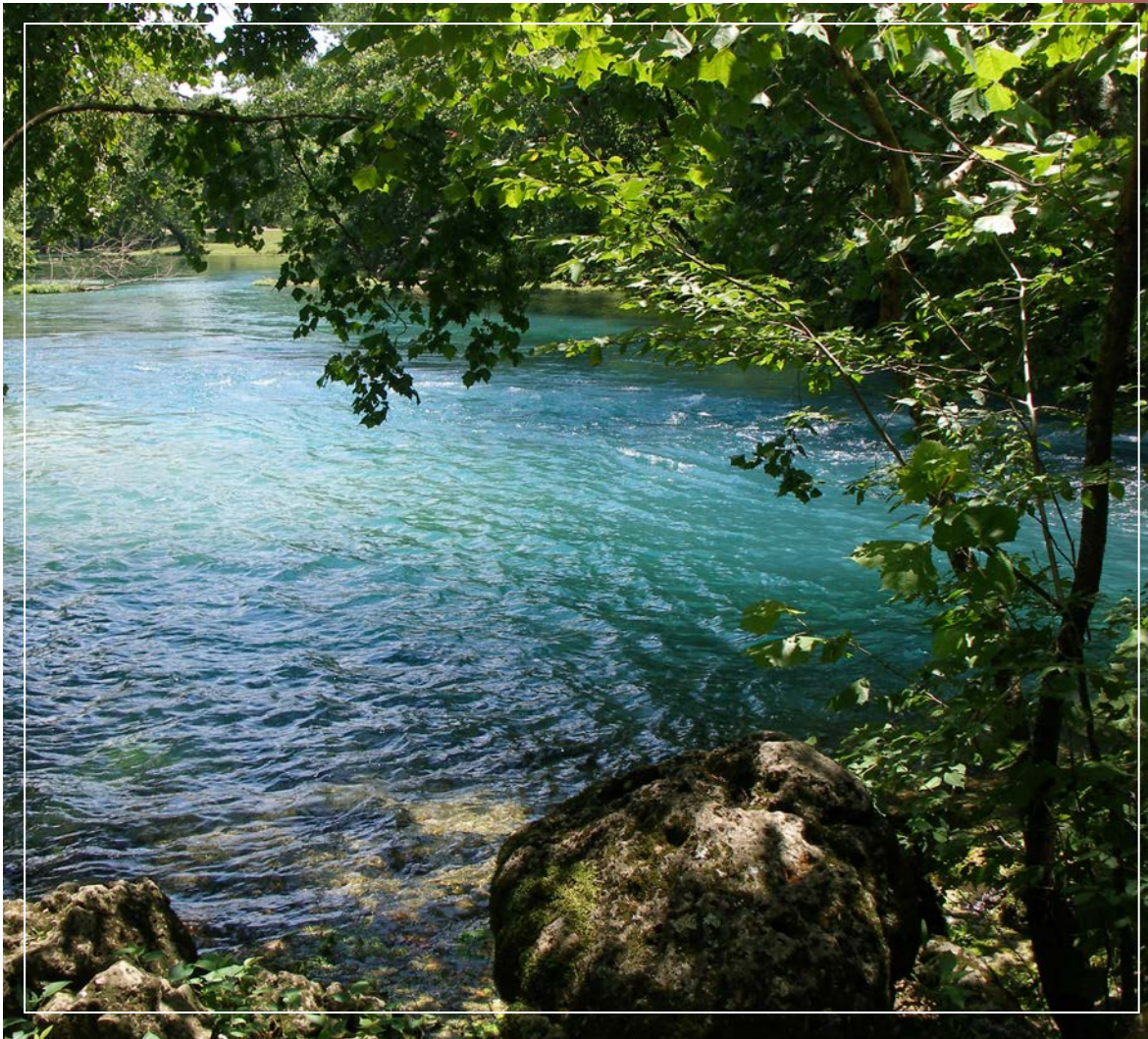
Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources,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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Ozark National Scenic Riverways:

