

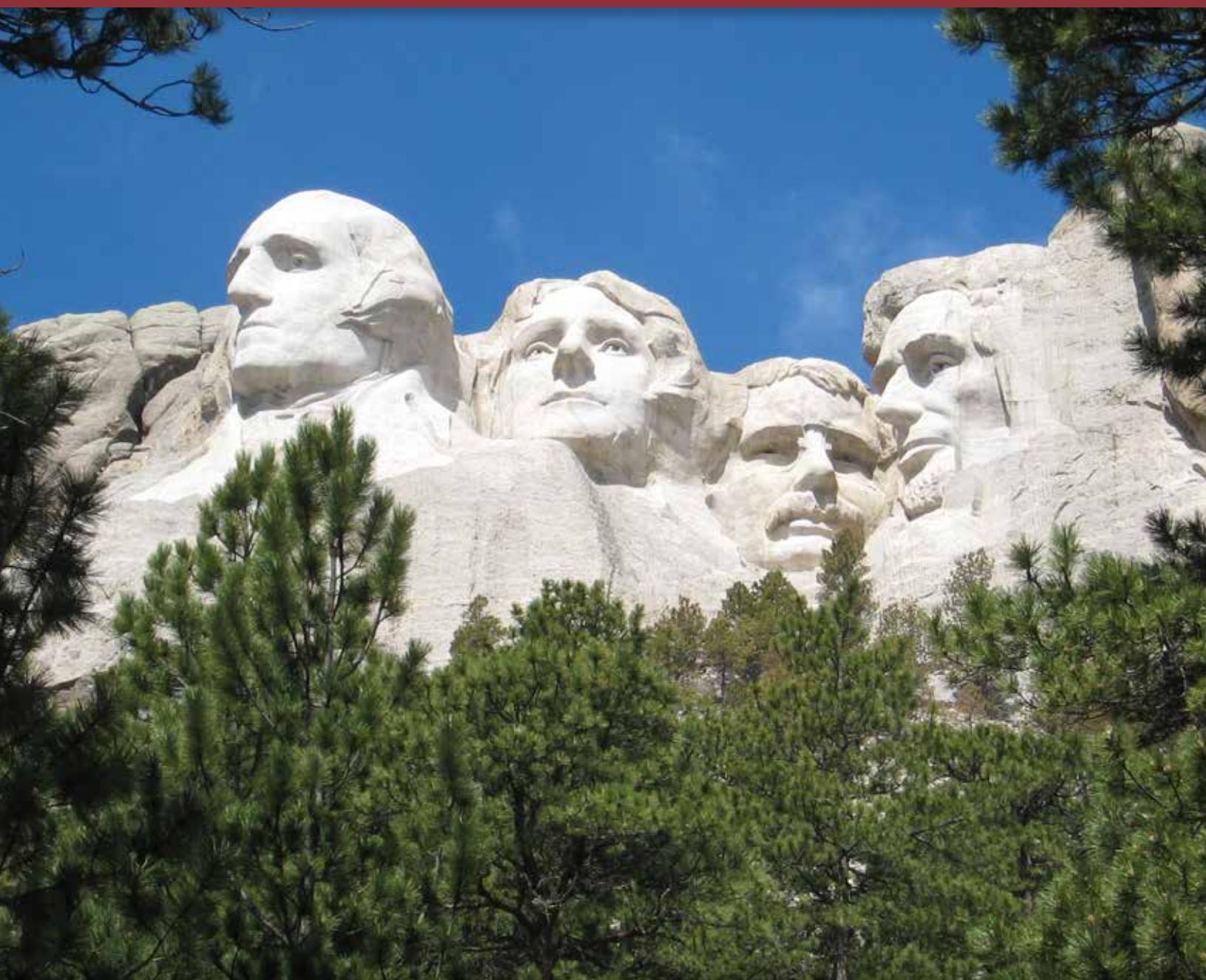


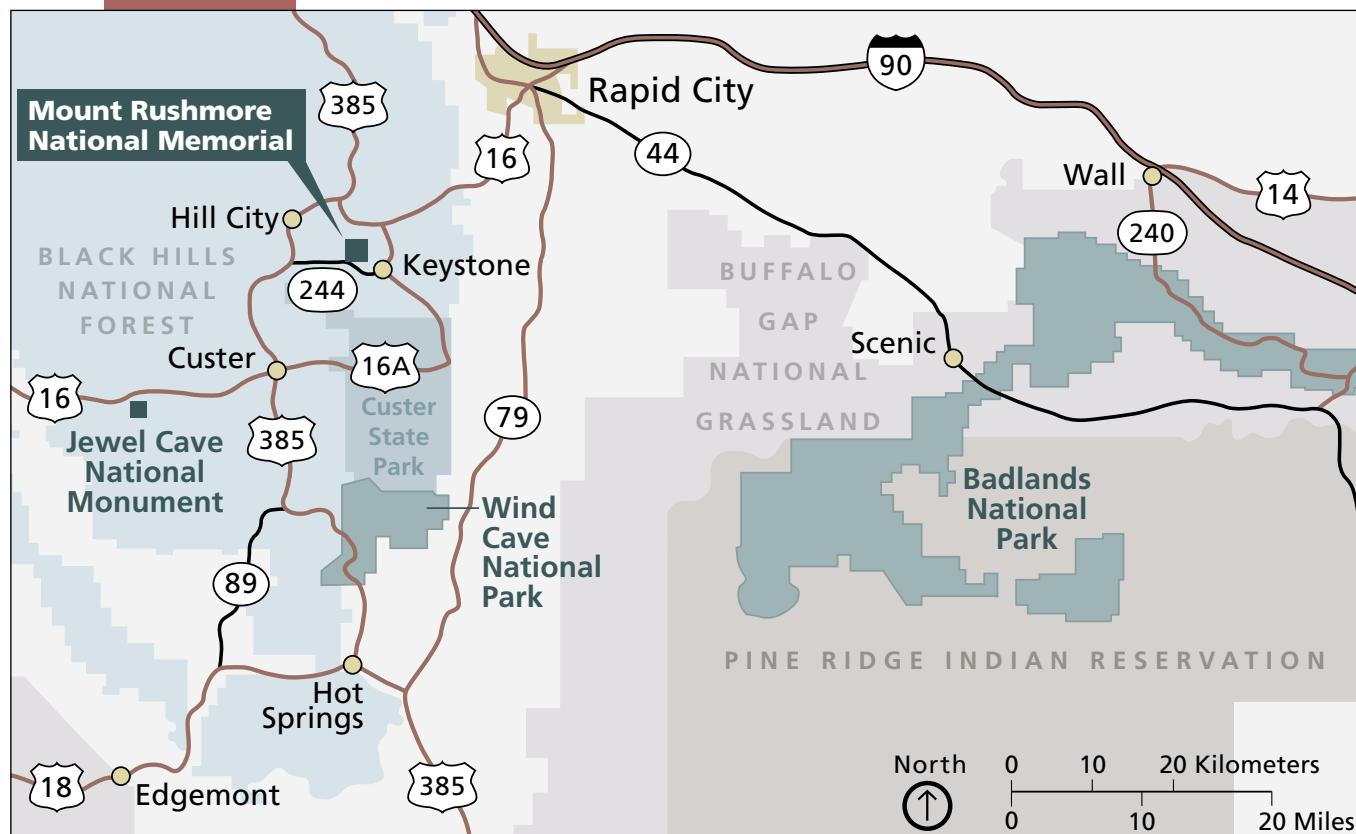
# Foundation Document

## Mount Rushmore National Memorial

South Dakota

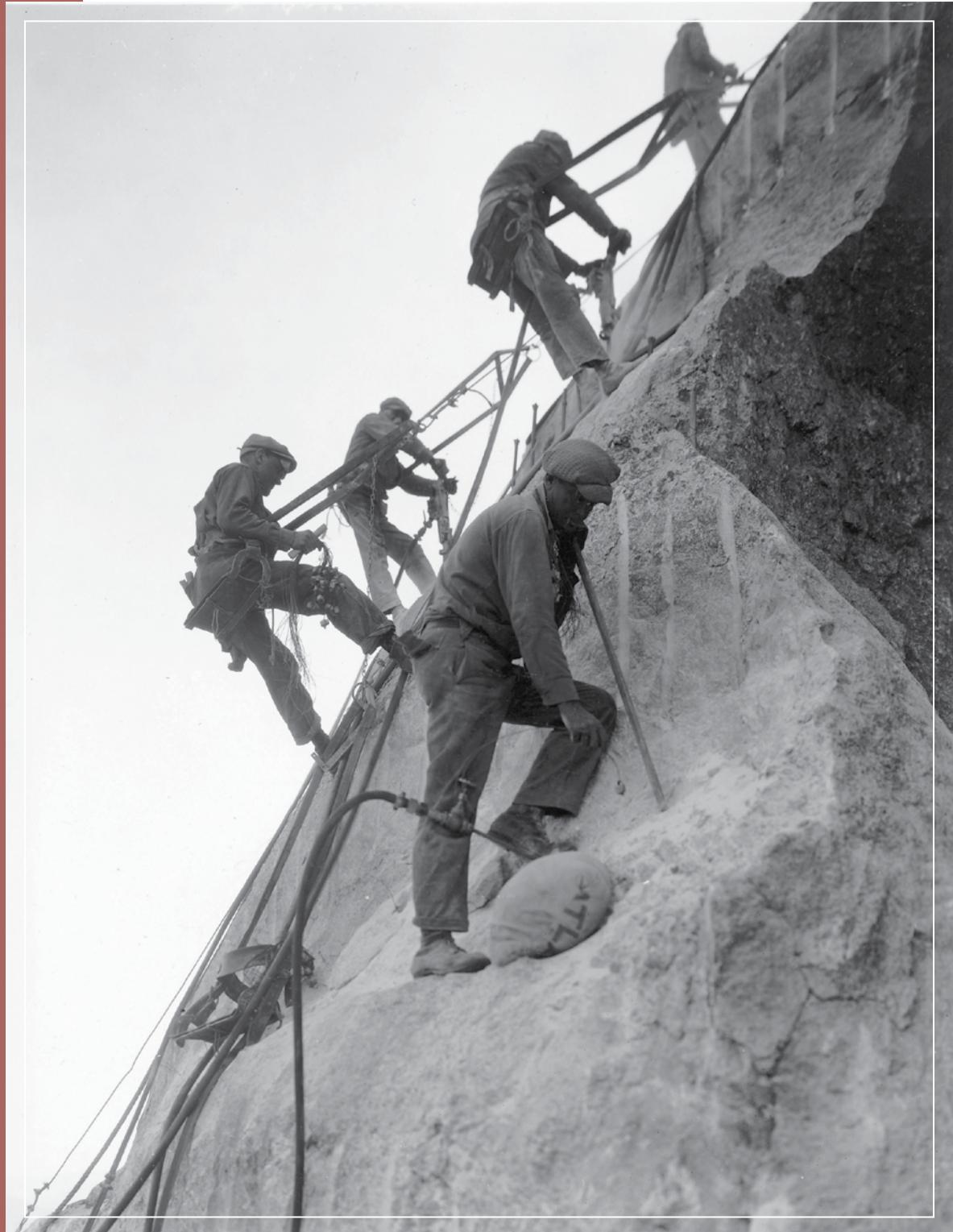
September 2015





# Contents

<b>Mission of the National Park Service . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction . . . . .</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Part 1: Core Components . . . . .</b>	<b>3</b>
Brief Description of the Park . . . . .	3
Park Purpose . . . . .	5
Park Significance . . . . .	5
Fundamental Resources and Values . . . . .	6
Other Important Resources and Values . . . . .	7
Interpretive Themes . . . . .	8
<b>Part 2: Dynamic Components . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments . . . . .	9
Special Mandates . . . . .	10
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	10
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values . . . . .	10
Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values . . . . .	26
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	30
Planning and Data Needs . . . . .	31
<b>Part 3: Contributors . . . . .</b>	<b>37</b>
Mount Rushmore National Memorial . . . . .	37
NPS Midwest Region . . . . .	37
Other NPS Staff . . . . .	37
Partners . . . . .	37
<b>Appendices . . . . .</b>	<b>38</b>
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Mount Rushmore National Memorial . . . . .	38
Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders	42
Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments . . . . .	46
Appendix D: Consultation with Tribal Governments . . . . .	51



# 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.



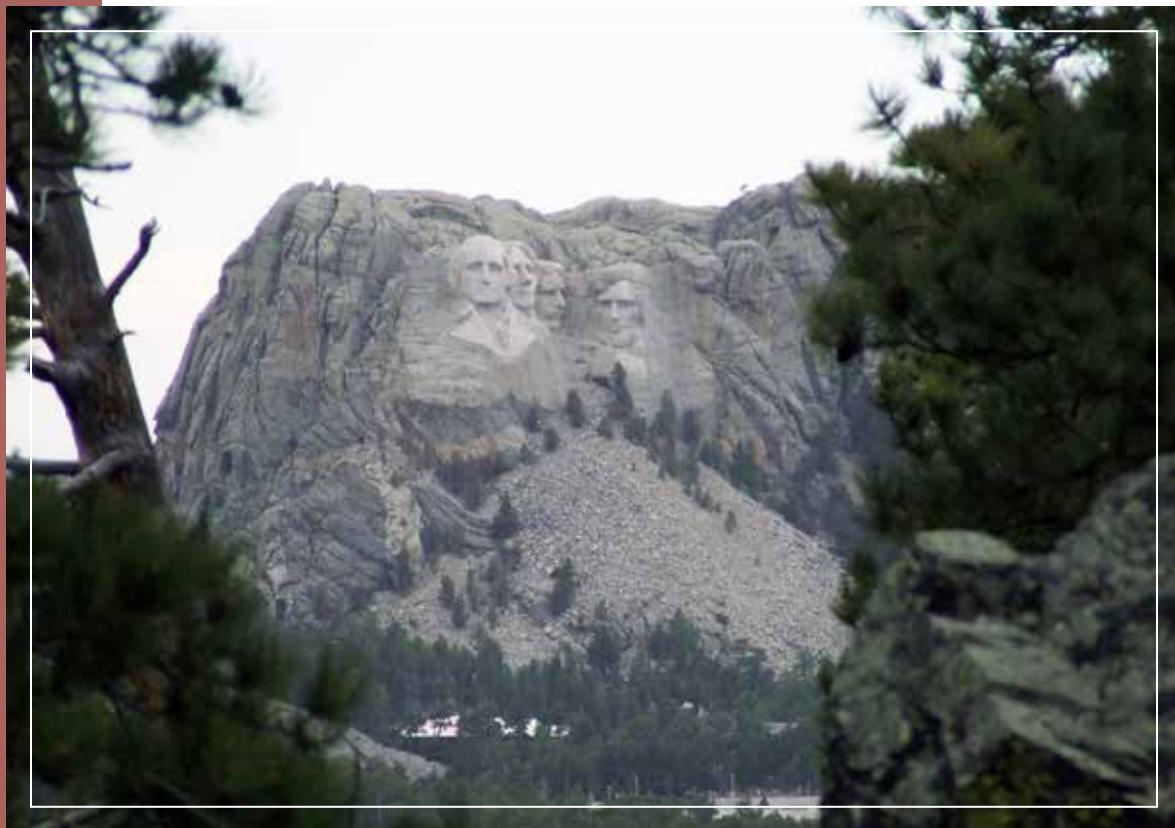
*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

The 1,278-acre Mount Rushmore National Memorial is located in the central Black Hills in southwestern South Dakota, 2 miles southwest of Keystone, along State Highway 244, also known as the Gutzon Borglum Memorial Highway. The majority of the landscape is composed of massive granite outcrops intermingled with ponderosa pine forest. Mount Rushmore is a symbol for freedom and democracy and a special place for all people and cultures. The majority of visitation is for purposes of seeing the carved mountain and associated visitor facilities.

When artist Gutzon Borglum began carving Mount Rushmore National Memorial in 1927, he was aware of the lasting legacy of his vision. He once reflected on his dream, “If I can memorialize for the ages a tiny bit of America’s greatness by carving four of her leaders who contributed so much to this greatness, then I will have contributed something of value to the affairs of man. I want to create a monument so inspiring that people from all over America will be drawn to come and look and go home better citizens.” Gutzon Borglum chose the long-lasting Harney Peak granite of South Dakota so that his creation would remain for thousands of years.