- The Current and Jacks Fork Rivers arise from an extensive karst geomorphology consisting of massive water conduits that remain tantalizingly hidden from view on the surface. Discovery, exploration, and scientific understanding of this complex natural system continue to take place.
- Ozark National Scenic Riverways preserves ecological processes and systems that sustain a high-quality example of an Ozark riparian landscape and its natural communities. This oldest continuously exposed land mass in North America features a subtle, fragile collection of diverse and relict species and special environments that stimulate wonder, curiosity, and a zeal for discovery in all who experience its meaning.
- The relatively undeveloped nature of the watershed directly contributes to the outstanding water quality and clarity in the National Riverways. However, the rivers and springs remain highly susceptible to pollution far beyond the boundaries of the National Riverways because of the nature of the karst environment. Karst factors that influence water quality include high porosity of aquifers and rapid rates of groundwater movement and recharge. These features of a karst system can create direct pathways for surface contaminants to quickly enter the groundwater system where remediation is difficult. Because local communities depend on groundwater for their survival, land managers strive to expand their limited knowledge and understanding of the natural consequences of potential developments within the watershed.
- During the past 12,000 years, prehistoric peoples have benefited from the diverse natural resources available on the eastern slope of the Ozark Highlands. The Ozark riverine environment offered abundant foodstuffs exploited by a subsistence strategy based on movement of prehistoric groups from place to place throughout the seasons. Locations of primary camps were along the major streams in the same locations where people like to camp today. Archeological materials from these prehistoric peoples are well represented in the National Riverways and provide significant insights into their adaptations to the Ozark environment.
- Historical archeological resources have also been identified and recorded associated primarily with 19th and early 20th century farmsteads, town and mill sites, extractive industries, and other settlement activities.
- The Ozark region features a currently viable culture, making conscious choices in its way of life. This pragmatic lifestyle respects loyalty to clan and kin, values personal independence, and ensures survival through interaction with local resources. Local residents have traditionally been fiercely independent and self-sufficient. They continue to engage in traditional forms of practical recreation such as hunting, fishing, picnicking, and family reunions while seeking personal renewal and rejuvenation within the river corridor.

- An Ozark culture evolved from the early 19th-century settlement of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers by mostly Scots-Irish families from the highlands of Kentucky and Tennessee. The Ozarkers relied on close family ties along the streams and lived off small patches of corn, hogs raised on the open range, the abundant springs, and plants and animals found in the forest. They often gathered and hunted the latter for trade goods.
- After the Civil War, major corporations entered the region and engaged in the large-scale extraction of the timber. The highland culture experienced significant change but characteristically adapted and continued. This included the introduction of a recreational float-fishing and hunting industry on and along the rivers.
- State and federal governments addressed the damage to natural resources with the restoration of the forest and establishment of state parks and a national forest. Later, the rivers became an early example of a shift in public interest to protecting the value of free-flowing rivers, resulting in the first federally protected river system.
- The resources of the National Riverways provide a wide variety of appropriate and relatively safe recreational opportunities and experiences. The compelling sensory experience of traveling on clear, flowing water through a tree-covered valley, with the chance to observe native wildlife, explore along a hiking trail, or ponder the size of a spring flow, serves as the essence of a National Riverways experience. Personal rejuvenation may result from following a recreational ethic of respect for resources and visitors engaging in sustainable practices of hunting and fishing, or having fun.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

Private Ownership.

- Enabling legislation for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways states that the federal government can acquire no more than 65,000 acres of private land. In addition to the private land with scenic easements, there are approximately 5,400 acres of other private land with timber plans that are within the congressional boundary. Only a limited number of the regulations in Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) apply to these lands.

Free-roaming Horses.

- By legislation, the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333, section 803), and under agreement with the National Park Service, free-roaming horses will be properly managed by the Missouri Wild Horse League or another qualified nonprofit entity.

Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing.

- Hunting, trapping, and fishing within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways are authorized in accordance with federal and state laws through its establishing legislation. Public Law 88-492, section 5a states that “the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted, for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Conservation Commission of the State of Missouri.” A 1987 district court decision stated that the framers of the establishing legislation meant to include trapping as a part of hunting.

Restrictions on Motorized Vessels.

- Title 36 CFR 7.83 states that “On waters situated within the boundaries of Ozark National Scenic Riverways, the use of a motorized vessel is limited to a vessel equipped with an outboard motor only.” Outboard motor horsepower limits are set for several river zones.

Off-Road Vehicles.

- Per 36 CFR 4.10, the National Park Service does not have legal authority to designate all-terrain vehicle and utility terrain vehicle trails within the National Riverways. All-terrain vehicle and utility terrain vehicle use will continue to be allowed on county roads within the park, as regulated by state statute.

Scuba Diving.

- Scuba diving is prohibited within all springs and spring branches on federally owned land within the boundaries of Ozark National Scenic Riverways without a written permit from the superintendent, in accordance with 36 CFR 7.83.

Van Buren and Eminence Gaps.

- The gaps are defined by the National Riverways enabling legislation, Public Law 88-492, section 1, as “no lands shall be designated within two miles of the present boundaries of the municipalities of Eminence and Van Buren, Missouri.” The National Riverways has no authority in the gaps for managing resources, visitor use, visitor activities, or free-flowing values unless activities within the gaps cause a direct adverse impact on National Riverways resources. There is potential for activities in the gaps to impact resources downstream or within the National Riverways.

Administrative Commitments**Missouri Department of Conservation.**

- Legislation authorizes the National Park Service to consult with the Missouri Department of Conservation on hunting and related issues within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The legislation also authorizes the National Park Service to work with other federal and state agencies on the preservation and enhancement of the area’s natural beauty and other resources.