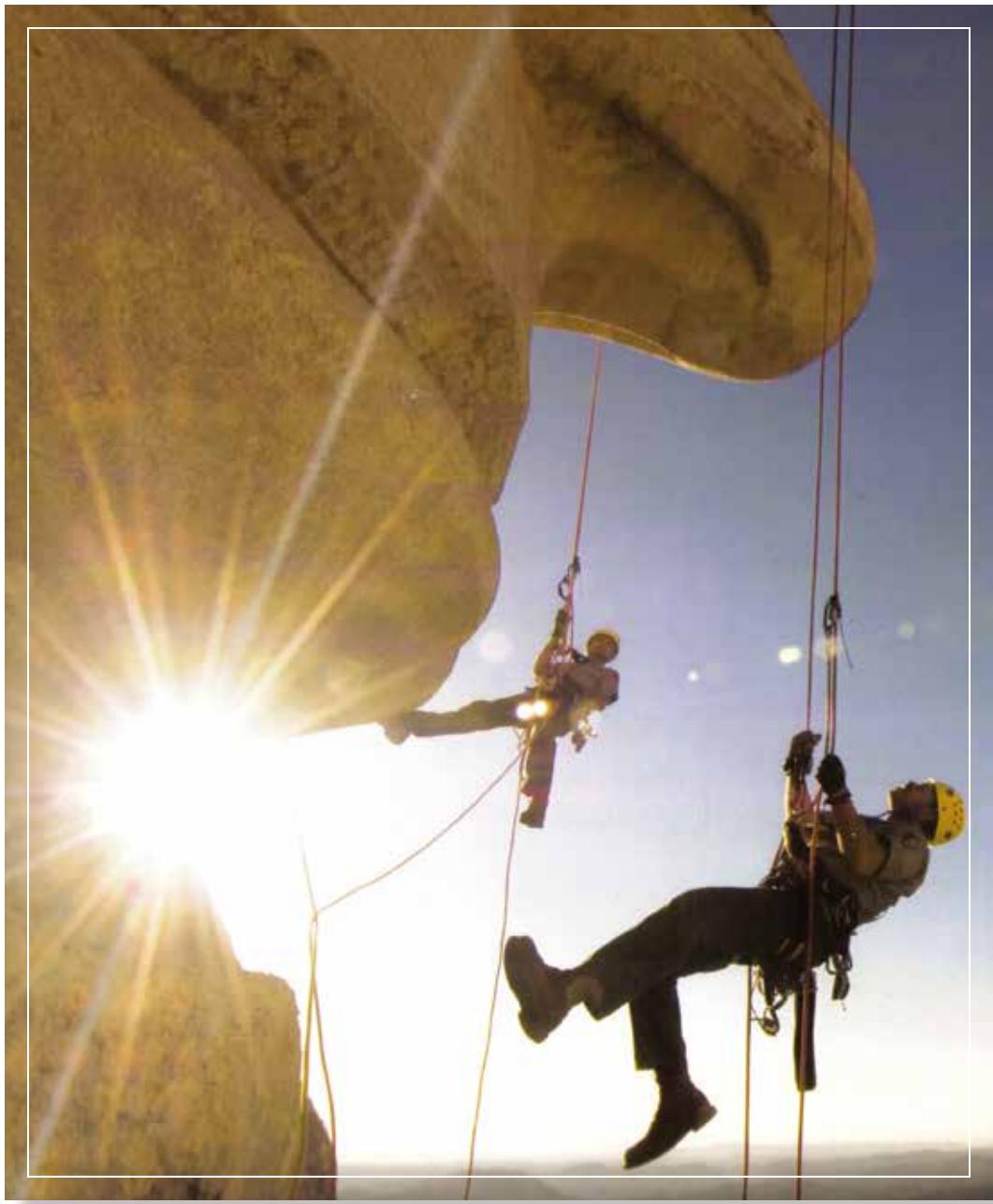
The idea for a commemorative sculpture in the Black Hills came from Doane Robinson, the state historian of South Dakota. With his vision to attract tourists to the state, Doane worked with state and national politicians to carve out a portion of the Black Hills for this project. The land was set aside in 1925, and the US Congress began appropriating funds for the project in 1927. Artist Gutzon Borglum worked with more than 400 local workers to carve the monumental faces. Gutzon Borglum passed away in 1941, after 14 years of dedication to the project. His son, Lincoln Borglum, became the first superintendent of the memorial when Congress declared the sculpture complete in October 1941.

The busts of US Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt represent the first 150 years of the nation’s history. Encompassing the triumphs, struggles, and evolution of the country, the presidents remind visitors of the political, social, and cultural histories of the past and the relevancy of America’s spirit and ideals today. Borglum’s vision included a giant inscription on the mountain, as well as a giant Hall of Records behind the sculpture. Neither of these projects was fully realized. A finished doorway leading to a rough-cut hallway into the mountain was the beginning and end to the Hall of Records.

Mount Rushmore came under the stewardship of the National Park Service in 1933. Since that time, the National Park Service has managed the natural and cultural resources within the 1,278-acre memorial, including large stands of old growth ponderosa pine forest, granite peaks, historic buildings and archeological sites, streams and wetlands, and flora and fauna, representing five different biomes. The memorial has witnessed an increase in visitation, reaching over three million visitors in recent years. The national and international visitors reflect the success of the vision of Doane Robinson and the power of the messages found within the memorial.

The land encompassing Mount Rushmore National Memorial reflects human habitation and development for thousands of years, from the earliest stone tools of tribal populations to the first homesteads in the Black Hills. There are also several historic sites related to the mining boom of the area and sites related to the early development and tourism of the park. Mount Rushmore National Memorial and the Black Hills are also sacred spaces for living cultures whose legacies still thrive today.

A comprehensive redevelopment of the core area of the memorial completed in 1998 alleviated some of the issues and adverse effects associated with crowding, but the concern still exists that the overall visitor experience and memorial resources may deteriorate further. While the 1998 redevelopment of the site improved some of the visitor congestion, it also completely changed visitation patterns and dynamics to the extent that the average length of stay extended from previously less than one hour to now over two hours. The monumental architecture has a profound influence, both positive and negative, on visitors. The amphitheater provides a distinct view of the sculpture, is a setting for learning about the sculpture, and is an integral part of the visitor experience.



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Mount Rushmore National Memorial 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 March 3, 1925 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The following purpose statement has been identified for Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

*The purpose of MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL  
is to commemorate the founding, expansion,  
preservation, and unification of the United States by  
preserving, protecting, and interpreting the mountain  
sculpture in its historic, cultural, and natural setting  
while providing for the education, enjoyment, and  
inspiration of the public.*

## Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Mount Rushmore National Memorial 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 Mount Rushmore National Memorial. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Mount Rushmore is an internationally recognized symbol, representing the ideals of freedom and democracy.
- Mount Rushmore National Memorial preserves a cultural and natural landscape within a dramatic setting of ponderosa pine forest and granite walls and spires in the Black Hills region of South Dakota.
- The sculpting of Mount Rushmore provided economic stimulation for the Black Hills region and greatly contributed to the tourism industry in South Dakota.
- The Mount Rushmore sculpture is a unique engineering and artistic achievement, considering the tools and processes available during the Depression era.
- The Mount Rushmore sculpture forever changed the landscape of a natural system.

## 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 Mount Rushmore National Memorial:

- **The Sculpture.** The sculpture on the face of Mount Rushmore is a unique work of art and impressive engineering achievement that communicates the story of the birth, growth, development, and preservation of our nation. It is a durable symbol of freedom and hope that commemorates the values of the country and the ideals of democracy through the visages of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.
- **The Natural Setting.** The Black Hills of South Dakota provide a dramatic natural setting for the sculpture at Mount Rushmore National Memorial. The pine forest, landscaping, natural soundscape, and night sky that comprise this setting are important not only for their aesthetic appeal, but also represent a place of great spiritual and cultural significance to the American Indian tribes who have connections to the land. The natural setting inspired sculptor Gutzon Borglum to select Mount Rushmore as the location for his monumental memorial to our national history and progress.
- **Geology.** Mount Rushmore National Memorial is located along the northeast edge of what is known as the Harney Peak Granite Batholith, which is a unique geological feature that is conducive to detailed, durable carving. Harney Peak Granite was critical to the effective development of the sculpture, and the lack of Harney granite below the faces is the reason that the sculpture was never completed to Gutzon Borglum's original vision. The geology of the mountain also provides recreational opportunities at the memorial, as visitors are able to climb rock formations in designated areas.
- **Museum Collection.** The museum collection at Mount Rushmore is a source of national and international interest and research. It is part of the natural and cultural heritage of the country and is collected, preserved, and interpreted for public benefit. The collection contains archeological objects, biological specimens, archives, art, and historical objects, including the tools and equipment used in carving the memorial. The museum collections support production of research papers, articles, and journals that further public understanding and appreciation of the sculpture.
- **Views of the Sculpture.** The views of the sculpture are critical to the experience at Mount Rushmore National Memorial. A variety of viewing opportunities are provided throughout the site, including the unimpeded views at Grand View Terrace, historic views from the sculptor's studio, and modern views from the Avenue of Flags and points along the highway. Visitors can gain an appreciation of the scale and setting of the sculpture as they move between these viewing opportunities.
- **The Sculptor's Studio.** The Sculptor's Studio at Mount Rushmore National Memorial was built in 1939 and served as the second on-site studio for sculptor Gutzon Borglum. It was the final studio that Borglum worked in and contains the original plaster model for the sculpture as well as tools related to the sculpting process. The building served as the first museum for the site, as well as the administrative office. Today, it is an essential tool for interpretation and is important to telling the story of the sculpting process.

## Other Important Resources and Values

Mount Rushmore National Memorial 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 Mount Rushmore National Memorial:

- **The Hall of Records.** The Hall of Records is a chamber in Mount Rushmore that was intended to hold significant documents and artifacts central to the first 150 years of American history. Though never fully completed, the 70-foot, rough-cut tunnel contains some of the best examples of preserved sculptor markings that demonstrate Borglum’s sculpting process, as well as a repository of records. The repository consists of a teakwood box inside a titanium vault, covered by a granite capstone. It contains a series of porcelain panels describing the story of Mount Rushmore, the reasons for selecting the four presidents, and a short history of the United States. It is not accessible to the public. The park has a “virtual tour” which is accessible to everyone via a visitor center exhibit, the park website, and a mobile application.
- **Historic Structures and Features.** The park contains a variety of historic structures and features that are associated with Borglum’s sculpting process, as well as additional work completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA). Structures and features related to sculpting include the workers’ residence, the compressor, the water reservoir, the stairway that connects the Sculptor’s Studio to the original studio, and the lift platform. CCC and WPA work includes sidewalks, cisterns, retaining walls, culverts, drainage structures, stonework in the reservoir, and the steps from the Sculptor’s Studio. These structures and features are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



## 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 Mount Rushmore National Memorial:

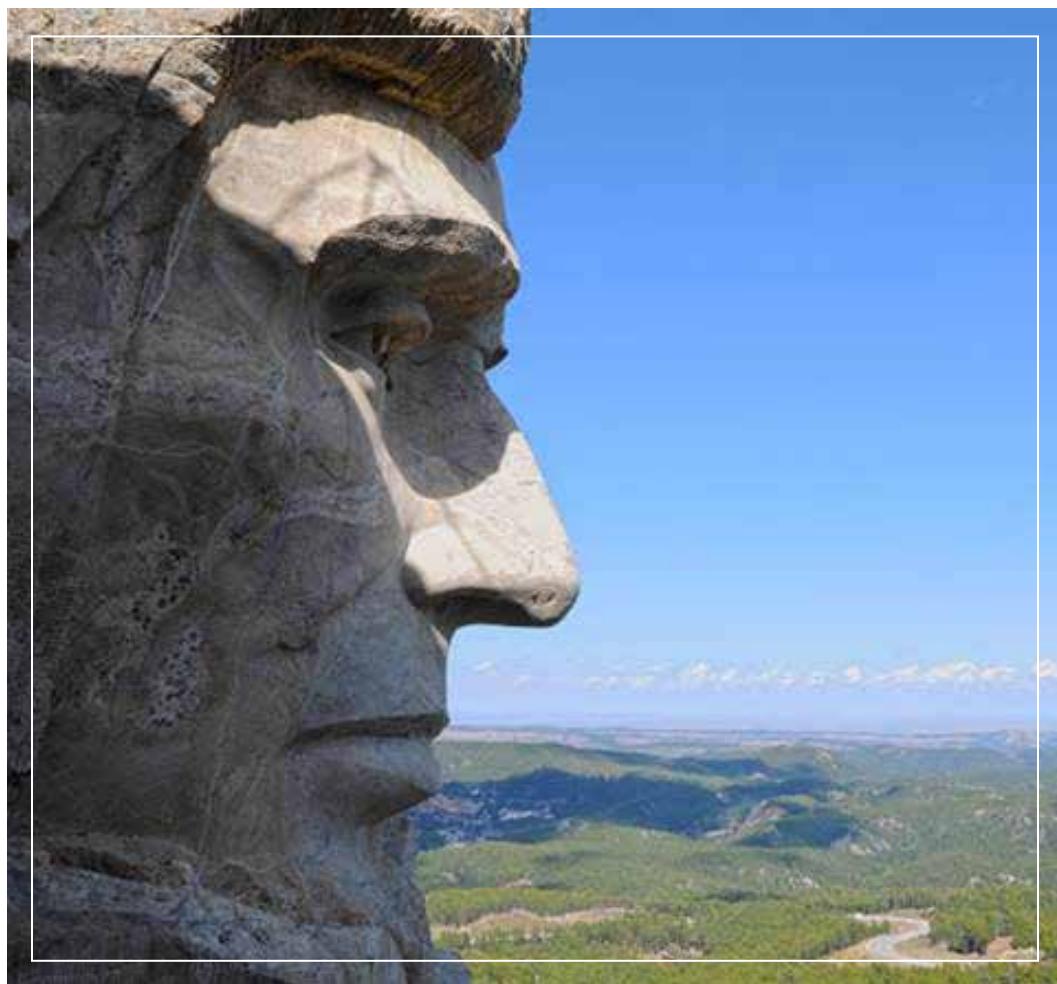
- Mount Rushmore National Memorial is a place that reveals the contrast of cultural ideals and the reality of the American experience.
- Mount Rushmore National Memorial stands as a tribute to the successes, setbacks, and perseverance of the visionary leaders and common people who shaped the country's past and laid plans for the future.
- Mount Rushmore, carved to represent the birth, growth, preservation, and development of the nation, is valued as a public work of art intended to evoke freedom, patriotism, and democracy in viewers.
- Mount Rushmore National Memorial is a place where visitors can celebrate and contemplate the individual and collective essence of patriotism.
- The Black Hills are considered sacred and of great importance to many tribes.
- The combination of ecosystem and geologic conditions at Mount Rushmore National Memorial provides a powerful setting for contemplation of the interaction between humans and the natural world.
- Mount Rushmore National Memorial is a result of creative and innovative partnerships that sustain and nurture the memorial and its meanings today and into the future.
- The sculptor Gutzon Borglum and the workers, through vision, struggle, and perseverance, created an inspirational icon on Mount Rushmore that is recognized throughout the world.
- The changes to the natural landscape at Mount Rushmore National Memorial have evoked emotions regarding the impacts of human endeavors.
- Creating a massive sculpture in the Black Hills was the dream of Doane Robinson, state historian, as a method of tourism development in South Dakota.

## 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 Mount Rushmore National Memorial.



## Special Mandates

- No charge shall ever be made for admission to the memorial grounds or for viewing the memorial. (PL 70-805, Feb. 25, 1929)
- Climbing Mount Rushmore is prohibited. (36 CFR 7.77)

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Mount Rushmore National Memorial, please see appendix C.

## 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.

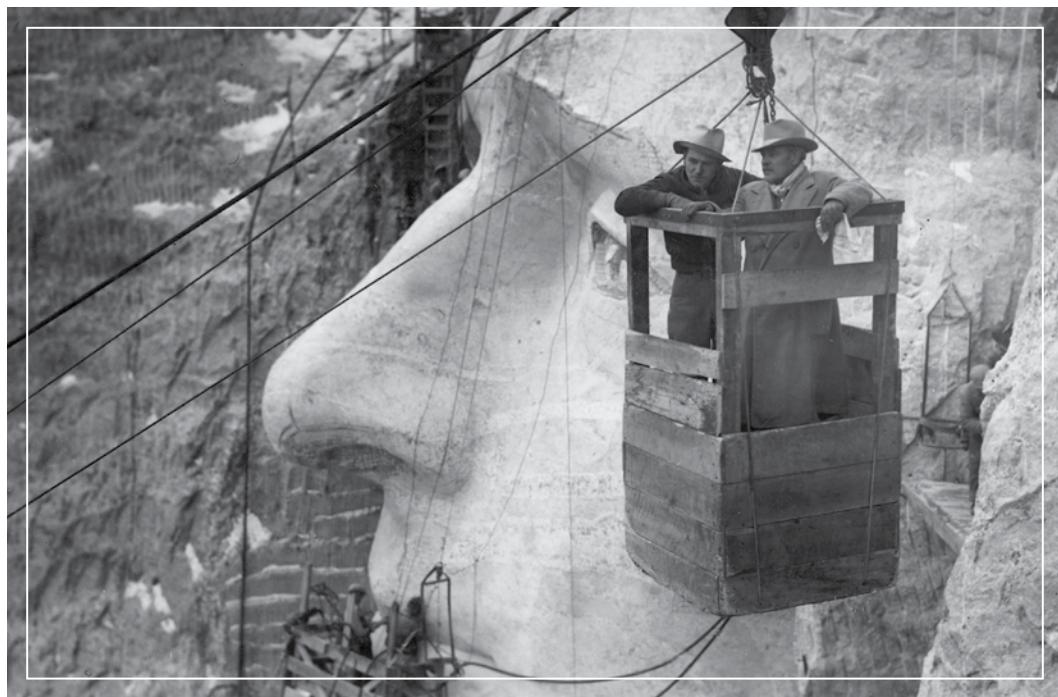
There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