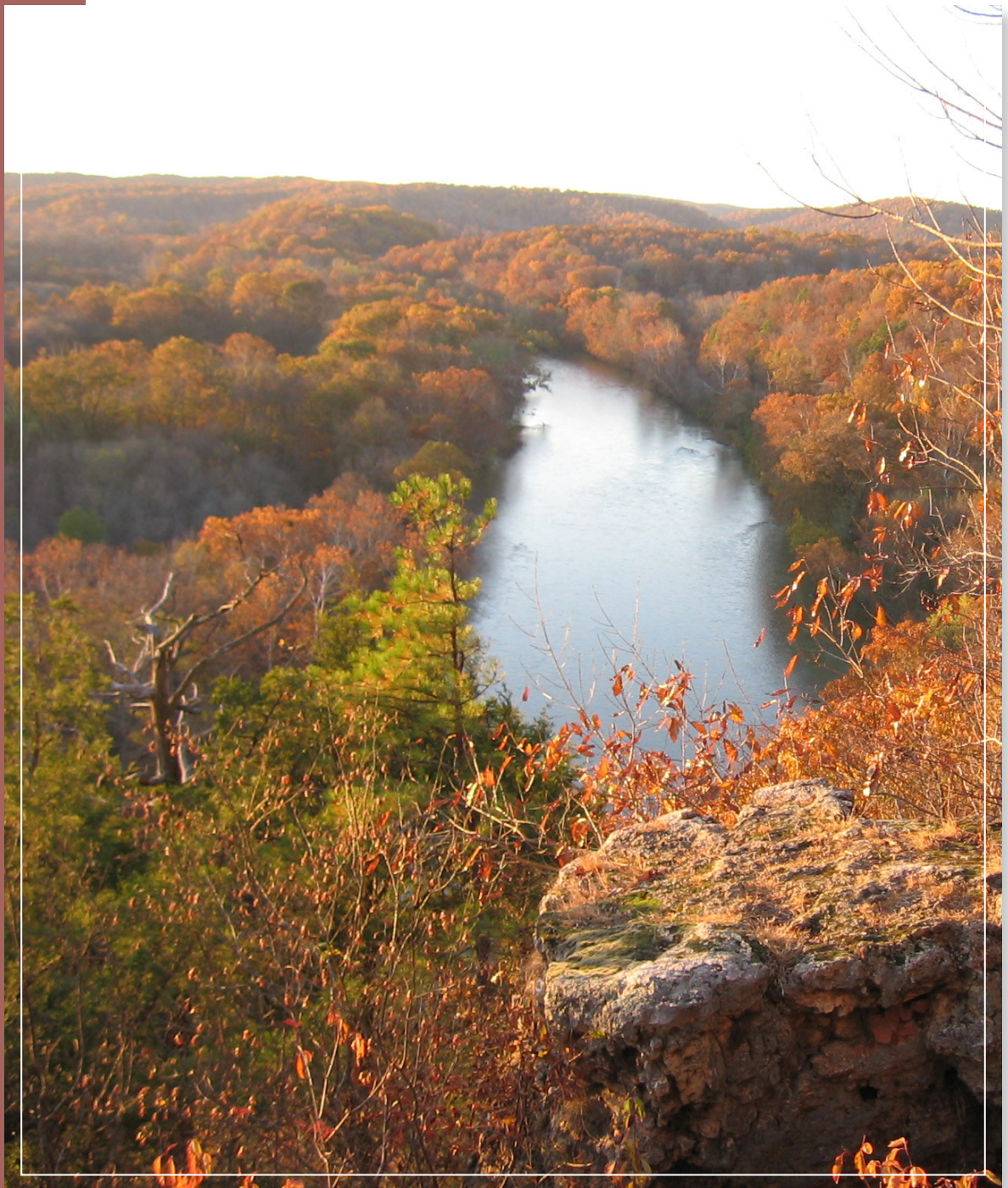
Ozark National Scenic Riverways Scenic Easements

- The establishment of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (Public Law 88-492, section 2) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire interests, including scenic easements, on lands within the boundary of the National Riverways (see the Ozark National Scenic Riverways scenic easements map). Scenic easements account for 9,257 acres, which are managed to maintain the natural environment and scenery for the benefit of the visiting public. Easements are designed to ensure that developments do not degrade the scenic and natural quality of private lands within the boundary of the National Riverways. Scenic easements retain a 300-foot-wide strip along the riverbanks that remains open to public use. Use is typically limited to boat landings, sightseeing, and resting. Any additional use of the 300-foot strip is regulated by the landowner.
- A number of scenic easements are also covered by timber management agreements and mineral reservations. Any request to modify existing easement restrictions that would affect either the land or structures must be evaluated by the National Park Service before approval. Please refer to the scenic easements map for the location of easements within the boundaries of the National Riverways.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

The planning and data needs listed below 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.

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's efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.



Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed		
Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale/Notes
Roads and trails management plan	H	This plan would serve as the primary implementation-level planning effort related to road and trail management. This plan would resolve a wide range of management issues associated with roads and trails throughout the National Riverways.
River use management plan	H	The last river use management plan was completed in 1989 and needs to be updated. Much of the river recreational use has changed over time and an updated document needs to be developed to align with direction provided in the 2014 general management plan.
Open fields management plan	H	The open fields management plan would establish a strategy for management of various vegetation management units to support a diverse mosaic of plant and animal communities reflective of historic cultural landscapes.
Land protection plan	H	There are a large number of scenic easements within the park that may eventually be suitable for park acquisition. The land protection plan would assist in identifying and prioritizing these areas.
Resource stewardship strategy	H	This strategy would establish a multiyear, ecosystem-based planning process for the natural resource program to implement inventories, condition assessments, monitoring, and restoration projects for vegetation, wildlife, wetlands, ecologically sensitive areas, and special status species. Additionally, the strategy would provide comprehensive, long-range direction for cultural resource management, including the establishment of a multiyear planning process for resource inventory, assessment, research, interpretation, and protection.
Integrated pest management plan	H	An updated integrated pest management plan would establish a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks.
Cultural resource management plan	H	An updated cultural resource management plan is needed and would encompass cultural resource rehabilitation and stabilization. Cultural resource database updates would rectify incorrect archeological site location information and condition documentation.
Visitor outreach and orientation plan	H	This plan would help identify ways in which the park might improve visitor outreach and improve visitor orientation services.
Commercial services plan	H	Development of a new commercial services plan would help identify viable concession services at necessary locations to ensure the long-term availability of watercraft rentals, lodging, food, and other services. An implementation plan would be developed if either upgrades to infrastructure or the addition of new facilities is appropriate.
Development concept plans for Akers, Alley Spring, Big Spring, Round Spring, Pulltite, Two Rivers, and Powder Mill	H	These development concept plans would provide guidance for improvements to existing facilities and evaluate future options for facility development and services to park visitors. Desired future conditions and experiences would be proposed.
Sign plan	H	A park sign plan would help identify and prioritize signage needed throughout the park and for visitor wayfinding to the park.
Long-range interpretive plan	H	The park's long-range interpretive plan needs to be updated to define the vision for and form the basis for interpretive planning and operations in the park for the next 5–10 years. It also needs to reflect the interpretive elements from the park's 2014 general management plan.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed		
Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale/Notes
Horse use management plan	H	The park has a need for a horse management plan to protect cultural and natural resources while providing a high-quality visitor experience to park visitors. This would require a three phase approach to properly manage this recreational opportunity to include trail riding experiences, manage the rules of the trail, and create facilities to support this specialized use. This level of planning would legitimize horse trail use, improve rider experiences, and protect resources, while allowing for visitor activities.
Fire management plan	M	The park needs to update the fire management plan to incorporate new burn units within the park and establish objectives for future fire management activities.
Habitat restoration plan	M	The habitat restoration plan would provide guidance for restoring rare habitats and special status species.
Collection and archive management plan	M	An updated collection and archive management plan would document existing curatorial operations at a fixed point in time, review progress since the last collection management plan was completed in 1997, analyze current collection management methods, evaluate the park's curatorial program and its relationships with other park programs, and recommend actions needed for programmatic growth and improvement.
Climate change scenario planning	M	The park needs to develop a National Riverways-wide strategy to identify, monitor, and mitigate the impacts of climate change on natural and cultural resources. The park needs to pursue data collection and research that address climate change effects on natural and cultural resources. Assistance could be provided by the Climate Change Response Program and partnership research efforts with other agencies or institutions.
Cultural resource area and cultural landscape treatment plans	M	Cultural landscape reports are needed for all the documented cultural landscapes that will be maintained in the future. Some areas, such as Cave Spring on the Lower Current and the Wallace homestead on the Upper Current, need to be assessed as potential cultural landscapes. A parkwide approach to maintaining and preserving cemeteries is needed.
Historic structure reports	M	Historic structure reports are needed for all historic structures that require ongoing maintenance or may undergo future rehabilitation.
Cultural affiliation landscape plan for pastoral areas	M	This plan would expand the number of areas managed as meadows and agricultural sites that were once part of Ozark farms and settlement areas.
Development concept plans for campgrounds	M	Development concept plans for campgrounds would provide guidance for improvements to existing campground facilities, and evaluate future options for facility development and services to park visitors. Desired future conditions and experiences would be proposed. This would include evaluation of water / wastewater / electrical systems, campground facility and design improvements, and ensuring compliance with standards established by the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Architectural Barriers Act.
Right-of-way management plan	M	The right-of-way management plan would be used to address all current and planned rights-of-way parkwide in conjunction with NPS <i>Reference Manual 53: Reference Manual Special Park Uses</i> , appendix 5.
Partnership strategy	M	A partnership strategy would help the National Riverways enhance existing partnerships and provide a framework for pursuing new partnerships with public and private entities.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed

Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale/Notes
Scope of collections statement	L	An updated scope of collections statement is needed to provide an overall picture of the present collection and acquisition of future museum collection holdings of Ozark National Scenic Riverways that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes, and resources (natural values, historic objects, and outdoor recreation resources) as well as those objects that the National Park Service is legally mandated to preserve.
Planning for adaptation to climate change	L	Planning for adaptation to climate change would build upon recommendations outlined in the 2014 general management plan, including strategies to reduce the National Riverways carbon footprint, and an analysis to determine the effects of climate change on park resources, values, facilities, and visitor services.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale/Notes
Archeological inventory of park-owned lands	H	Data are needed to inform decisions for future proposed management actions. This data need falls under section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
Visitor use survey	M	Updated visitor use surveys and analysis data would serve as a foundation for a variety of other implementation studies and plans.



Part 3: Contributors

Ozark National Scenic Riverways

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Ozark National Scenic Riverways

16 U.S.C.

United States Code, 2011 Edition

Title 16 - CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 1 - NATIONAL PARKS, MILITARY PARKS, MONUMENTS, AND SEASHORES

SUBCHAPTER LXX - OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS

From the U.S. Government Printing Office, www.gpo.gov

SUBCHAPTER LXX—OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS

§460m. Establishment

For the purpose of conserving and interpreting unique scenic and other natural values and objects of historic interest, including preservation of portions of the Current River and the Jacks Fork River in Missouri as free-flowing streams, preservation of springs and caves, management of wildlife, and provisions for use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreation resources thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) shall designate for establishment as the Ozark National Scenic Riverways the area (hereinafter referred to as “such area”) generally depicted on map numbered NR OZA 7002 entitled “Proposed Ozark National Rivers” dated December 1963 which map is on file for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That the area so designated shall not include more than sixty-five thousand acres of land now in private ownership and that no lands shall be designated within two miles of the present boundaries of the municipalities of Eminence and Van Buren, Missouri. The Secretary, with the concurrence of the State, shall designate for inclusion in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, the lands composing Big Springs, Alley Springs, and Round Spring State Parks, and the Secretary is hereby directed to negotiate with the State for the donation and the inclusion of such park lands in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

(Pub. L. 88–492, §1, Aug. 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 608.)

§460m–1. Acquisition of lands, easements, etc.; exchange of lands; consent of State; reversion to State; administrative jurisdiction of Federal lands or waters

The Secretary may, within the area designated or altered pursuant to section 460m–3 of this title, acquire lands and interests therein, including scenic easements, by such means as he may deem to be in the public interest: *Provided*, That scenic easements may only be acquired with the consent of the owner of the lands or waters thereof: *And provided further*, That any parcel of land containing not more than five hundred acres, which borders either the Current River or the Jacks Fork River, and which is being primarily used for agricultural purposes, shall be acquired by the Secretary in its entirety unless the owner of any such parcel consents to the acquisition of a part thereof. Property so acquired which lies outside the boundary generally depicted on the map referred to in section 460m of this title may be exchanged by the Secretary for any land of approximately equal value within the boundaries. Lands and waters owned by the State of Missouri within such area may be acquired with the consent of the State and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, subject to provision for reversion to such State conditioned upon continued use of the property for National Scenic Riverway. Federally owned lands or water lying within such area shall, upon establishment of the area pursuant to section 460m–3 of this title, be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, without transfer of funds, for administration as part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

APPENDIXES

(Pub. L. 88–492, §2, Aug. 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 608; Pub. L. 92–272, title IV, §401, Apr. 11, 1972, 86 Stat. 122.)

AMENDMENTS

1972—Pub. L. 92–272 substituted provisions authorizing lands and waters owned by the State of Missouri to be acquired with the consent of the State, subject to reversion to such State conditioned upon the continued use of the property for the National Scenic Riverway, for provisions authorizing lands and waters owned by the State of Missouri to be acquired only with the consent of the State.

§460m–2. Reservation of use and occupancy of improved property for noncommercial residential purposes; term; valuation

Any owner or owners, including beneficial owners (hereinafter in this section referred to as “owner”), of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, or the death of his spouse, or at the death of the survivor of either of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(Pub. L. 88–492, §3, Aug. 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 608.)

§460m–3. Establishment; notice in Federal Register; alteration of boundaries; acreage limitation

When the Secretary determines that lands and waters, or interests therein, have been acquired by the United States in sufficient quantity to provide an administrable unit, he shall declare establishment of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways by publication of notice in the Federal Register. The Secretary may thereafter alter such boundaries from time to time, except that the total acreage in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways shall not exceed sixty-five thousand acres, exclusive of land donated by the State of Missouri or its political subdivisions and of federally owned land transferred pursuant to section 460m–1 of this title.

(Pub. L. 88–492, §4, Aug. 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 609.)