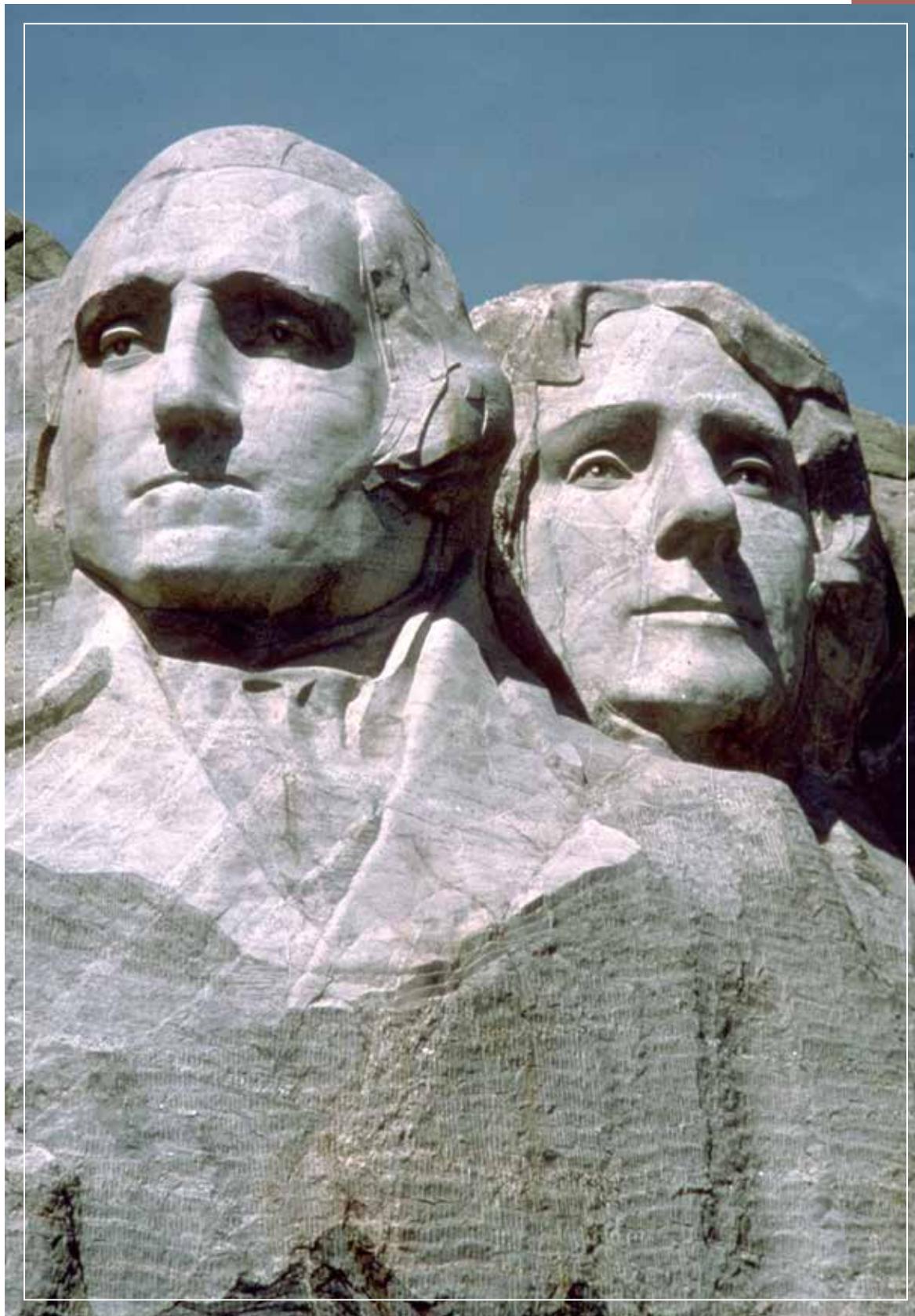
1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

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

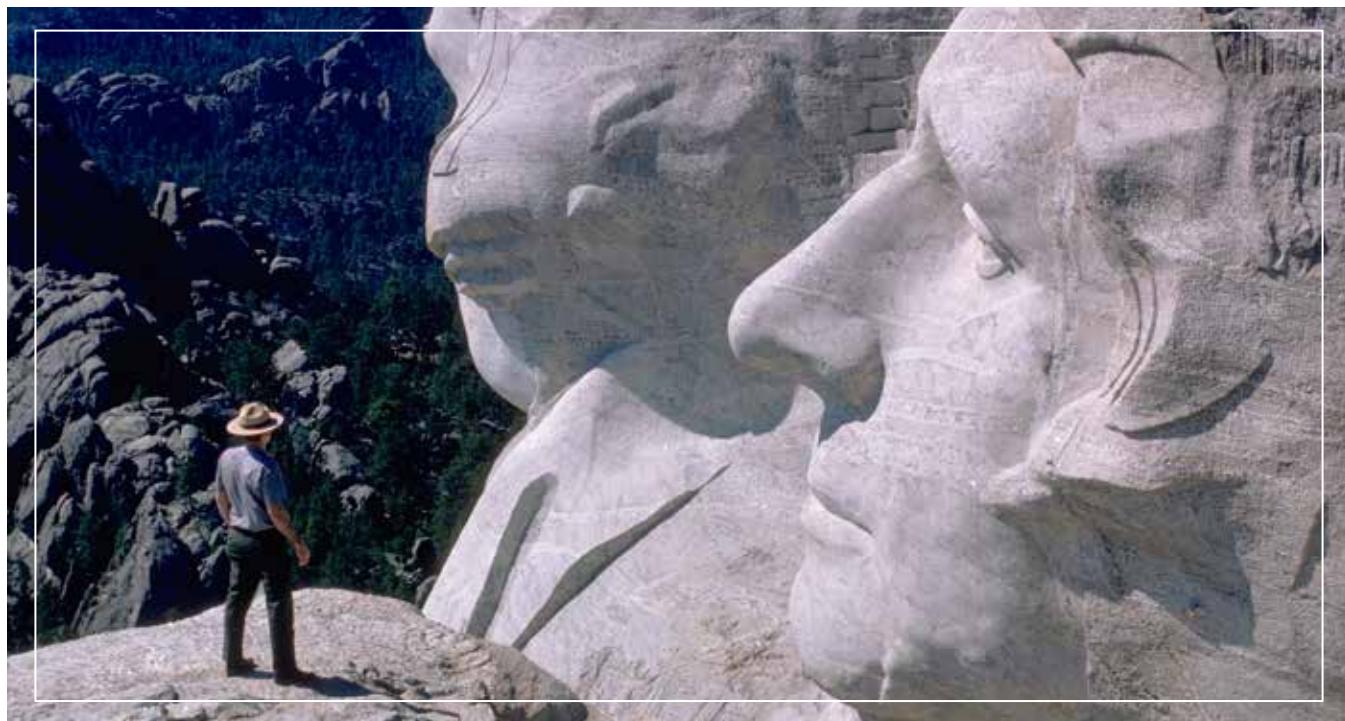
The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

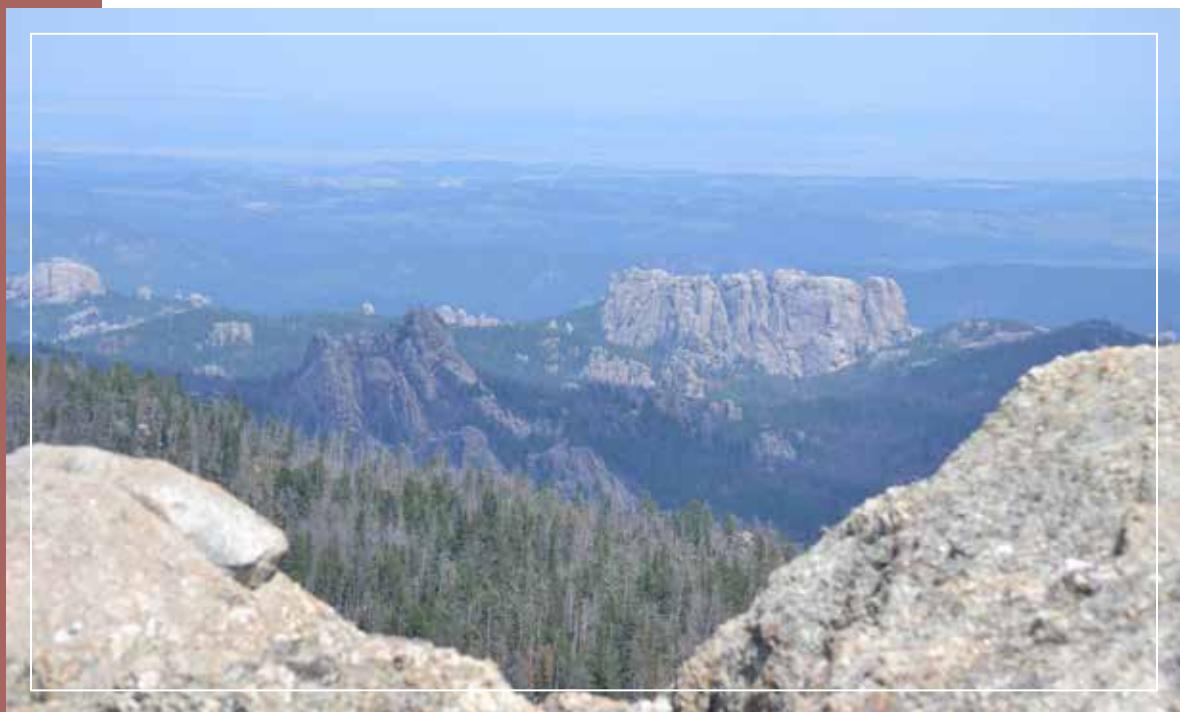




<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>The Sculpture</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mount Rushmore is an internationally recognized symbol, representing the ideals of freedom and democracy.</li> <li>• The sculpting of Mount Rushmore provided economic stimulation for the Black Hills region and greatly contributed to the tourism industry in South Dakota.</li> <li>• The Mount Rushmore sculpture is a unique engineering and artistic achievement, considering the tools and processes available during the Depression era.</li> <li>• The Mount Rushmore sculpture forever changed the landscape of a natural system.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sculpture is stable and in good condition.</li> <li>• The sculpture is listed on the List of Classified Structures and in the National Register of Historic Places. An update to the national register nomination was completed in 2014.</li> <li>• Terrestrial and aerial scanning has been conducted, which can aid in preservation.</li> <li>• The sculpture is designated as a national icon and protected by multi-layer security systems.</li> <li>• Law enforcement action is taken for numerous illegal intrusions on the sculpture each year.</li> <li>• Public perception of appropriate use of the sculpture varies.</li> <li>• The sculpture is inspected yearly for cracks and integrity. Rock block monitoring is being done. Mitigation is completed as necessary.</li> <li>• Previous use of fireworks has generated trash debris, including embedded plastics, which are still present today in areas where it is impossible to remove.</li> <li>• The park has placed a barrier on the sculpture that prevents water penetration.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is minimal erosion of the sculpture (1 inch per 10,000 years).</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some requests received for use of the sculpture are inappropriate and not in keeping with the NPS mission.</li> <li>• There are numerous documented existing threats to deface or destroy the sculpture.</li> <li>• Wildfire can threaten access to the sculpture, as well as the infrastructure, for security and maintenance. The deployment of firefighting equipment could also threaten the sculpture itself (e.g., use of bulldozers, helicopters).</li> <li>• Acidification caused by air pollution from coal-fired power plants, oil and gas development, vehicle exhaust and other sources, can cause damage to stone, painted, and metal cultural resources, including the sculpture. While wet deposition (acid rain) contributes partly to the deterioration, sulfur dioxide gas from combustion is the main contributor to deterioration of stone and some metals.</li> <li>• Fireworks (which have not been allowed since 2009) are considered a major threat to the sculpture.</li> <li>• Water intrusion can get between cracks in granite and expand, eventually impacting the integrity of the sculpture.</li> <li>• Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region due to climate change, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought, could increase wildfire frequency/intensity and water-related impacts to the sculpture and associated access and infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sculpture has recently been scanned by terrestrial and aerial methods (3-D), and the resulting information can be used for a variety of purposes.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>The Sculpture</b>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock block monitoring.</li> <li>• Conservator's report.</li> <li>• Mount Rushmore security strategy.</li> <li>• Blast assessment for mountain.</li> <li>• Terrestrial and aerial 3-D scanning.</li> <li>• Regional air quality monitoring including visibility, ozone, and deposition.</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places nomination.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIS layers depicting access points related to security.</li> <li>• GIS layers for preservation work.</li> <li>• Hydrology study.</li> <li>• Vegetation survey and analysis.</li> <li>• Analyze LiDAR data.</li> <li>• Identification of geological environmental hazards.</li> <li>• Terrestrial scan of climbing area.</li> <li>• Utility mapping.</li> <li>• Physical security integrated management software.</li> <li>• Ethnographic study.</li> <li>• Research data systems available to incorporate physical security into one integrated software system/unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive security plan (update).</li> <li>• Comprehensive preservation plan.</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan.</li> <li>• Historic resource study (in progress).</li> </ul>