§460m–4. Cooperative land development programs; hunting and fishing

(a) Development of comprehensive plans

In furtherance of the purposes of this subchapter, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with the State of Missouri, its political subdivisions, and other Federal agencies and organizations in formulating comprehensive plans for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and for the related watershed of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers in Missouri, and to enter into agreements for the implementation of such plans. Such plans may provide for land use and development programs, for preservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the landscape, and for conservation of outdoor resources in the watersheds of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers.

(b) Establishment of hunting and fishing zones and periods

The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted, for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and

shall issue regulations after consultation with the Conservation Commission of the State of Missouri.

(Pub. L. 88–492, §5, Aug. 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 609.)

§460m–5. Administration

The Ozark National Scenic Riverways shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this title, as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with other laws of general application relating to the areas administered and supervised by the Secretary through the National Park Service; except that authority otherwise available to the Secretary for the conservation and management of natural resources may be utilized to the extent he finds such authority will further the purposes of this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 88–492, §6, Aug. 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 609.)

§460m–6. Free-roaming horses

(a) In general

The Secretary, in accordance with this section, shall allow free-roaming horses in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Within 180 days after November 12, 1996, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Missouri Wild Horse League or another qualified nonprofit entity to provide for management of free-roaming horses. The agreement shall provide for cost-effective management of the horses and limit Federal expenditures to the costs of monitoring the agreement. The Secretary shall issue permits for adequate pastures to accommodate the historic population level of the free-roaming horse herd, which shall be not less than the number of horses in existence on November 12, 1996, nor more than 50.

(b) Removal of horses

The Secretary may not remove, or assist in, or permit the removal of any free-roaming horses from Federal lands within the boundary of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways unless—

- (1) the entity with whom the Secretary has entered into the agreement under subsection (a) of this section, following notice and a 90-day response period, substantially fails to meet the terms and conditions of the agreement;
- (2) the number of free-roaming horses exceeds 50; or
- (3) in the case of an emergency or to protect public health and safety, as defined in the agreement.

(c) Construction; liability of United States

Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating liability for the United States for any damages caused by the free-roaming horses to property located inside or outside the boundaries of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

(Pub. L. 88–492, §7, Aug. 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 609; Pub. L. 104–333, div. I, title VIII, §803(b), Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4186.)

CODIFICATION

November 12, 1996, referred to in subsec. (a), was in the original “enactment of this section” and “the date of the enactment of this section”, respectively, which were translated as meaning the date of enactment of Pub. L. 104–333, which amended this section generally, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104–333 amended section generally, substituting provisions relating to free-roaming

APPENDIXES

horses for provisions relating to Ozark National Scenic Riverways Commission.

§460m–7. Authorization of appropriations

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums (but not more than \$10,804,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands) as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 88–492, §8, Aug. 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 610; Pub. L. 92–272, title I, §101(7), Apr. 11, 1972, 86 Stat. 120.)

AMENDMENTS

1972—Pub. L. 92–272 increased maximum amount authorized to be appropriated for acquisition of lands or interests in lands from not more than \$7,000,000 to not more than \$10,804,000.

24. Ozark Riverways

An Act to provide for the establishment of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes. (78 Stat. 608)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of conserving and interpreting unique scenic and other natural values and objects of historic interest, including preservation of portions of the Current River and the Jacks Fork River in Missouri as free-flowing streams, preservation of springs and caves, management of wildlife, and provisions for use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreation resources thereof by the people of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall designate for establishment as the Ozark National Scenic Riverways the area (hereinafter referred to as "such area") generally depicted on map numbered NR OZA 7002 entitled "Proposed Ozark National Rivers" dated December 1963 which map is on file for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That the area so designated shall not include more than sixty-five thousand acres of land now in private ownership and that no lands shall be designated within two miles of the present boundaries of the municipalities of Eminence and Van Buren, Missouri. The Secretary, with the concurrence of the State, shall designate for inclusion in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, the lands composing Big Springs, Alley Springs, and Round Spring State Parks, and the Secretary is hereby directed to negotiate with the State for the donation and the inclusion of such park lands in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

SEC. 2. The Secretary may, within the area designated or altered pursuant to section 4, acquire lands and interests therein, including scenic easements, by such means as he may deem to be in the public interest: *Provided*, That scenic easements may only be acquired with the consent of the owner of the lands or waters thereof: *And provided further*, That any parcel of land containing not more than five hundred acres, which borders either the Current River or the Jacks Fork River, and which is being primarily used for agricultural purposes, shall be acquired by the Secretary in its entirety unless the owner of any such parcel consents to the acquisition of a part thereof. Property so acquired which lies outside the boundary generally depicted on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act may be exchanged by the Secretary for any land of approximately equal value within the boundaries. Lands and waters owned by the State of

418 X. NAT. REC. AREAS—OZARK RIVERWAYS

Missouri within such area may be acquired only with the consent of the State. Federally owned lands or waters lying within such area shall, upon establishment of the area pursuant to section 4 hereof, be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, without transfer of funds, for administration as part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

SEC. 3. Any owner or owners, including beneficial owners (hereinafter in this section referred to as "owner"), of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, or the death of his spouse, or at the death of the survivor of either of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

SEC. 4. When the Secretary determines that lands and waters, or interests therein, have been acquired by the United States in sufficient quantity to provide an administrable unit, he shall declare establishment of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways by publication of notice in the Federal Register. The Secretary may thereafter alter such boundaries from time to time, except that the total acreage in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways shall not exceed sixty-five thousand acres, exclusive of land donated by the State of Missouri or its political subdivisions and of federally owned land transferred pursuant to section 2 of this Act.