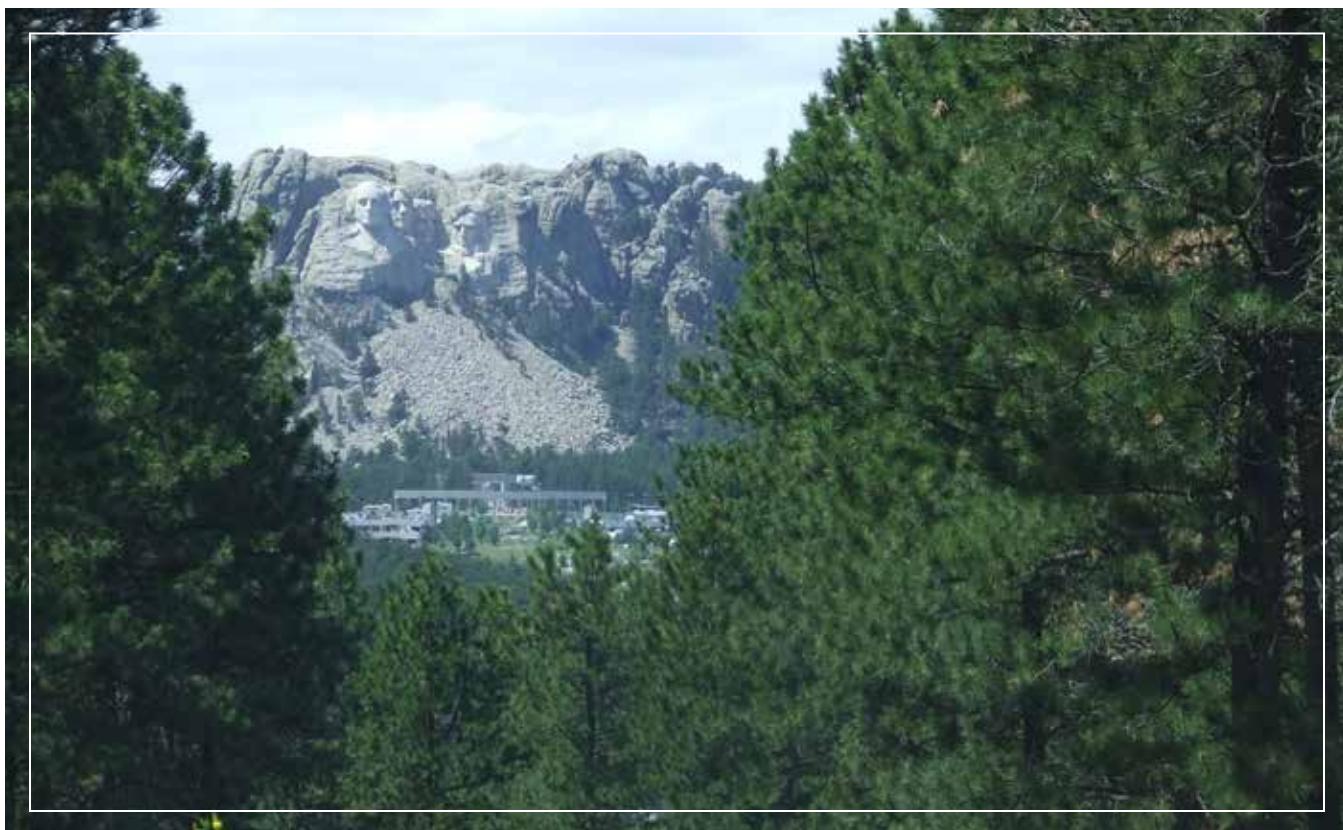




<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>The Natural Setting</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mount Rushmore National Memorial preserves a cultural and natural landscape within a dramatic setting of ponderosa pine forest and granite walls and spires in the Black Hills region of South Dakota.</li> <li>• The Mount Rushmore sculpture forever changed the landscape of a natural system.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mount Rushmore National Memorial protects some of the largest areas of old-growth ponderosa pine forest in the Black Hills, and the ecological and conservation value of these areas is very high.</li> <li>• The park contains rare snail species and the leopard frog.</li> <li>• Certain species are being considered for listing as threatened and endangered, including the Northern Long-Eared Bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>), Monarch Butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>), and Black-Backed woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>).</li> <li>• Species of importance include the Belted Kingfisher (<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>), Common Nighthawk (<i>Chordeiles minor</i>), Northern Flicker (<i>Colaptes auratus</i>), Pine Siskin (<i>Carduelis pinus</i>), and Red Crossbill (<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>).</li> <li>• The population of flying squirrels has been studied. It is an indicator species for the status of old-growth forest.</li> <li>• Work is being actively undertaken to mitigate fire risk in the forest. A good portion of the forest has been thinned, but there are still stands of thick ponderosa pines within the memorial that may require additional thinning and/or prescribed fire.</li> <li>• Many slash piles have been burned, and the remaining piles are being burned.</li> <li>• Streams within the park are ephemeral, except for Grizzly Creek at the park boundary.</li> <li>• Additional thinning of the forest is needed to improve visual quality in some areas.</li> <li>• Water quality studies are underway to determine impacts of certain park activities and surface runoff.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The speciation in the forest is changing due to forest decline and changing vegetation.</li> <li>• Habitats are closing as others are opening.</li> <li>• Slash piling is being supplemented with chipping as an additional tool for forest management.</li> <li>• Fire management staff has been significantly reduced since the early 2000s.</li> <li>• Regional coal-fired power plants, coal mining, and oil and gas development contribute to air quality impacts in the park. Since 2000, emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from regional power plants have decreased by about 50%. Further reductions are scheduled by 2018 for the protection of regional class I areas, which is likely to improve air quality conditions at Mount Rushmore.</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>The Natural Setting</b>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest fire is a major threat to the natural setting.</li> <li>Certain forest management activities have allowed for the introduction of invasive plant and animal species.</li> <li>Prescribed fire programs have been impacted by lack of funding.</li> <li>Noise from helicopters has impacted visitor experience and wildlife within the park.</li> <li>Ongoing mountain pine beetle infestation into the foreseeable future.</li> <li>Excess nitrogen deposition may be increasing the risk of invasive plant infestations.</li> <li>Ground-level ozone is in good condition for vegetation health based on NPS ARD benchmarks. However, the park contains at least 10 ozone-sensitive plant species, including ponderosa pine and aspen, that could be impacted if ozone levels increase.</li> <li>Wildlife in the park, including birds, bats, and amphibians, may be susceptible to toxic accumulation of mercury given their appetite for insects, and their position high on the food chain.</li> <li>Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region due to climate change, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events, could change native species composition, increase wildfire frequency and intensity, alter stream hydrology, and increase invasive species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park has been able to partner with the Inventory and Monitoring Program, the NPS fire program, the US Forest Service, and the state fire community for support of management activities, particularly at the larger landscape scale. The park could further pursue these types of relationships.</li> <li>Some of the areas that have been impacted by burning activities could be revegetated/rehabilitated.</li> <li>The park could engage the public in some of the backcountry areas that have previously not been a focus of primary interpretation. These opportunities exist through rock climbing, backcountry equestrian use, and expansion of trail opportunities.</li> <li>The park is working with a partner to utilize a lighting system that will be more efficient and reduce issues regarding light pollution during evening visitation.</li> <li>Now that a significant portion of the park has been mechanically thinned, there are opportunities to use prescribed fire.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Natural Setting
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resource condition report.</li> <li>• Water quality studies (underway).</li> <li>• Inventory and Monitoring vegetation reports.</li> <li>• Fire management plan (reviewed annually)</li> <li>• Fire ecology information.</li> <li>• Mammology studies.</li> <li>• Avian population study.</li> <li>• Tree ring study.</li> <li>• Fire study.</li> <li>• Old-growth study.</li> <li>• Bat study.</li> <li>• Snail study.</li> <li>• Soundscape study.</li> <li>• Voluntary air tour management plan (underway).</li> <li>• Regional air quality monitoring including visibility, ozone, and deposition.</li> <li>• National Atmospheric Deposition Program, 2014. Annual Mercury Deposition Program Maps.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four-band infrared imagery.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated pest management plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> <li>• Forest management plan.</li> </ul>

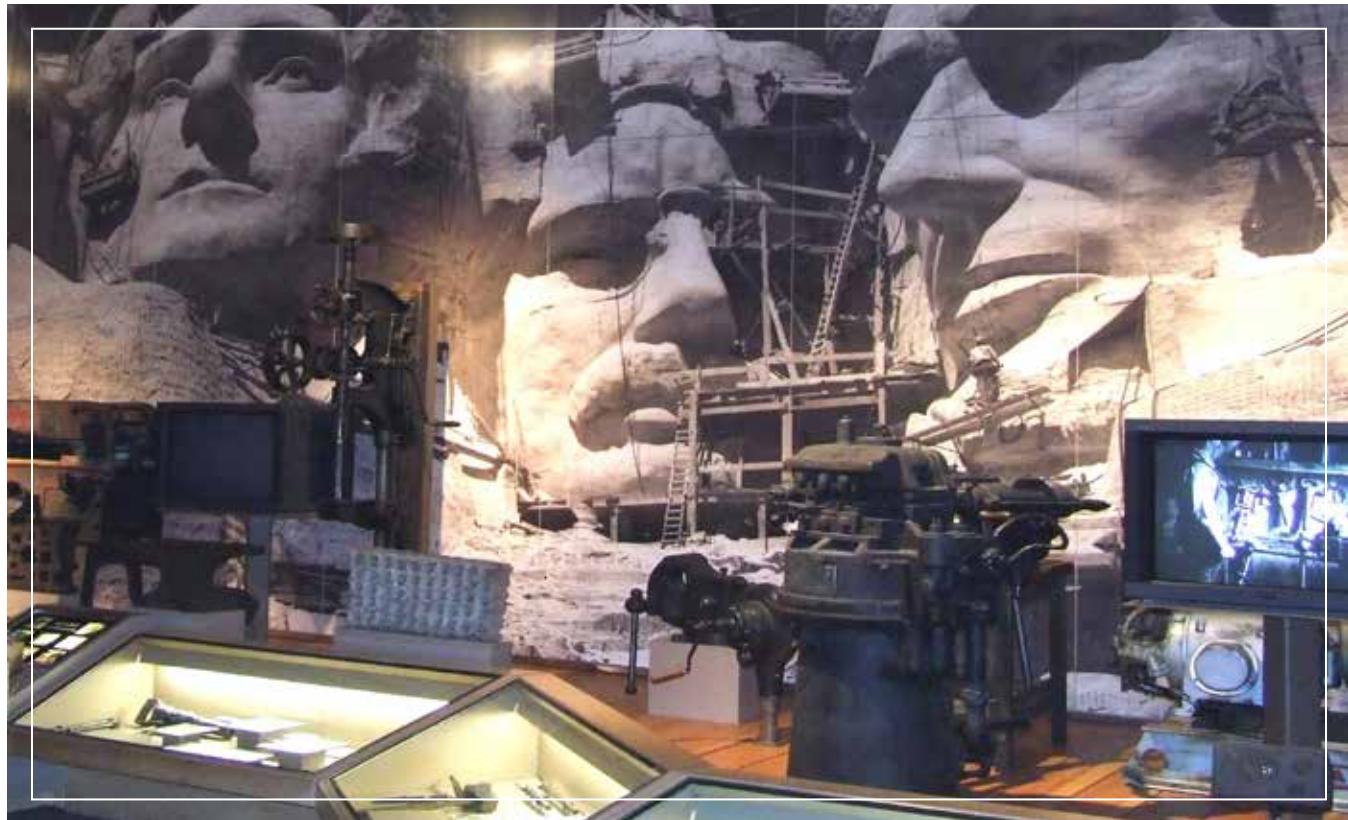


Fundamental Resource or Value	Geology
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mount Rushmore National Memorial preserves a cultural and natural landscape within a dramatic setting of ponderosa pine forest and granite walls and spires in the Black Hills region of South Dakota.</li> <li>The Mount Rushmore sculpture is a unique engineering and artistic achievement, considering the tools and processes available during the Depression era.</li> <li>The Mount Rushmore sculpture forever changed the landscape of a natural system.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because of the Harney Peak granite, the geology is relatively stable. However, the rocks could slide, and this threat needs to be evaluated.</li> <li>Rock falls occur, and staff must periodically remove these objects from the road and other areas.</li> <li>The topography of the park is highly variable in terms of low and high points. It is extremely rugged terrain.</li> <li>There are a variety of geological layers exposed within the park so that the geological history of the area can be observed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock fall along the road may increase due to weathering of rocks, which is exacerbated by the road cut.</li> <li>School groups have increasingly been having roadside discussions regarding the area geology.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the region could increase risk of slope failure, particularly between the schist and the granite, and could alter stream geomorphology.</li> <li>The park is subject to rock fall, and this could impact park infrastructure and resources.</li> <li>Earthquakes are not common, but have occurred in the area.</li> <li>Increase in mean annual temperature and drought events due to climate change could increase wildfire frequency/intensity.</li> <li>Further activity in the way of construction or blasting, for example, could have impacts related to rock fall or catastrophic slope failure.</li> <li>Water that moves through rock mass across the roadway can deteriorate sections of road.</li> <li>With heavy rainfall, there is the potential to damage trails and roadways. The water does not absorb into the surrounding surfaces.</li> <li>Park infrastructure could be impacted by geological activity and shifting of the earth.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park could attempt to stabilize rock slopes along the road if the problems were appropriately identified.</li> <li>The geology could be interpreted by the park, including the reasons that the sculpture is in its current form because of geological composition.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological survey (2006).</li> <li>USGS reports on wells and water quality.</li> <li>Rock mass characterization and stability study (Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrology study.</li> <li>Geological survey (update).</li> <li>Identification of geological environmental hazards.</li> <li>Percolation testing.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No planning needs were identified for this FRV.</li> </ul>



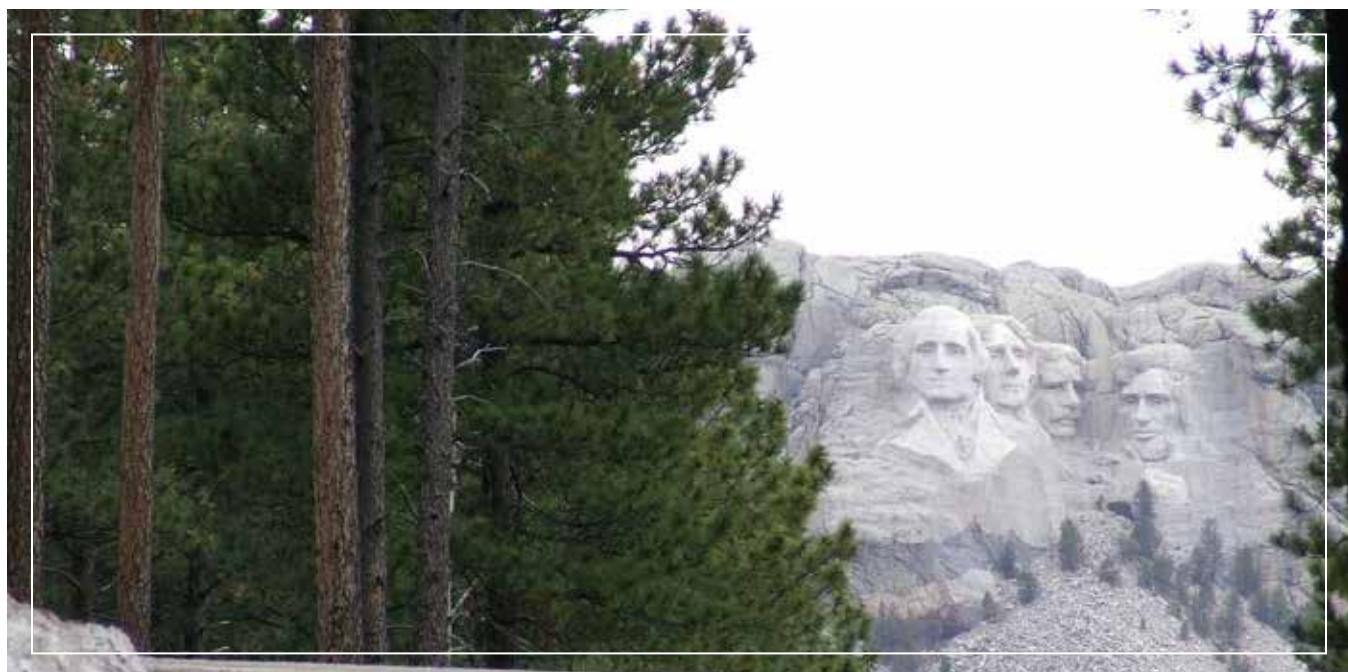
<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Museum Collection</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mount Rushmore sculpture is a unique engineering and artistic achievement, considering the tools and processes available during the Depression era.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The artifacts and archives for all three park collections (Devils Tower National Monument, Jewel Cave National Monument, and Mount Rushmore National Memorial) are in good condition overall.</li> <li>The park maintains over 26,000 museum records. (There are many more items within those records.)</li> <li>Diverse materials are represented within the museum collection.</li> <li>Automated checklist program scores for Devils Tower National Monument and Jewel Cave National Monument are at about 95%. The deficiencies are generally based on facility conditions at Mount Rushmore National Memorial.</li> <li>The facilities are overcrowded and access is limited. This also creates concerns regarding safety.</li> <li>Some objects from the museum collection are currently on display.</li> <li>The park has a few borrowed and loaned objects on exhibit.</li> <li>The park lends materials to other museums, cultural organizations, etc.</li> <li>Objects in the collection include both natural and cultural items.</li> <li>The park has started a mobile program that takes workers' tools to local schools.</li> <li>The park was originally intended to be a larger storage location for more park collections, but there have not been any specific updated plans to expand current facilities. Initially the park was identified as a multi-park storage facility for Mount Rushmore National Memorial, Devils Tower National Monument, Jewel Cave National Monument, and Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in the <i>Midwest Region Museum Collection Storage Plan</i> (2006).</li> <li>University of Wyoming has digitized herbarium specimens for all three park collections. Specimens are also housed at Mount Rushmore National Memorial and the herbarium at Black Hills State University.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The collections are increasingly being made available digitally. The park often directs researchers to use these online resources. This has also expanded virtual access to park staff at all three parks.</li> <li>The oral history program has been greatly expanded, including history captured from older media. Storage of this information is regularly updated (i.e., the "cloud").</li> <li>Higher quality scanning equipment allows the museum specialist to view and identify previously unidentified workers in prints and negatives. The ability to view older film strips and documented oral histories also enhances identification potential.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest fires could impact museum collections housed in building 33.</li> <li>Water from the fire system could impact objects housed in building 83. This is a particular issue because the objects are stacked to the ceiling near the sprinkler system.</li> <li>There are general issues with water intrusion near collections.</li> <li>Collections are not housed in one location and the various locations are not up to archival standards.</li> <li>Overcrowding of objects is occurring in both buildings.</li> <li>Lack of staffing requires the use of volunteers to effectively manage the collection.</li> <li>Human theft of collection items.</li> <li>Destruction or defacement of collection items by visiting public.</li> <li>Threats to objects in the Sculptor's Studio are listed under that FRV.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park could expand its online collection. This would assist with off-site research and protect more sensitive items in the collection.</li> <li>With additional space, the quality of access to collections and the collections themselves could be greatly improved.</li> <li>Some of the heavier, larger tools could be reproduced with a 3-D printer, which could be more easily used for mobile outreach.</li> <li>The park does not currently have a natural history collection, but there could be an opportunity to explore this through partnerships with local colleges or universities.</li> <li>Partnerships could be undertaken to present research information in a digitized format.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection management plan (in progress).</li> <li>Historic resource study (in progress).</li> <li>Scope of collections.</li> <li>Access plan.</li> <li>Emergency operations plan.</li> <li>Integrated collection management system.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digitization of collections.</li> <li>Collection record improvement.</li> <li>Ethnographic study.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development concept plan for maintenance and law enforcement relocation.</li> <li>Museum integrated pest management plan (part of the overall integrated pest management plan).</li> <li>Structural fire plan.</li> </ul>



<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Views of the Sculpture</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mount Rushmore is an internationally recognized symbol, representing the ideals of freedom and democracy.</li> <li>• Mount Rushmore National Memorial preserves a cultural and natural landscape within a dramatic setting of ponderosa pine forest and granite walls and spires in the Black Hills region of South Dakota.</li> <li>• The sculpting of Mount Rushmore provided economic stimulation for the Black Hills region and greatly contributed to the tourism industry in South Dakota.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are places where trees impede views of the sculpture, including views from the Borglum View Terrace and places along the Presidential Trail.</li> <li>• The Grand View Terrace and spots near the Sculptor's Studio offer particularly iconic views of the sculpture.</li> <li>• The sculpture can also be seen off of Highway 244 at the Borglum turnout and elsewhere along the road.</li> <li>• From certain viewpoints from the parking structure, the pergolas can impede views, though the intent of the design was to progressively reveal the sculpture.</li> <li>• The Avenue of Flags frames the sculpture when approaching from the parking structure.</li> <li>• The view from Carvers Café is interrupted by trees.</li> <li>• The park has a webcam that virtually provides views of the sculpture, and area hotels have informed visitors of this opportunity before they travel to the park.</li> <li>• There are unique views of the sculpture from more remote areas of the park that are rarely seen, including Starling Basin. Visitors are able to hike and have a different experience.</li> <li>• There are many different perspectives from which the sculpture can be seen, including profile views and aerial views.</li> <li>• Distant or aerial views of the sculpture are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze. At night, air pollution sometimes scatters artificial light, increasing the effect of lights on the night sky.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are limited opportunities for accessible views of the sculpture. The park has seen an increase of people with accessibility needs.</li> <li>• The park has seen more requests for visitors who would like to take aerial photos of the sculpture, as well as general requests for aerial photographs that can be reproduced.</li> <li>• Regional coal-fired power plants, coal mining, and oil and gas development contribute to air quality impacts in the park. Since 2000, emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from regional power plants have decreased by about 50%. Further reductions are scheduled by 2018 for the protection of regional Class I areas, which may improve air quality conditions at Mount Rushmore.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Views of the Sculpture
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree growth can impede views of the sculpture.</li> <li>Future development could impact views of the sculpture (either positive or negative).</li> <li>Weather conditions can be unpredictable.</li> <li>Individuals on the mountain interfere with the visitor viewing experience. Examples include staff performing maintenance operations, as well as park visitors climbing.</li> <li>Air pollution.</li> <li>Increase in mean annual temperature and drought events due to climate change could increase regional wildfire frequency/intensity, impacting air quality and visibility.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff could work toward restoring the historic viewshed.</li> <li>Through the Youth Exploration shelter, there is an opportunity for greater interpretation of the sculpture and views.</li> <li>The park has an opportunity to improve the view from Carvers Café by removing trees impeding the view, as the cafe provides a comfortable indoor location to visually experience the sculpture.</li> <li>The Mount Rushmore Society has purchased land adjacent to the park to prevent commercial development. This land offers views of the sculpture and could be used to expand viewing opportunities for park visitors, if it were to be donated to the park.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrestrial scanning.</li> <li>LiDAR data (including high-density point scan).</li> <li>Regional air quality monitoring including visibility, ozone, and deposition.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visual resource inventory.</li> <li>Analyze LiDAR data.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visual resource protection plan.</li> <li>Cultural landscape report.</li> </ul>