SEC. 5. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with the State of Missouri, its political subdivisions, and other Federal agencies and organizations in formulating comprehensive plans for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and for the related watershed of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers in Missouri, and to enter into agreements for the implementation of such plans. Such plans may provide for land use and development programs, for preservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the landscape, and for conservation of outdoor resources in the watersheds of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers.

(b) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted, for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Conservation Commission of the State of Missouri.

X. NAT. REC. AREAS—OZARK RIVERWAYS 419

SEC. 6. The Ozark National Scenic Riverways shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with other laws of general application relating to the areas administered and supervised by the Secretary through the National Park Service; except that authority otherwise available to the Secretary for the conservation and management of natural resources may be utilized to the extent he finds such authority will further the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby established an Ozark National Scenic Riverways Commission. The Commission shall cease to exist ten years after the date of establishment of the area pursuant to section 4 of this Act.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of seven members each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary as follows:

(1) Four members to be appointed from recommendations made by the members of the county court in each of the counties in which the Ozark National Scenic Riverways is situated (Carter, Dent, Shannon, and Texas), one member from the recommendations made by each such court;

(2) Two members to be appointed from recommendations of the Governor of the State of Missouri; and

(3) One member to be designated by the Secretary.

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

(d) A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation. The Secretary shall reimburse members of the Commission for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall from time to time consult with the members of the Commission with respect to matters relating to the development of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, and shall consult with the members with respect to carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(f) It shall be the duty of the Commission to render advice to the Secretary from time to time upon matters which the Secretary may refer to it for its consideration.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums (but not more than \$7,000,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands) as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved August 27, 1964.

420 X. NAT. REC. AREAS—OZARK RIVERWAYS

Legislative History

House Report No. 1241 accompanying H.R. 1803 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Congressional Record:

Vol. 109 (1963): Oct. 22, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 110 (1964):

Aug. 11, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 1803.

Aug. 14, Senate concurred in House amendments.

An Act to provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the national park system, and for other purposes. (86 Stat. 120)

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

TITLE I—ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 101. The limitation on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within units of the national park system contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

* * * * *

(7) Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri: section 8 of the Act of August 27, 1964 (78 Stat. 608), is amended by changing "\$7,000,000" to "\$10,804,000"; and

* * * * *

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to revise the boundaries of the following units of the national park system:

* * * * *

(10) Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri: to add approximately 1,670 acres; and

* * * * *

SEC. 302. The boundary revisions authorized in section 301 shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register of a map or other description of the lands added or excluded by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 303. Within the boundaries of the areas as revised in accordance with section 301, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interest therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency. Lands and interests therein so acquired shall become part of the area to which they are added, and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto. When acquiring any land pursuant to this Act, the Secretary (i) may tender, to the owner or owners of record on the date of enactment of this Act, a revocable permit for the continued use and occupancy of such land or any portion thereof subject to such terms and condi-

X. NAT. REC. AREAS—OZARK RIVERWAYS 421

tions as he deems necessary or (ii) may acquire any land pursuant to this Act subject to the retention of a right of use and occupancy for a term not to exceed 25 years or for the life of the owner or owners. Lands and interests therein excluded from the areas pursuant to section 301 may be exchanged for non-Federal lands within the boundaries as revised, or they may be transferred to the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency or to a State or political subdivision thereof, without monetary consideration, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem appropriate. In exercising the authority in this section with respect to lands and interests therein excluded from the areas, the Secretary of the Interior may, on behalf of the United States, retrocede to the appropriate State exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, over such lands, to be effective upon acceptance thereof by the State. Any such lands not so exchanged or transferred may be disposed of in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

* * * * *

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES

SEC. 401. The third sentence of section 2 of the Act of August 27, 1964 (78 Stat. 608) is amended to read as follows: "Lands and waters owned by the State of Missouri within such area may be acquired with the consent of the State and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, subject to provision for reversion to such State conditioned upon continued use of the property for National Scenic Riverway."

* * * * *

Approved April 11, 1972.