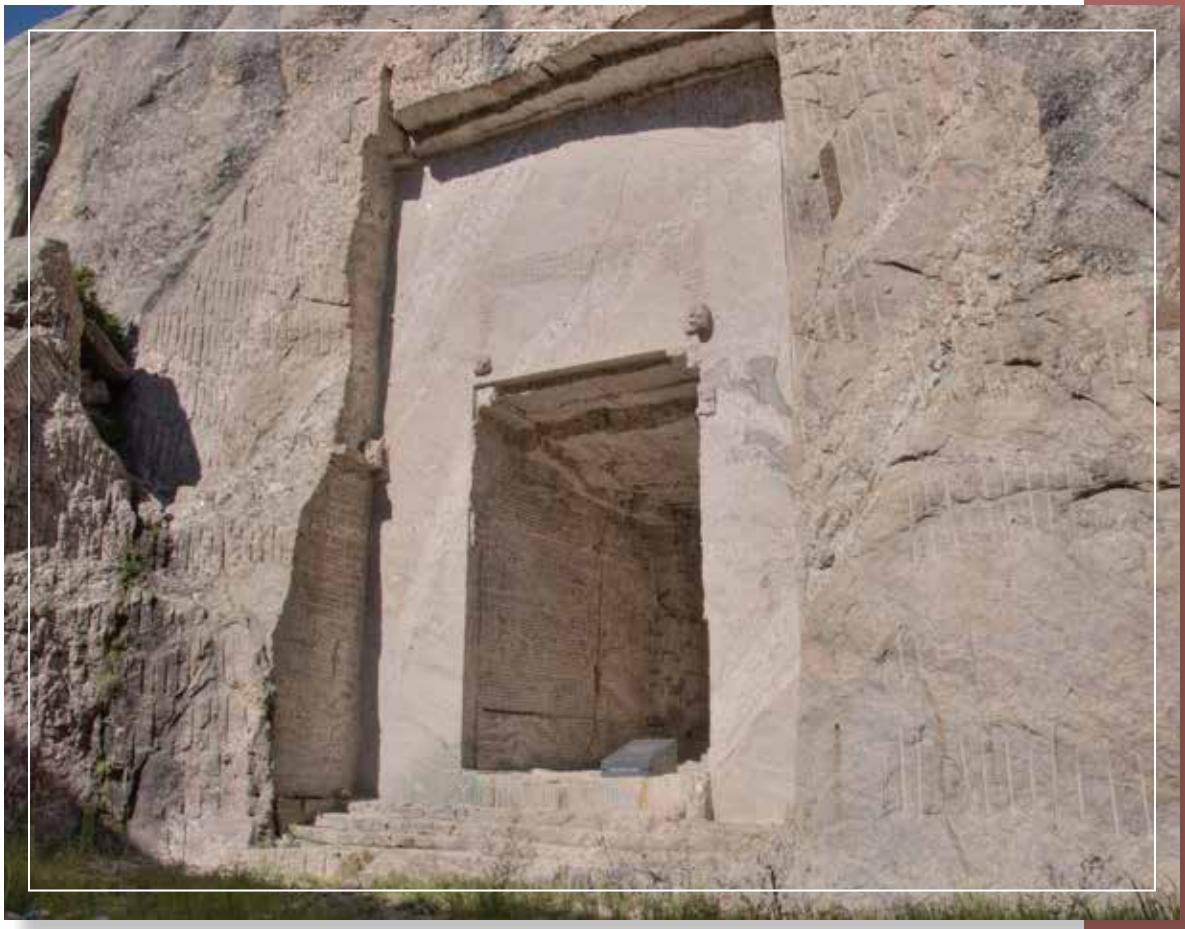
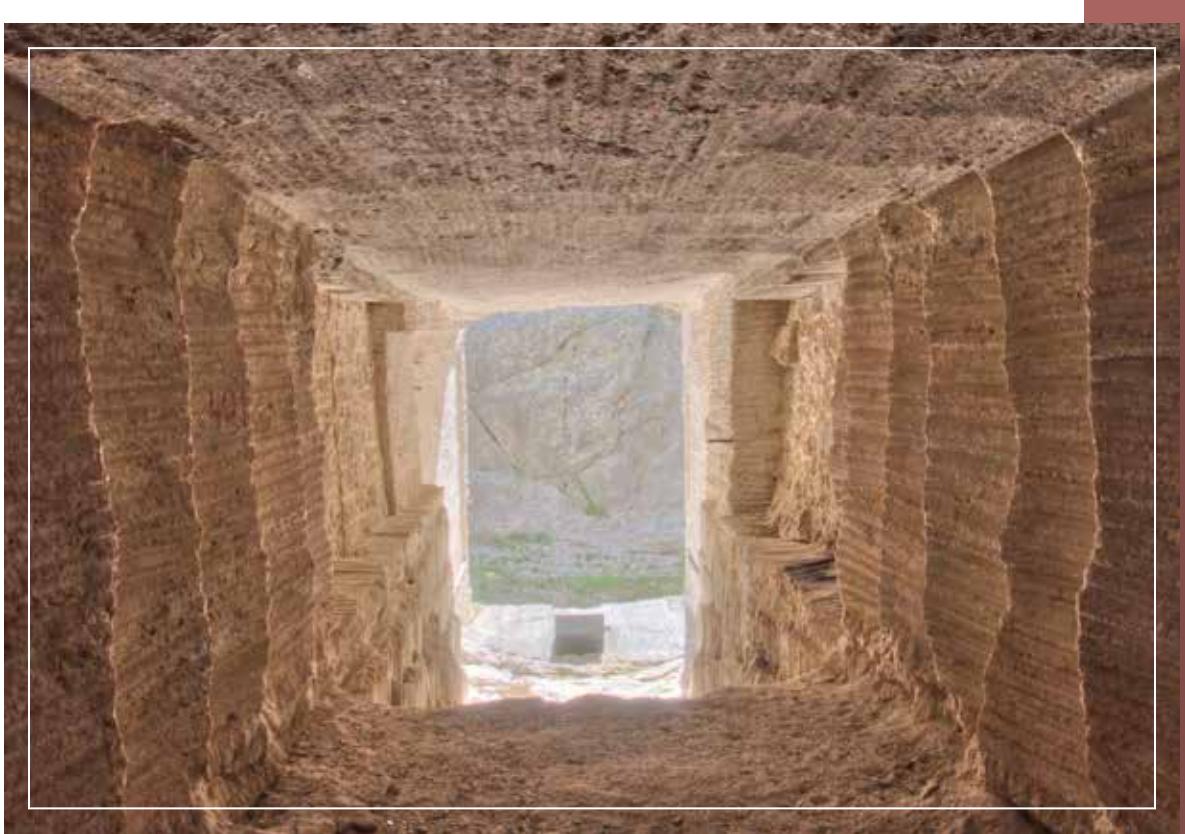
<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>The Sculptor's Studio</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mount Rushmore sculpture is a unique engineering and artistic achievement, considering the tools and processes available during the Depression era.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The irreplaceable original sculpture model, the Hall of Records model, other museum collection pieces, and the bookstore are housed upstairs, and interpretation is conducted on that floor.</li> <li>There are incompatible uses in the historic building.</li> <li>Offices for maintenance are housed on the main floor, and the maintenance work area is housed in the basement.</li> <li>Gas pumps for maintenance fleet are near the building.</li> <li>The uses on the main floor, including visitation, are exceeding load capacity established in the historic structures report.</li> <li>The building has a fire suppression system.</li> <li>The studio itself is accessible, but is difficult to reach for visitors with disabilities due to surrounding terrain, infrastructure, and security.</li> <li>The building is closed to the public in the winter, but opened in the spring for school groups only. It is open to the public during the main visitor season.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitation has been increasing to the studio. This has been generally welcomed, but could also cause impacts on the models (i.e., visitors touching models).</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance use can cause noise, harmful vibrations, dust, and hazardous materials that can impact visitor experience, the structure, the models, and other museum objects on exhibit.</li> <li>There is an increased threat of fire due to the proximity of fuels for maintenance.</li> <li>If there were a fire in the building, water from the fire suppression system could impact plaster models and other artifacts housed in the building.</li> <li>Extreme environmental fluctuation can impact the building structure and museum items on exhibit.</li> <li>Fly intrusion has impacted the building itself as well as the models.</li> <li>Human theft of collection items.</li> <li>Destruction or defacement of collection items by visiting public.</li> <li>Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region due to climate change could result in damage to historic structures and features from fires, storms, and weathering.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the maintenance department was moved to another facility, then the studio function could be enhanced for exhibits and interpretive programming. This could be specific to the life of the Borglum family. It could also reduce maintenance-related hazards.</li> <li>The Borglum family and partners are interested in the continued preservation of the structure, which could mean more resources for preservation and use of the studio.</li> <li>Restructuring of the trail system would allow for ease of handicap accessibility.</li> <li>Preservation efforts should include addressing the lack of restroom facilities for visitors.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic structures report.</li> <li>Conservator's report.</li> <li>Terrestrial and aerial 3-D scanning.</li> <li>Deferred maintenance documented deficiencies.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Sculptor's Studio
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cultural landscape inventory.</li><li>• Utility mapping.</li><li>• Visitor counting system.</li><li>• Parking study for accessibility.</li></ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structural fire plan.</li><li>• Cultural landscape report.</li><li>• Exhibit plan.</li><li>• Development concept plan for maintenance and law enforcement relocation.</li></ul>



## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	The Hall of Records
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Hall of Records is in good condition.</li> <li>The Hall of Records is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.</li> <li>Terrestrial and aerial scanning, which can aid in preservation, has been conducted.</li> <li>The Hall of Records is closed to the public; however, the park does receive requests for access.</li> <li>Previous use of fireworks has generated trash debris, which is still present today in areas where it is impossible to remove, as well as issues with embedded plastic.</li> <li>There are more original sculptors' marks here than anywhere else on the mountain. These are preserved.</li> <li>The park provides a virtual tour of the Hall of Records.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No trends were identified for this OIRV.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At times, requests received for use of the Hall of Records are inappropriate and not in keeping with the NPS mission.</li> <li>Though fireworks have not been allowed since 2009, they are still considered a major threat to the sculpture.</li> <li>Standing water in the Hall of Records may have caused some degradation in certain areas.</li> <li>Destruction or defacement of wax markings and capstone in the Hall of Records.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sculpture has recently been terrestrial and aerial scanned (3-D), and this information has been made available to the public. It can also help with preservation.</li> <li>With the completion of the recent 3-D scanning, a holographic model could be created to allow visitors additional virtual access to the Hall of Records.</li> <li>Volcanic activity (igneous intrusions) that has occurred within the granite could be researched and eventually presented to the public. This is a good opportunity to expand geological interpretation at the park.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hall of Records environmental assessment.</li> <li>Terrestrial and aerial 3-D scanning.</li> <li>Mount Rushmore security strategy.</li> <li>Blast assessment for mountain.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imaging of past volcanic activity (igneous intrusions).</li> <li>Hydrology study.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive preservation plan.</li> <li>Comprehensive security plan (update).</li> </ul>



<b>Other Important Resource or Value</b>	<b>Historic Structures and Features</b>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally conditions range from fair to good for historic structures and features, particularly with the CCC/WPA work. Some structures/features are in poor condition.</li> <li>Certain historic structures are being used for office space and park operations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been increased public interest in the CCC/WPA work that has been done and research surrounding this work.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of salt breaks down the mortar of historic sidewalks and walkways.</li> <li>Lack of staff affects the ability of the park to maintain the current condition of these structures and features.</li> <li>Extreme environmental fluctuation can impact the structure of certain buildings and features.</li> <li>The loss of staff to appropriately maintain historic structures is a threat to these resources.</li> <li>Fuel storage above ground is inappropriately located.</li> <li>The fireplace at the Borglum View Terrace needs to be reevaluated for structural integrity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration of the structures could provide an opportunity for enhanced interpretive programming (e.g., living history).</li> <li>The compressor could be restored to proper function.</li> <li>Historic structures could be retrofitted with new technology for energy efficiency.</li> <li>The park could reach out to the Hill City CCC Museum and Custer State Park for collaboration on the CCC history at the park.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic structures report.</li> <li>Conservator's report (2014).</li> <li>Archeological report (2007).</li> <li>Facility Management Software System work order information regarding feature replacement.</li> <li>Oral history of CCC workers.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory and history of CCC/WPA work.</li> <li>Update GIS mapping resolution for historic structures and features.</li> <li>Cultural landscape inventory.</li> <li>Comprehensive condition assessments.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural landscape report.</li> <li>Ethnography study.</li> </ul>



## 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 that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Mount Rushmore National Memorial and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Facility Infrastructure.** The redeveloped structures and features are failing due to environmental conditions (nonhistoric structures). In particular, there is a water intrusion issue at the visitor center. A condition assessment has been completed, and this is an issue that involves significant investment for full repair. This issue is most evident in the men's bathroom and the offices, but also links to the paver system at the top of the structure.

*Associated planning need:* Design, planning, and construction (line item) for rehabilitation and improvements to visitor center and paver system.

- **Impacts of Overflights.** Helicopters and fixed-wing flights occur at the park and have affected visitor experience and employee housing areas. The park is working alongside Badlands National Park to develop a voluntary air tour agreement, since both parks have the same air tour operators.

*Associated planning need:* Voluntary air tour agreement (underway).

- **Security.** It is difficult for the park to manage access of park grounds for visitors while maintaining security for protected resources. The park is designated as a national icon by the Department of the Interior, which brings a higher level of national scrutiny and exposure.

*Associated data need:* GIS layers depicting access points related to security.

*Associated planning need:* Comprehensive security plan (update).

- **Facility Is Needed for Law Enforcement and Maintenance.** Certain park facilities are overcrowded, and uses are incompatible with historic structures. Maintenance is housed in the Sculptor's Studio, and a building is needed to accommodate this use. The park is a regional law enforcement dispatch center and needs a larger space to ensure effective operations.

*Associated planning need:* Development concept plan for maintenance and law enforcement relocation.

- **Consulting with American Indian Tribes.** Improve working relationships with traditionally associated tribes and enhance interpretation of the tribes' perspectives. NPS staff will continue to recognize the past and continuing presence of American Indian tribes in the region and will consult with the tribes to develop and accomplish the programs of Mount Rushmore National Memorial in a way that respects the beliefs, traditions, and other cultural values of the tribes.

*Associated planning need:* Ethnography study/overview to identify groups and communities that may be traditionally associated with the park and its resources.

- **Rehabilitate Trails.** Several trails need to be rebuilt and rehabilitated (e.g., Blackberry Trail and climbing trail), and accessibility issues need to be addressed along the nature trail. The park has a backcountry trail plan / environmental assessment and climbing area environmental assessment that will help with this work.

*Associated planning need:* Plans and specifications for design of Blackberry Trail.

- **Facility Is Needed for Museum Storage.** Current museum facilities are overcrowded and lack space for future growth of the collections. Collections are at risk from greater than normal threats by wildland fire and water intrusion to current facilities.

*Associated planning need:* Identify options for museum storage in other existing facilities and/or revision of the Midwest Region Museum Storage Collections Plan (2006).

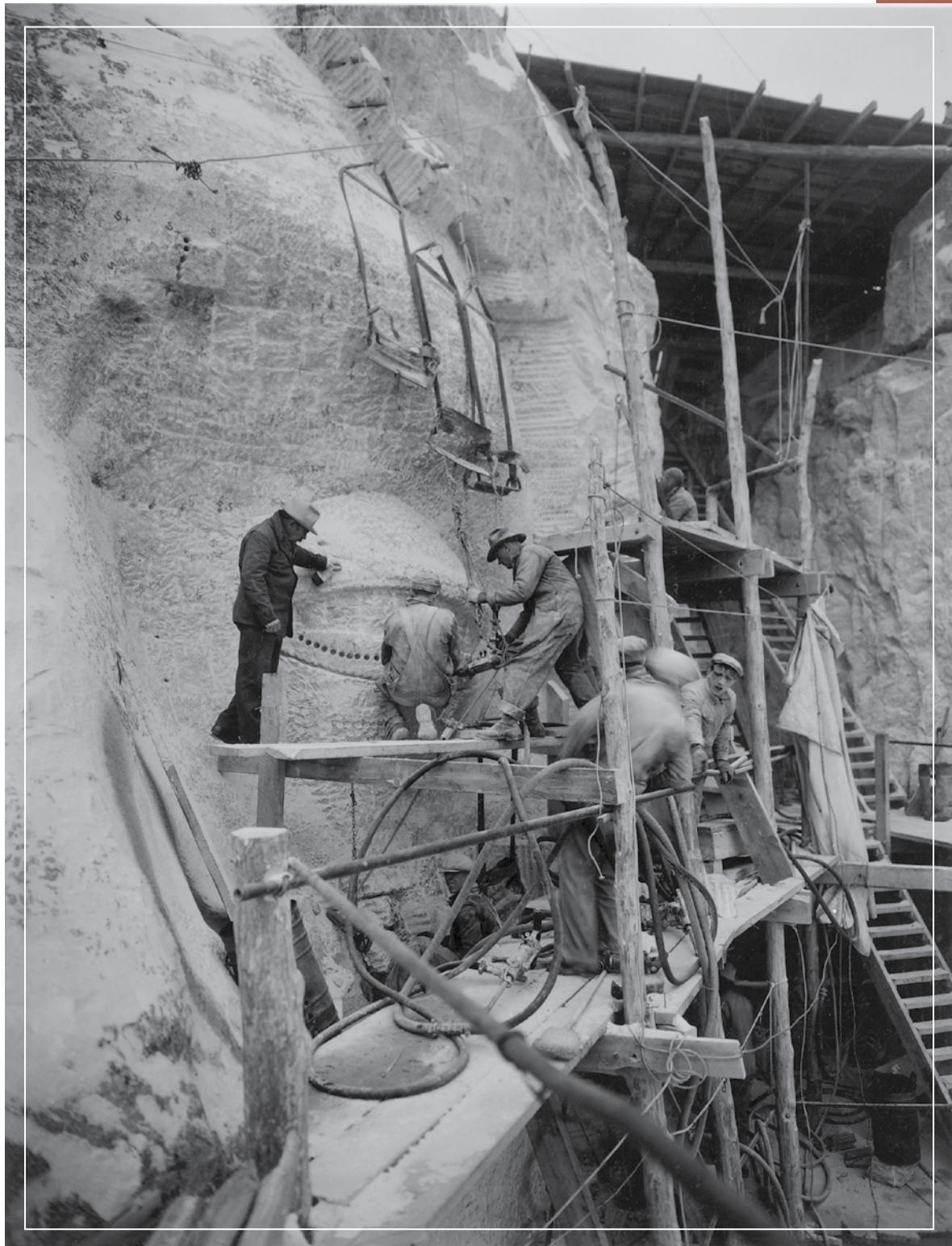
## Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.



Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Integrated pest management plan	H	The last integrated pest management plan was completed in 1983, and an update is needed. This plan would help identify problem species and provide an action plan to manage these species.
X	Development concept plan for maintenance and law enforcement relocation	H	This development concept plan would help determine alternatives for maintenance location, as well as a law enforcement facility. It would analyze needs and space requirements and identify other locations that could be used for these purposes. Maintenance is currently housed in the Sculptor's Studio. Potential site locations have been explored as part of the draft general management plan.
X	Structural fire plan	H	This plan would provide a new approach for preventative fire management and suppression for all structures.
X	Comprehensive security plan (update)	H	This plan would help manage security systems for the sculpture. It would include a lifecycle analysis to determine any infrastructure or equipment in need of replacement.
X	Comprehensive preservation plan	H	This plan would provide a long-term, interdisciplinary approach to sculpture preservation.
	Design, planning, and construction (line item) for improvements to visitor center and paver system	H	This item would provide all needed components for design, planning, and construction of improvements to the visitor center and paver system.
	Plans and specifications for design of Blackberry Trail	H	This plan would provide documents/compliance and design specifications for the complete rehabilitation of the existing Blackberry Trail.
X	Forest management plan	M	A forest management plan would provide guidance for prescribed burning activities, management of hazard trees, and any needed revegetation.
X	Cultural landscape report	M	A similar report was completed in 2008, but a more comprehensive report is needed. This would include structures and features associated with the Sculptor's Studio.
X	Exhibit plan	M	An exhibit plan would determine appropriate displays/exhibits at the visitor center and the Sculptor's Studio.
X	Visual resource protection plan	M	A visual resource protection plan would identify actions needed to manage the viewshed at Mount Rushmore. The need for this plan depends on the results of the scenic resource assessment.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Identification of geological environmental hazards	H	An understanding of geological environmental hazards could provide critical information for mitigation work and could help generate future planning needs to address geological hazards that are identified.
X	Digitization of collections	H	Many items in the collections have been digitized, but more needs to be completed. This has been difficult with limited staff.
X	Ethnography study	H	An ethnography study would explore tribal connections to the site, which would aid in tribal consultation and help inform inclusion of “archeological sites” as an OIRV. It would also be important to identify ethnographic sites for potential modification of current NPS policies and practices at Mount Rushmore and for a richer, more inclusive interpretive program that considers multiple cultural perspectives.
X	Utility mapping	H	This mapping would help with general troubleshooting and repair of utilities. It would include mapping of conduits, electrical lines, and security infrastructure.
X	GIS layers depicting access points related to security	H	GIS data depicting access points would help identify any physical gaps in security at Mount Rushmore.
X	GIS layers for preservation work	H	GIS data for preservation work would include tracking/mapping of cracks and locations of previous repair work. It could also identify any areas of firework damage.
X	Analyze LiDAR data	H	LiDAR data have been acquired for the park, but additional processing and point classification is required to fully utilize the digital information for management decisions. Further processing would ensure that data are accessible for both park and external customers. Processed LiDAR is critical for vegetation and forest analyses, accurate geospatial location of park buildings and facilities, production of a high resolution digital elevation model, and other projects as determined by the park.
X	Physical security integrated management software	H	This is a program that brings all security devices together into a manageable unit.
X	Update GIS mapping resolution for historic structures and features	H	Some mapping has been done regarding historic structures and features, but this effort would provide more accurate GIS data, particularly for smaller structures.
X	Comprehensive condition assessments	H	Comprehensive condition assessments will help determine condition of all park assets on a regular basis (at least once every five years). It could be used to anticipate any needed repairs and to inform many other planning needs.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Visual resource inventory	H	A visual resource inventory would help determine which resources are most important to view, as well as vantage points from which they can be seen. It would also help identify potential impacts on the viewshed. It could inform the visual resource protection plan (if needed).
X	Hydrology study	M	A hydrology study would help understand how water is moving within the stone and could help identify any structural issues with the sculpture related to hydrology.
X	Collection record improvement	M	This effort would add detail to object descriptions in the collection.
X	Cultural landscape inventory	M	This cultural landscape inventory would help determine which park structures and features contribute to the cultural landscape at Mount Rushmore. It would help inform the cultural landscape report.
X	Visitor counting system	M	A visitor counting system would help park staff understand attendance at programs and could be used to determine the number of people inside the building at all times.
X	Vegetation survey and analysis	M	Although the Inventory and Monitoring Program and the Northern Great Plains Fire Program have done extensive monitoring for individual plots to evaluate plant community composition and structure and fire fuels, Mount Rushmore lacks a broader view for the entire park. New imagery from the USFS may be valuable for identifying the geographic areas in which the pine forest has already suffered decline and for identifying other areas now coming under attack due to the ongoing spread of the mountain pine beetle. Remapping the entire park will aid management decisions regarding allotment of resources to projects involving overall forest health or plant community composition that may impact other species of concern.
X	Inventory and history of CCC/WPA work	M	
X	Four-band infrared imagery	L	
X	Geological survey (update)	L	A geological survey was completed by the NPS Geologic Resources Division, but more comprehensive information is needed.
X	Percolation testing	L	Percolation testing would analyze percolation through the soils at the parking structure (related to the septic system).
X	Parking study for accessibility	L	There are two accessible parking spaces at the Sculptor's Studio, but this study would help explore options for expanded parking accessibility.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Terrestrial scan of climbing area	L	Scanning of the climbing area would help the park manage climber safety.
X	Imaging of past volcanic activity (igneous intrusions)	L	
	Archeological overview and assessment	L	The archeological assessment was completed in 1973 by Adrienne Anderson and was a cursory investigation that explored the possibility of future field endeavors. To that end, a Class III Intensive and Reconnaissance Survey was initiated and completed during the field seasons during 2006 and 2007. This survey resulted in the identification and mapping of most of the identifiable sites within the entire park. The investigator made recommendations regarding each site's potential for eligibility for nomination and inclusion in the national register. However, further research by the park and concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Office is required to make that final determination of eligibility in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This should be identified as a data need for the park for Section 106 planning purposes.



## Part 3: Contributors

### Mount Rushmore National Memorial

Cheryl A. Schreier, Superintendent

Maureen McGee-Ballinger, Chief of Interpretation and Education

Mark Denker, Park Facility Manager

Don Hart, Chief Ranger

Don Kammerer, Administrative Officer

Bruce Weisman, Integrated Resource Manager

Zane Martin, Museum Specialist

Julie Gregg-Bubac, Commercial Services Program Manager/Partnerships

Alisha Deegan, Facility Operations Specialist, and Representative of the Council for Indigenous Relevancy, Communication, Leadership, and Excellence (CIRCLE)

### NPS Midwest Region

Sharon Miles, Project Manager/Community Planner

Reese Hirth, GIS Specialist

### Other NPS Staff

John Gerbich, Community Planner, Denver Service Center, Planning

Angie Marie Wing, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division

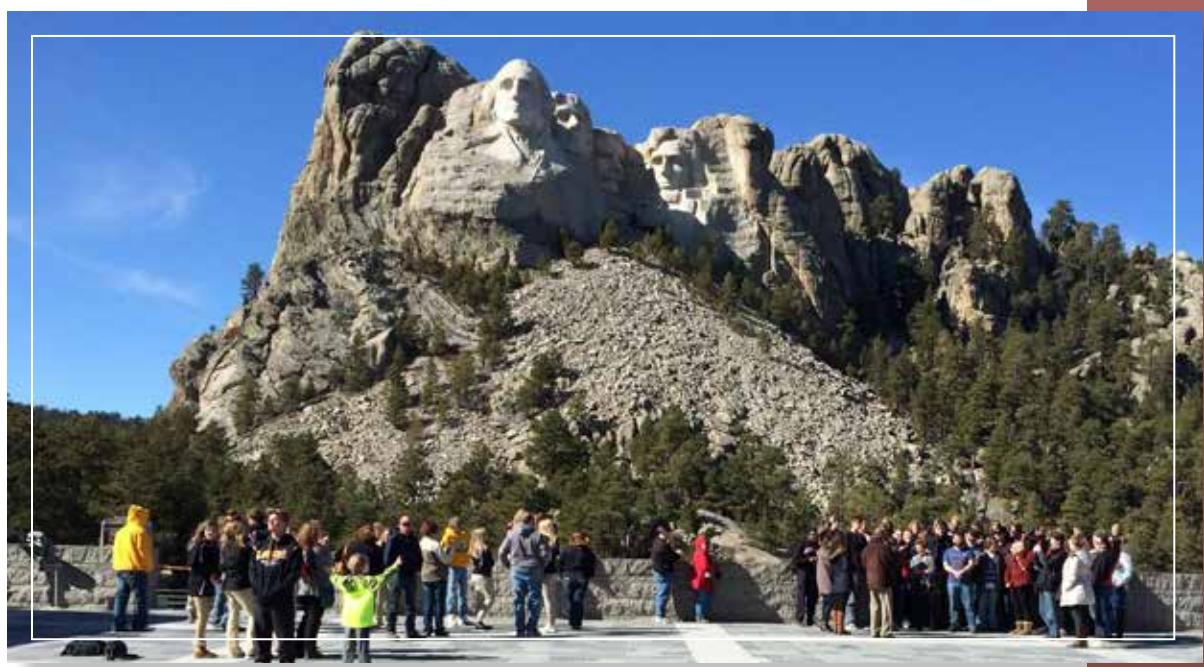
### Partners

Marty LaMontagne, Xanterra Parks & Resorts

Diana Saathoff, Mount Rushmore Society

Andy Knight, Mount Rushmore Society

Lynn Bauter, Mount Rushmore History Association



## Appendices

### Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Mount Rushmore National Memorial

1214

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Chs. 470-472. 1925.

Payment required.

*Proviso.*  
Mineral deposits reserved.

Existing rights not impaired.

Reversion for non-user.

Salt River meridian, Arizona, be, and the same are hereby granted to the city of Phoenix, Arizona, for municipal park, recreation, playground, or public convenience purposes, upon the condition that the city shall make payment for such land at the rate of \$1.25 per acre to the receiver of the United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, within six months after the approval of this Act: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, or other mineral deposits found at any time in the land, and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same: *Provided further*, That the grant herein is made subject to any valid existing claim or easement, and that the lands hereby granted shall be used by the city of Phoenix, Arizona, only for the purposes herein indicated, and if the said land, or any part thereof, shall be abandoned for such use, said land, or such part, shall revert to the United States; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to declare such a forfeiture of the grant, and restore said premises to the public domain, if at any time he shall determine that the city has for more than one year, abandoned the land for the uses herein indicated, and such order of the Secretary shall be final and conclusive, and thereupon and thereby said premises shall be restored to the public domain and freed from the operation of this grant.

Approved, March 3, 1925.

March 3, 1925.  
[H. R. 11726.]  
[Public, No. 590.]**CHAP. 471.**—An Act To authorize the creation of a national memorial in the Harney National Forest.*Harney National Forest.*  
Memorial authorized in, by Mount Harney Memorial Association.*Proviso.*  
No Government expense, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Mount Harney Memorial Association hereafter to be created by the Legislature of South Dakota is hereby authorized to carve a memorial in heroic figures commemorative of our national history and progress upon a suitable exposure of the Harney Mountain Range, located within the boundaries of the Harney National Forest in the State of South Dakota. Such association is further authorized to select the name, location, and design of such memorial: *Provided*, That the United States shall be put to no expense in respect of such memorial, and that the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the location of the site will not interfere with the administration of the Harney National Forest.

Approved, March 3, 1925.

March 3, 1925.  
[H. R. 11818.]  
[Public, No. 590.]**CHAP. 472.**—An Act Granting the consent of Congress to the construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande.*Rio Grande.*  
W. J. Stahmann,  
etc., may bridge, near  
Tornillo, Tex.Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.Consent of Mexico  
required.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to W. J. Stahmann, Edgar D. Brown, L. N. Shafer, and associates, their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Rio Grande, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near a point two miles south of the town of Tornillo, Texas, in the lower San Elizario Grant, in the county of El Paso, on the American side of the river, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, such construction to be made only with the consent and approval of the Republic of Mexico.

1300

## SEVENTIETH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 315. 1929.

February 25, 1929.  
[S. 3848.]  
[Public, No. 805.]

Mount Rushmore  
National Memorial  
Commission.  
Creation and com-  
position of.

Allowance only for  
expenses.

*Proviso.*  
Secretary, etc.

Organization.

*Proviso.*  
Treasurer.

Executive committee.

Completion of Me-  
morial.

Authority.

Receive all property  
etc., of Mount Harney  
Memorial Association.

Receive and disburse  
funds.

Employ artists,  
sculptors, etc.

Other powers.

Federal contribution  
limited.  
*Post*, p. 1627.

**CHAP. 315.**—An Act Creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purposes and powers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission (hereafter referred to as the commission), to consist of twelve members, who shall be appointed by the President. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the President, who shall fill all vacancies that from time to time occur.

The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, except that their actual expenses in connection with the work of the commission may be paid from any funds appropriated for the purposes of this Act or acquired by other means hereafter authorized: *Provided*, That the secretary may be paid such salary for his services as may be determined by the commission. The commission is also authorized to pay such actual and necessary expenses as the secretary may incur in the performance of his duties. Such salary and expenses shall be paid by the treasurer of the commission upon the order of the secretary thereof and then only when approved and countersigned by the chairman of the executive committee.

SEC. 2. The commission when appointed shall organize by electing a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer: *Provided*, That a treasurer may be selected outside of the commission and may be a bank or trust company. Such treasurer shall execute a bond so conditioned and in such amount as shall insure the protection of funds coming into his possession.

The commission may also create from its own membership an executive committee of five, which shall exercise such powers and functions within the purview of this Act as may be authorized by the commission.

SEC. 3. The purpose of the commission is to complete the carving of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial to consist of heroic figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, together with an entablature upon which there shall be cut a suitable inscription to be indited by Calvin Coolidge, and to landscape the contiguous grounds and construct the entrances thereto. Such memorial is to be constructed according to designs and models by Gutzon Borglum, now owned or contracted for by the Mount Harney Memorial Association of South Dakota. No charge shall ever be made for admission to the memorial grounds or for viewing the memorial.

SEC. 4. The commission is authorized—

(a) To receive and take over all property, contracts, rights, and moneys now in the hands of and possessed by the Mount Harney Memorial Association, including memoranda, records, sketches, models, and the incompletely figures on Mount Rushmore.

(b) To receive funds and pledges to cover the expense of finishing such memorial, and to pay out the same upon properly receipted vouchers to persons entitled.

(c) To employ the services of such artists, sculptors, landscape architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary to complete said memorial, including the landscaping of the grounds and construction of the entrances thereto.

(d) To exercise such powers and functions as are necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 5. That not more than one-half of the cost of such memorial and landscaping shall be borne by the United States, and not to exceed \$250,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose. Upon requisition of the executive committee herein provided

## SEVENTIETH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Chs. 315, 316. 1929.

1301

for, the proportionate share of the United States shall be advanced to the treasurer of said commission from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any available appropriation, and in sufficient amounts to match the funds advanced from other sources to said commission, whether such funds are in the hands of its treasurer or have already been expended upon such memorial by the commission or by its predecessor, the Mount Harney Memorial Association: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall first be satisfied that the funds received from sources other than the United States are actually available in the hands of the treasurer of the commission or have been properly expended in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Advance to treasurer  
from funds appropriated.

SEC. 6. That such commission, on or before the 1st day of December of each year, shall transmit to Congress a report of its activities and proceedings for the preceding year, including a full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures.

*Proviso.*  
Condition.

Approved, February 25, 1929.

Report to Congress.

**CHAP. 316.**—An Act To authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes.

February 25, 1929.  
[H. R. 13825.]  
[Public, No. 806.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$17,185,610, to be expended for the construction and installation at military posts of such buildings and utilities and appurtenances thereto as may be necessary, as follows:

Army.  
Construction author-  
ized of buildings, etc.,  
at military posts.

Albrook Field, Canal Zone: Dispensary, \$30,000.

Albrook Field, Canal  
Zone.

Corundu, Canal Zone: Barracks, \$357,500.

Corundu, Canal  
Zone.

France Field, Canal Zone: Barracks, \$360,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$324,000; officers' quarters, \$427,200; dispensary, \$30,000.

France Field, Canal  
Zone.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Department: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$100,000; officers' quarters, \$300,000.

Schofield Barracks,  
Hawaii.

Wheeler Field, Hawaiian Department: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$111,600; officers' quarters, \$150,000; dispensary, \$40,000.

Wheeler Field, Ha-  
waii.

Porto Rico: Barracks, \$144,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$119,000; officers' quarters, \$396,250; nurses' quarters, \$36,000; headquarters building, \$20,000; chapel, \$20,000; recreation hall, \$10,000; storehouse, \$15,000; garage and repair shop, \$40,000; stables, \$40,000; hay and forage shed, \$3,000; wagon shed, \$6,000; incinerator, \$5,000; flagstaff, \$500; hospital, \$10,000.

Porto Rico, barracks,  
quarters, etc.

Henry Barracks, Porto Rico: Barracks, \$352,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$39,600; officers' quarters, \$192,500; hospital, \$35,000; stables, \$24,000; hay and forage shed, \$3,000; wagon shed, \$4,000; guardhouse, \$10,000; post exchange, \$10,000; chapel, \$20,000; headquarters building, \$15,000; recreation hall, \$10,000; storehouse, \$15,000; maintenance building, \$7,500; fire house, \$7,500; bakery, \$12,000.

Henry Barracks,  
P. R.

Philippine Department: Signal depot warehouse, \$49,000.

Camp Devens, Massachusetts: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$36,000; officers' quarters, \$164,000: *Provided*, That so much of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes," approved February 25, 1927 (Forty-four Statutes, page 1235), as authorizes an appropriation of \$300,000 for hospital, Camp Devens, Massachusetts, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, the construction and installation of buildings and utilities and appurtenances thereto as follows:

Philippines, ware-  
house.  
Camp Devens, Mass.  
Former Act amend-  
ed.Vol. 44, p. 1235,  
amended.

73d CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 751-754. JUNE 26, 1934.

1223

such indebtedness incurred during the current enlistment and remaining unpaid at the time of discharge"; and the substitution therefor of the following: "And provided further, That the Secretary of War may cause to be remitted and canceled any part of such indebtedness remaining unpaid either on honorable discharge of the enlisted man from the service or prior thereto when in his opinion the interests of the Government are best served by such action."

Approved, June 26, 1934.

## [CHAPTER 752.]

## AN ACT

To provide for a preliminary examination of Cromline Creek in the State of New York, with a view to the control of its floods.

Remission of indebtedness, authorized.

June 26, 1934.  
[S. 3408.]  
[Public, No. 469.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of Cromline Creek in the State of New York, with a view to control of its floods, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the control of the floods of the Mississippi River and of the Sacramento River, California, and for other purposes", approved March 1, 1917, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.*

Approved, June 26, 1934.

Cromline Creek.  
Preliminary examination of.

Vol. 39, p. 541.  
U.S.C., p. 1090.

## [CHAPTER 753.]

## AN ACT

To exempt articles of machinery belting from the tax on floor stocks imposed by the Agriculture Adjustment Act.

June 26, 1934.  
[S. 3419.]  
[Public, No. 470.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section 16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, shall not apply to articles of machinery belting processed wholly or in chief value from cotton, if such processing was completed prior to January 1, 1930.*

Sec. 2. Any tax which has been assessed or paid under such section on any such article prior to the enactment of this Act shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer, or abated if remaining unpaid: Provided, That claim therefor must be filed within three months after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That no such credit, refund, or abatement shall be made with respect to any such article which was disposed of by the taxpayer prior to the filing of the claim therefor.

Approved, June 26, 1934.

Agricultural Adjustment Act amended.  
Floor stocks; taxes.  
Exemption, machinery belting processed from cotton.  
*Ante*, p. 40.

Credits and refunds.

*Proviso.*  
Filing claims.

Refund prohibited if article has been disposed of.

## [CHAPTER 754.]

## AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its powers and purposes", approved February 25, 1929, and for other purposes.

June 26, 1934.  
[S. 3533.]  
[Public, No. 471.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its powers and purposes", approved February 25, 1929, is amended by adding at the end thereof*

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission.  
Vol. 45, p. 1300,  
amended.

1224

73d CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 754-756. JUNE 26, 1934.

*Successor to be appointed, in case of death, disability, etc.*

*Federal contribution. Vol. 45, p. 1300.*

*Appropriation authorized.*

*Advances, from sums available.*

*Continuation of appropriations.*

the following new sentence: "If by reason of death, disability, or other cause, any individual to whom functions are assigned under this section has been or shall be rendered unable to perform such functions, the Commission is authorized to designate or employ such other person as it deems competent to perform such functions."

SEC. 2. Section 5 of such Act of February 25, 1929, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of not to exceed \$250,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of such memorial and landscaping. Such sums as may be appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be advanced to the treasurer of said Commission from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition of the executive committee provided for by this Act."

SEC. 3. Any funds heretofore made available for expenditure under the provisions of such Act of February 25, 1929, are hereby made available for expenditure under such Act as amended by this Act.

Approved, June 26, 1934.

[CHAPTER 755.]

AN ACT

June 26, 1934.

[S. 3764.]

[Public, No. 472]

*Second-class matter, postal service.  
Fees for entry of publications as.  
Vol. 47, p. 647, U.S.C., Supp. VII, p. 874.*

*Provisos.  
Reductions of, for publications of limited editions.*

*One-half to be returned, if failing entry.*

To reduce the fee to accompany applications for entry as second-class matter of publications of limited circulation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for fees for entry of a publication as second-class matter, and for other purposes", approved July 7, 1932 (47 Stat. 647; 39 U.S.C., Supp. VII, sec. 226a), is hereby amended by striking out the first semicolon and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the fee to accompany applications for entry as second-class matter of publications having a circulation of not more than two thousand copies shall be \$25; and of publications having a circulation of not more than five thousand copies shall be \$50: Provided further, That one-half of all fees collected under this section shall be returnable to the applicant upon the failure of the applicant's publication to obtain entry under the provisions of this section;".*

Approved, June 26, 1934.

[CHAPTER 756.]

AN ACT

June 26, 1934.

[H.R. 9410.]

[Public, No. 473]

*Permanent appropriation repeal Act.  
Designated appropriations, from general fund repealed.  
Effective date.*

*Balances to be covered in.*

*U.S.C., title 12, sec. 864.*

*U.S.C., title 12, sec. 1042.*

Providing that permanent appropriations be subject to annual consideration and appropriation by Congress, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (a) That effective July 1, 1935, such portions of any Acts as provide permanent or continuing appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury to be disbursed under the appropriation accounts appearing on the books of the Government, and listed in subsection (b) of this section, are hereby repealed, and any unobligated balances under such accounts as of June 30, 1935, shall be covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury.*

(b) (1) Preparation, custody, and delivery of farm-loan bonds, reimbursable (2x152).

(2) Preparation, custody, and delivery of Federal intermediate credit bank securities, reimbursable (2x153).

## [CHAPTER 806.]

## AN ACT

August 29, 1935.  
[S. 3204.]  
[Public, No. 393.]

Mount Rushmore  
National Memorial.  
Appropriation au-  
thorized for comple-  
ting.  
*Post*, p. 1760.

To provide additional funds for the completion of the Mount Rushmore National

Memorial, in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed the sum of \$200,000, in addition to the amount previously authorized, for the purpose of defraying the cost of completing the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, in the State of South Dakota, including landscaping of the contiguous grounds thereof, constructing the entrances thereto, and constructing a suitable museum room in connection therewith.

Contracts authorized.

VOL. 45, p. 1300; VOL.  
48, p. 1223.

SEC. 2. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to enter into contract for the execution and completion of the work and to fix the compensations to be paid to artists, sculptors, landscape architects, and others, who may be employed by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, in the completion of the said Mount Rushmore National Memorial pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 805, Seventieth Congress, approved February 25, 1929, as amended by section 1 of Public Law Numbered 471, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 26, 1934.

Approved, August 29, 1935.

## [CHAPTER 807.]

## AN ACT

August 29, 1935.  
[S. 3433.]  
[Public, No. 394.]

Criminal Code.  
Vol. 35, p. 1107; U. S.  
C., p. 734.  
R. S., sec. 190, p. 30;  
U. S. C., p. 43.

Operation of designated sections limited respecting counsel in cases entitled "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company."

Limiting the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to counsel in certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That nothing in sections 109 and 113 of an Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States", approved March 4, 1909, as amended (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 198 and 203), or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99), or in any other Act of Congress forbidding officers or employees or former officers or employees of the United States from acting as counsel, attorney, or agent for another before any court, department, or branch of the Government or from receiving or agreeing to receive compensation therefor, shall be deemed to apply to attorneys or counselors to be specially employed, retained, or appointed by the Attorney General or under authority of the Department of Justice to assist in the conduct of the cases entitled The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company (a corporation) as trustee under a deed of trust made by William Waldorf Astor, and so forth, against Frank C. Bowers, and so forth (L 35/74 and L 35/75) pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, including all proceedings to review any judgment or decree that may be rendered therein, and any other case or proceeding involving the matters or any of them involved in the said cases.

Approved, August 29, 1935.

## [CHAPTER 402]

## AN ACT

June 15, 1938  
[H. R. 10462]  
[Public, No. 629]

Mount Rushmore  
Memorial Act of 1938.

Mount Rushmore  
National Memorial  
Commission.  
45 Stat. 1300.

Quorum.

Restriction on com-  
pensation; payment  
of expenses.

*Proviso.*  
Secretary or treas-  
urer, compensation.

Organization, etc.

Treasurer may be a  
bank; bond required.

Executive commit-  
tee.

Completion of Me-  
morial.

No admission  
charge.

Authority of Com-  
mission.  
Designation of area  
within Harney Na-  
tional Forest, S. Dak.

Reservation as part  
of Memorial.

*Proviso.*  
Vested rights under  
mining, etc., laws not  
affected.

Receipt of property  
heretofore possessed  
by Mount Harney  
Memorial Associa-  
tion.

To amend the Act entitled "An Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purposes and powers", approved February 25, 1929, as amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mount Rushmore Memorial Act of 1938".*

Sec. 2. The Act entitled "An Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purposes and powers", approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1300), as amended, is amended as follows: Strike out all of such Act, after the first paragraph of section 1, and insert the following: "Any six members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. No member of the Commission shall receive compensation for his services, but the actual expenses of any member in connection with the work of the Commission may be paid from any appropriations available for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the payment to any member of the Commission who may be elected secretary or treasurer of the Commission of such compensation for the performance of his duties as secretary or treasurer, as may be determined by the Commission.

"SEC. 2. The Commission shall elect its chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. The chairman and the vice chairman shall, and the secretary and the treasurer may but need not, be elected from among the members of the Commission. The treasurer may be a bank or trust company. The treasurer shall execute a bond so conditioned and in such amount as shall insure the protection of funds coming into his possession. The Commission may create from its own membership an executive committee of five, which shall exercise such powers and functions within the purview of this Act as may be authorized by the Commission.

"SEC. 3. The Commission shall, in accordance with designs and models prepared by the designer-sculptor, complete the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, including an entablature upon which shall be cut a suitable inscription, construction of a museum and a stairway to the museum hall, reconstruction of the studio for preservation of the models, landscaping of contiguous grounds, and construction of the entrance to the memorial. No charge shall ever be made for admission to the memorial grounds or for viewing the memorial.

"SEC. 4. The Commission is authorized—

"(a) To designate and describe by metes and bounds an area of not more than fifteen hundred acres of the public lands of the United States within the Harney National Forest, State of South Dakota, immediately surrounding the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. Upon such designation such area is hereby reserved for and declared to be a part of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, and withdrawn from location or entry under the mining or other laws of the United States. The Commission shall prepare a survey of such area and shall furnish a plat thereof to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the United States land office at Pierre, South Dakota: *Provided*, That this Act shall not defeat or affect any vested right under the mining or other laws of the United States and which is hereafter maintained in accordance therewith.

"(b) To receive and take over all property, contracts, rights, and moneys heretofore possessed by the Mount Harney Memorial Association, including memoranda, records, sketches, models, and the incompletely figures on Mount Rushmore.

“(c) To administer funds appropriated, or obtained by gifts, the acceptance of which is hereby authorized, for the purpose of completing, developing, and maintaining the memorial, and to pay out the same upon properly receipted vouchers to persons entitled thereto.

Administration of funds.

“(d) To employ, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, such artists, sculptors, landscape architects, and other employees as it shall determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Employment of artists, sculptors, etc.

“(e) To administer, protect, and develop the memorial.

Administration, etc., of memorial.

“(f) To exercise such other powers and functions, including the promulgation of such rules and regulations, as may be necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Other powers.

**SEC. 5.** For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to any sums authorized to be appropriated prior to the date of approval of this Act, the sum of \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Upon requisition of the Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury shall advance to the treasurer of the Commission out of any amounts appropriated for such purpose, such sums as may be needed by the Commission to exercise its functions.

Additional sum authorized.

*Post*, p. 1128.

**SEC. 6.** The Commission shall, on or before the first day of each regular session of Congress, transmit to Congress a report of its activities and proceedings for the preceding fiscal year, including a full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures.”

Report to Congress.

Approved, June 15, 1938.

#### [CHAPTER 403]

##### AN ACT

To authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, September 4 to 8, inclusive, 1938.

June 15, 1938  
[H. R. 10722]  
[Public, No. 630]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That the President is authorized to permit the band of the United States Marine Corps to attend and give concerts at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, from September 4 to 8, inclusive, 1938.

National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1938.

Attendance of Marine Band authorized.

**SEC. 2.** For the purpose of defraying the expenses of such band in attending and giving concerts at such encampment, there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$8,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That in addition to transportation and Pullman accommodations the leaders and members of the Marine Band be allowed not to exceed \$5 per day each for additional living expenses while on the duty, and that the payment of such expenses shall be in addition to the pay and allowances to which they would be entitled while serving at their permanent station.

Appropriation authorized.

*Post*, p. 1142.

Approved, June 15, 1938.

*Proviso.*  
Allowance for additional living expenses.

#### [CHAPTER 404]

##### JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for the transfer of the Cape Henry Memorial site in Fort Story, Virginia, to the Department of the Interior.

June 15, 1938  
[S. J. Res. 243]  
[Pub. Res., No. 110]

Whereas the Colonial National Historical Park (formerly the Colonial National Monument) established under the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, includes Jamestown, Yorktown, and Williamsburg; and

Cape Henry Memorial, Fort Story, Va.  
Preamble.  
46 Stat. 855.  
16 U. S. C. § 443;  
Supp. III, § 443.

Certificate of deposit, filing.

Additional deposit.

Holding of general deposits.

Substitution of securities.

*Proviso.*  
Character of portion of deposit.

Maintenance of value of deposit.

"In the case of a deposit made with an official outside the District, a certificate of deposit from said official shall be filed with the superintendent, showing the character of the deposit, before a certificate of authority to transact business in the District may be issued, and, if the securities so deposited are not of the class authorized by this Act for investments of companies, the superintendent may require an additional deposit in approved securities.

"SEC. 17. HOLDING OF GENERAL DEPOSITS BY DISTRICT AUDITOR AND SECRETARY TO BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.—When any company is required by this Act to make a deposit in the District, such deposit shall be in securities of the class authorized by this Act for investments of companies, and shall be delivered by the company to the secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the District and the auditor of the District, who shall receive and hold the same subject to the lawful orders of the superintendent, and who shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all securities deposited or delivered under the authority of this section. The company shall have the right to collect the income on deposited securities so long as it continues solvent and complies with the laws of the United States and of the District, and it shall have the right to substitute for such securities other securities, provided such substituted securities are of the character, amount, and value required by this section, and are approved by the superintendent: *Provided*, That not less than \$25,000 of such deposit shall at all times consist of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the United States or of any State of the United States, or of any county or incorporated city of any State of the United States, and that securities of a class different from such bonds or other evidences of indebtedness shall not in any case be accepted for deposit except with the specific approval of and at values determined by the superintendent.

"If the value of securities deposited by any company shall decline, the superintendent may require the company to make a further deposit, in order that the amount and value of the deposit required by this Act shall at all times be maintained."

Approved, May 20, 1940.

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[CHAPTER 205]

AN ACT

To amend the Mount Rushmore Memorial Act of 1938.

May 22, 1940  
[H. R. 8357]  
[Public, No. 519]

Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak. 52 Stat. 694.

Area enlarged.

*Proviso.*  
Restrictions on use of funds.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 4 of the Mount Rushmore Memorial Act of 1938, approved June 15, 1938, is amended as follows:

Strike out the words "fifteen hundred acres" and insert in lieu thereof the words "eighteen hundred acres": *Provided*, That while appropriations necessary to complete the Memorial as authorized by law may be made, no part of any funds appropriated to the Rushmore Memorial Commission may be used for the development of the three hundred acres herein proposed to be added to the Memorial Reserve and no part of any funds appropriated under any Act may be used to pay a royalty or percentage to the sculptor for any work other than that necessarily incident to the sculpturing project."

Approved, May 22, 1940.

## [CHAPTER 288]

## AN ACT

July 11, 1941  
[H. R. 3857]  
[Public Law 164]

Gutzon and Mary  
Borglum.  
Construction of  
crypt for remains of.  
52 Stat. 694.

*Proviso.*

Authorizing the construction of a crypt for the remains of Gutzon and Mary Borglum.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, organized under the authority of Public Numbered 629, Seventy-fifth Congress, is hereby authorized to construct a crypt which shall serve as the permanent resting place for the remains of Gutzon and Mary Borglum, of such a design and at such place in Mount Rushmore National Memorial as the Commission deems appropriate after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That such crypt shall not be located in the immediate vicinity of the central figures of such Memorial.*

SEC. 2. The cost of the tomb authorized by this Act shall be borne entirely from funds privately subscribed.

Approved, July 11, 1941.

## [CHAPTER 289]

## AN ACT

July 11, 1941  
[H. R. 4258]  
[Public Law 165]

Narcotic drugs.  
Possession of, on  
board U. S. vessels.

*Penalty.*

“Narcotic drug” de-  
fined.  
35 Stat. 614.  
21 U. S. C. §§ 171-  
185.  
53 Stat. 269.  
26 U. S. C. ch. 23.

*Effective date.*

To supplement the navigation laws and facilitate the maintenance of discipline on board vessels of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) whoever brings on board, or has in his possession or control on board, any vessel of the United States, while engaged on a foreign voyage, any narcotic drug not constituting a part of the cargo entered in the manifest or part of the ship stores, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.*

(b) As used in subsection (a) “narcotic drug” means any narcotic drug as now or hereafter defined by the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, or any substance in respect of which a tax is imposed pursuant to chapter 23 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, or pursuant to any regulations thereunder.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect thirty days after the date of its enactment.

Approved, July 11, 1941.

## [CHAPTER 290]

## AN ACT

July 11, 1941  
[H. R. 4658]  
[Public Law 166]

*Coast Guard.*

Exchange of rights  
of-way.

Payment of expen-  
ses.

To amend and clarify certain Acts pertaining to the Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act of August 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 538; U. S. C., title 33, sec. 732), is hereby amended to read as follows:*

“The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, whenever he shall deem it advisable, to exchange any right-of-way of the United States in connection with lands pertaining to the United States Coast Guard for such other right-of-way as may be advantageous to the Service, under such terms and conditions as he may deem to be for the best interests of the Government; and in case any expenses, not exceeding the sum of \$500, are incurred by the United States in making such exchange, the same shall be payable from the appropriation ‘Coast Guard, General Expenses’ for the fiscal year during which such exchange shall be effected.”

59 Stat. 488.  
D. C. Code, Supp.  
VII, §§ 31-638 to 31-  
653.

## Effective date.

District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945, as amended, shall be interpreted to apply to this Act. Nothing in this subsection shall require the recomputation of the annuity of any person retired under the Act of August 7, 1946, prior to the effective date of this Act, or of any person retired prior to the effective date of the Act of August 7, 1946, whose annuity is computed in accordance with the provisions of that Act."

(b) This section shall be effective as of July 1, 1947.

SEC. 5. This Act except as otherwise provided herein shall become effective on July 1, 1948.

Approved October 6, 1949.

## [CHAPTER 619]

## AN ACT

To authorize the exchange of wildlife refuge lands within the State of Washington.

October 6, 1949  
[H. R. 3420]  
[Public Law 325]

Washington.  
Conveyance.

Administration.

16 U. S. C. §§ 661-  
666c; Supp. II, § 661  
*et seq.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, at any time within ten years from the date of the approval of this Act, to accept from the State of Washington on behalf of the United States title to any lands in the State of Washington which he deems chiefly valuable for wildlife refuge purposes, and which are equivalent in value to the lands of the United States within the Skagit National Wildlife Refuge, and in exchange therefor to convey by deed on behalf of the United States to the State of Washington the said lands of the United States in the Skagit National Wildlife Refuge.

SEC. 2. Any lands acquired by the Secretary of the Interior under the terms of this Act, if located within or adjacent to an existing wildlife refuge or reservation, immediately shall become a part of such refuge or reservation and shall be administered under the laws and regulations applicable thereto, and, if not so located, may be administered as a migratory-waterfowl management area, refuge, reservation, or breeding ground in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080), and Acts supplementary thereto.

Approved October 6, 1949.

## [CHAPTER 620]

## AN ACT

To rename a game sanctuary in the Harney National Forest as the "Norbeck Wildlife Preserve", and for other purposes.

October 6, 1949  
[H. R. 3926]  
[Public Law 326]

Norbeck Wildlife  
Preserve, S. Dak.

16 U. S. C. §§ 675-  
678; Supp. II, § 678.

16 U. S. C., Supp.  
II, §§ 678a, 678b.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the approval of this Act, that portion of the Harney National Forest in the Black Hills of South Dakota heretofore known as the Custer State Park Game Sanctuary and adjoining or in the vicinity of the Custer State Park and the Mount Rushmore National Memorial reservation and referred to in the Act of June 5, 1920 (Public Law 258 of the Sixty-sixth Congress, 41 Stat. 986), as amended, and the Act of June 24, 1948 (Public Law 747 of the Eightieth Congress, 62 Stat. 580), shall be known and designated as the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve and that all records, surveys, maps, and public documents of the United States and of the State of South Dakota in which Custer State Park Game Sanctuary is referred to shall be held to refer to the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve.

SEC. 2. That portion of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial reservation which lies in the west half of the west half of section 17;



## Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Management decisions at Mount Rushmore National Memorial are based on specific laws, policies, and regulations designed to protect environmental quality, preserve historic resources, promote public enjoyment of the site, and ensure that the benefits and costs of federal action are equally shared by all citizens. The primary laws of particular importance to the decision-making process and management in the National Park Service are outlined below.

**The Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1, et seq.).** The National Park Service Organic Act remains after nearly 100 years the core of National Park Service authority and the definitive statement of the purposes of the parks and of the National Park Service mission: “to promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the[ir] fundamental purpose . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

**General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 USC 1).** This act affirms that all national park areas are “united through their interrelated purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage.”

**Endangered Species Act of 1973 (7 USC 136, 16 USC 1531, et seq.)** The purpose of the Endangered Species Act is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. Under the act, species may be listed as either endangered or threatened. “Endangered” means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. “Threatened” means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. All species of plants and animals, except pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened.

**The Redwood Act of 1978 (16 USC 1a-1).** Congress supplemented and clarified the provisions of the Organic Act through enactment of the General Authorities Act in 1970, and again through enactment of a 1978 amendment to that law (the “Redwood Amendment”) contained in a bill expanding Redwood National Park. This amendment states that the provisions of the Organic Act apply to all units of the national park system. A key phrase is that activities “shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these areas have been established.” It is applicable unless Congress has “directly and specifically provided” otherwise. This amendment also affirms that, if a conflict occurs between visitor use and protection of resources, the intent of Congress is to favor resource protection.

**National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321–4370).** This landmark environmental protection legislation requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternative to those actions. The National Environmental Policy Act establishes the format and process that the National Park Service must use in preparing the environmental analyses that are incorporated into the general management planning process. The results of these analyses are presented to the public, federal agencies, and public officials in document format for consideration prior to taking official action or making official decisions.

**Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, as amended (40 CFR 1500–1508).** These regulations implement the National Environmental Policy Act and provide guidance to federal agencies in the preparation of environmental documents identified under the act.

**Clean Air Act [as amended through Public Law 108–201, February 24, 2004].** In this act, Congress set a national goal “to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic or historic value” (42 U.S.C. 7470(2)). This goal applies to all units of the National Park System. While the most stringent protections are provided to class I areas, the legislation also aims to limit the level of additional pollution allowed in class II areas, and potential impacts to these areas are to be considered.

**National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (sec. 106 and sec. 110, 16 USC 470; 36 CFR 800).** The purpose of this act is to protect and preserve historic properties which includes any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains relating to the district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires that the National Park Service identify and nominate all eligible resources under its jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places. Section 106 of the act requires that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction take into account the effect of any actions on cultural resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment,” May 13, 1971.** This executive order directs federal agencies to inventory cultural properties under their jurisdiction, to nominate to the national register all federally owned properties that meet the criteria, to use due caution until the inventory and nomination processes are completed, and also to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to preservation and enhancement of nonfederal properties.

**Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469–469c).** This act requires survey, recovery, and preservation of significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, archeological, or paleontological data when such data may be destroyed due to a federal project. The act directs federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior whenever they find that such a project may cause loss or damage.



**Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 [16 USC 470aa (1988)].** This act defines archeological resources as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest and at least 100 years old; requires federal permits for their excavation or removal, and sets penalties for violators; provides for preservation and custody of excavated materials, records, and data; provides for confidentiality of archeological site locations; and encourages cooperation with other parties to improve protection of archeological resources. The act was amended in 1988 to require development of plans for surveying public lands for archeological resources, and systems for reporting incidents of suspected violations.

**Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites,” May 24, 1996.** This executive order instructs each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of federal lands to (1) accommodate to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners, (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites, and (3) where appropriate, maintain the confidentiality of such sites.

**“General Provisions” (36 CFR 1).** 36 CFR 1 provides the regulations “for the proper use, management, government, and protection of persons, property, and natural and cultural resources within areas under the jurisdiction of the NPS.” These regulations are used to fulfill the statutory purposes of national park system units—to conserve scenery, natural and historical objects, and wildlife and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for future generations.

**NPS Management Policies 2006.** *NPS Management Policies 2006* is the basic servicewide policy document of the National Park Service. It is the highest of three levels of guidance documents in the NPS directives system. The directives system is designed to provide NPS management and staff with clear and continuously updated information on NPS policy and required and/or recommended actions, as well as any other information that would aid in the effective management of parks and programs.



## Other Relevant Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations

- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127) (16 USC 18f through 18f-3)
- Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
- “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Architectural Barriers Act (ABA)
- Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006
- Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”
- “Climbing Mount Rushmore Is Prohibited” (36 CFR 7.77)

## NPS Policy-Level Guidance

- Director’s Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- Director’s Order 28A: *Archeology*
- *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*
- Director’s Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
- *NPS Museum Handbook*, Parts I, II, and III
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks,” including (8.11) “Social Science Studies”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) “Park Facilities,” including (9.3.1.1) “Signs”
- Director’s Order 6: *Interpretation and Education*
- Director’s Order 17: *National Park Service Tourism*
- Director’s Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services*
- Director’s Order 48B: *Commercial Use Authorizations*
- Director’s Order 50C: *Public Risk Management Program*
- Director’s Order 78: *Social Science*

## Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stake-holders	Purpose	Notes
Wastewater Treatment System Surface Water Discharge	Permit # SD0021610	10/01/07	9/30/11	State of South Dakota, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)		Administratively continued; effective currently
Biosolids Management	Permit # SDL021610	10/01/07	9/30/11	South Dakota DENR		Administratively continued; effective currently
Level II Wastewater Operator	Certification	Annually Jan 1	Annually Dec 31	South Dakota DENR		Effective currently
Level II Collection System Operator	Certification	Annually Jan 1	Annually Dec 31	South Dakota DENR		Effective currently
Discharge from Water Treatment and Distribution Activities	Water treatment general permit	4/1/2010	3/31/15	South Dakota DENR		Effective currently
Water Rights	Permit # 2588-2	3/1/15	No expiration	South Dakota DENR	Commercial and recreational use	Effective currently
Level I Water Treatment Operator	Certification	Annually Jan 1	Annually Dec 31	South Dakota DENR		Effective currently
Level II Water Distribution Operator	Certification	Annually Jan 1	Annually Dec 31	South Dakota DENR		Effective currently
Museum Collections	Memorandum of understanding	6/6/14	6/6/19	Devils Tower National Monument	Provides curatorial services, storage, and security for Devils Tower National Monument curatorial collection held in the multipark repository.	
Museum Collections	Memorandum of understanding	11/26/14	11/26/19	Jewel Cave National Monument	Provides curatorial services, storage, and security for Jewel Cave National Monument curatorial collection held in the multipark repository.	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stake-holders	Purpose	Notes
Concession Contract	#MORU001	1/1/05	12/31/15	Xanterra	Food and beverage / retail / employee housing	
Concession Contract	#MORU002	10/15/96	10/14/16	Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society	Parking facility	
National Park Foundation	Partnership agreement	11/2010	----	National Park Foundation		Effective until terminated
Cooperating Association	Cooperating association agreement	10/20/10	10/20/15	Mount Rushmore History Association, Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society		
Friends Group	Partnership agreement	12/2/10	12/2/15	Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society		
Research	Memorandum of understanding	5/28/13	----	Western Research Alliance Foundation		Until terminated
Law Enforcement	Agreement	1/1/15	1/1/17	Sturgis Motorcycles, Inc. d/b/a Black Hills Harley Davidson of Rapid City, SD	Donation of one Harley Davidson FLHPI Police Motorcycle.	Renewal for two-year periods
Mutual Aid	Agreement	9/8/10	9/8/15	Keystone Volunteer Fire Department	Provides for the personal services and equipment required for prevention/suppression of structural and wildland fires and the protection of life and property.	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stake-holders	Purpose	Notes
Mutual Aid	Memorandum of understanding	10/8/12	10/8/17	Keystone Ambulance Service, Inc.	Establishes standards, terms, and conditions under which Keystone Ambulance Service, Inc. will respond to incidents at Mount Rushmore National Memorial and support the training program for Mount Rushmore National Memorial emergency medical technicians.	Effective currently
Mutual Aid	Memorandum of understanding	4/1/13	4/1/18	Jewel Cave National Monument	Provides list of services requested by Jewel Cave National Monument to be supported by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Communications Center, to include 24-hour dispatch services and 24-hour alarm monitoring of the Historic Cabin.	Effective currently
Supplemental Interagency Agreement	Agreement	6/3/14	6/3/16	USDA Forest Service Black Hills National Forest, Ft. Pierre National Grasslands, and Buffalo Gap National Grasslands	Prescribes the procedures and guidelines for cross-designating law enforcement authority between the Black Hills National Forest, Ft. Pierre National Grasslands, Buffalo Gap National Grasslands, and Mount Rushmore National Memorial.	
Law Enforcement	Memorandum of understanding	6/3/14	6/3/16	28th Security Forces Squadron, Ellsworth Air Force Base, Military Working Dog Detection		

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stake-holders	Purpose	Notes
Mutual Aid	Memorandum of understanding	No dates currently		Pennington County, South Dakota, Sheriff's Office	Provides the coordination of emergency law enforcement assistance between the two agencies and addresses deputation of Mount Rushmore National Memorial Rangers by Pennington County Sheriff's Office.	Solicitor reviewed copy at Pennington County Sheriff's Office for signature
Law Enforcement	Memorandum of understanding	6/3/14	6/3/16	28th Security Forces Squadron, Ellsworth Air Force Base, Radar Approach Control, RAPCON	Used for coordination of flight operations near or around Mount Rushmore National Memorial. Also, sets guidelines for acquiring flight data of suspected overflights.	
Law Enforcement	Contract			South Dakota Department of Telecommunications	Provides guidelines for the use of South Dakota Law Enforcement Teletype System and National Crime Information Center.	
Communications	Contract			South Dakota Department of Public Safety, State Radio	Provides authority and assigns access codes to Mount Rushmore National Memorial for the use of the South Dakota state trunked radio system.	
Mutual Aid	Agreement			Pennington County Sheriff's Office	Provides for use of radio frequencies during mutual aid and emergency situations.	Included with other Pennington County Sheriff's Office agreement awaiting signature
Mutual Aid	Agreement			National Park Service – Mount Rushmore National Memorial	Provides list of services requested by the West Servicing Human Resources Office that will be supported by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Communications Center.	Includes 24-hour alarm monitoring of the Servicing Human Resources Office's office in Hot Springs, SD

## A Management Commitment to Mountain Pine Beetle Mitigation

Concerns regarding the mountain pine beetle have been ongoing in park planning for at least 35 years and will continue to be an issue in the future. The problem has been identified in most park planning documents, starting with the 1980 general management plan, natural resource management plan in 1987, 2010 pine beetle mitigation plan, and the draft general management plan of 2012. The park is situated within the central Black Hills and continues to work cooperatively with local, state, and federal partners. While these partnerships are not formalized, it is generally accepted that the National Park Service is committed to an all lands approach to control mountain pine beetle as part of ongoing mitigation efforts. Park staff have participated in planning meetings in which representation is expected from the National Park Service. This presence is anticipated to continue into the future.

The mountain pine beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae*, has become a serious economic pest in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Tree mortality from beetle infestations dramatically increased throughout the entire region. US Forest Service surveys indicate that beetle populations have developed to a point in which they are no longer considered endemic and are now treated as a pest species. Infestations are presently occurring within the boundaries of Mount Rushmore National Memorial and active control measures have been in place since 2010.

Since ponderosa pine covers approximately 90% of the area within the boundaries of the memorial, lack of control will severely impact the visitor experience. The resulting tree mortality will significantly contribute to fuels for any potential wildfire in the future. Tree mortality in the past was significantly lower, but rates have steadily increased to over 90% in many areas into which the beetle has spread. Although management policies direct the park service to allow natural processes to occur for endemic species such as *Dendroctonus ponderosae*, an exception was granted through the 2010 pine beetle mitigation plan in recognition of a broader problem, ecologically, economically, and politically.

Practices during the 1960s and early 1970s were to fell infested trees, buck them into short lengths, and treat them with ethylene dibromide (EDB). Because of the promulgation of toxic chemical regulations, this treatment was discontinued in 1977. Under present practices, infested trees near park facilities are felled, bucked into manageable lengths, peeled of bark, and transported to an offsite disposal location. Trees in more remote locations of the memorial are treated similarly, with the exception that the lengths are left in place and burned at that location, if possible.

Furthermore, a large scale operation of spraying high value trees