2. Ozark National Scenic Riverways

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996 110 STAT. 4093

Public Law 104-333
104th Congress

An Act

To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost
to the Federal taxpayer, and for other purposes. Nov. 12, 1996
[H.R. 4236]

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Parks and Public
Lands Management Act of 1996”. Omnibus Parks
and Public Lands
Management Act
of 1996.
16 USC 1 note.

* * * * *

DIVISION I 110 STAT. 4097

* * * * *

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE AND
MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS 110 STAT. 4186

* * * * *

SEC. 803. FERAL BURROS AND HORSES.

* * * * *

(b) OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS.—Section 7 of the Act
entitled “An Act to provide for the establishment of the Ozark
National Scenic Riverways in the State of Missouri, and for other
purposes”, approved August 27, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 460m-6), is
amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary, in accordance with this section,
shall allow free-roaming horses in the Ozark National Scenic
Riverways. Within 180 days after enactment of this section, the
Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Missouri Wild
Horse League or another qualified nonprofit entity to provide for
management of free-roaming horses. The agreement shall provide
for cost-effective management of the horses and limit Federal
expenditures to the costs of monitoring the agreement. The Sec-
retary shall issue permits for adequate pastures to accommodate
the historic population level of the free-roaming horse herd, which
shall be not less than the number of horses in existence on the
date of the enactment of this section nor more than 50.
Contracts. 110 STAT. 4187

“(b) The Secretary may not remove, or assist in, or permit
the removal of any free-roaming horses from Federal lands within
the boundary of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways unless—

“(1) the entity with whom the Secretary has entered into
the agreement under subsection (a), following notice and a
90-day response period, substantially fails to meet the terms
and conditions of the agreement;

“(2) the number of free-roaming horses exceeds 50; or

“(3) in the case of an emergency or to protect public health
and safety, as defined in the agreement.

“(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating
liability for the United States for any damages caused by the
free-roaming horses to property located inside or outside the bound-
aries of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.”.

Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Ozark National Scenic Riverways
September 2016

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

Lawrence E. Johnson

9/12/16

RECOMMENDED

Lawrence E. Johnson, Superintendent, Ozark National Scenic Riverways

Date

C. H. Sholly

9/16/16

APPROVED

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest Region

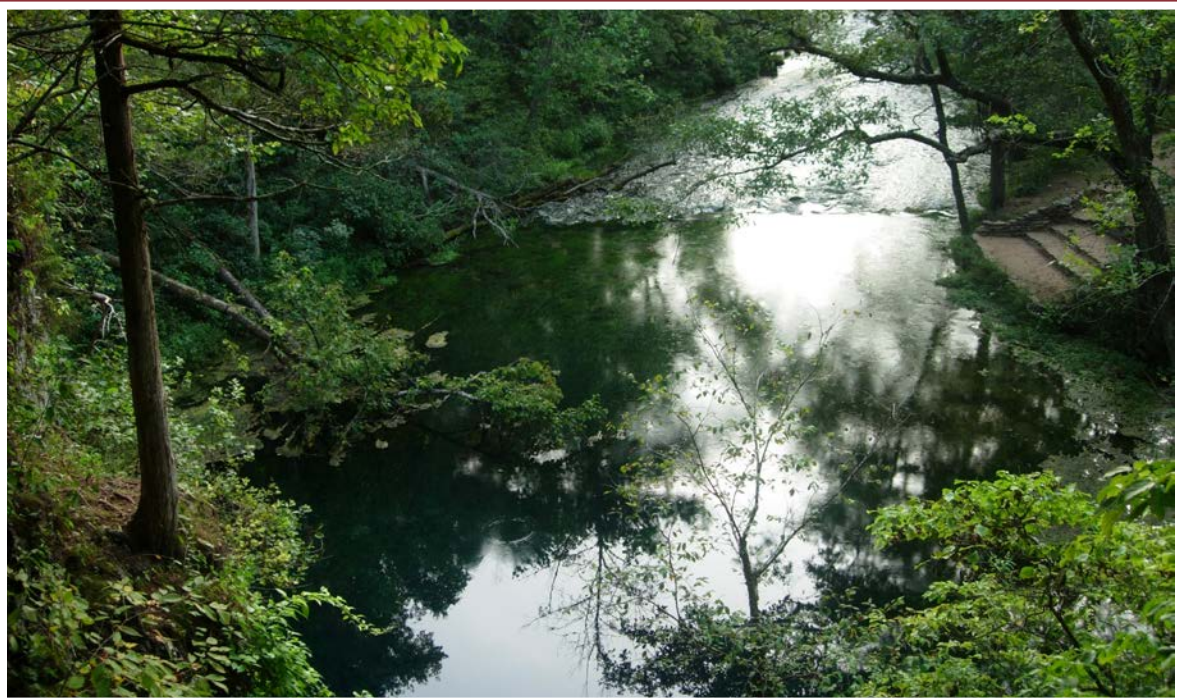
Date



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

OZAR 614/133291
September 2016

Foundation Document • Ozark National Scenic Riverways



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR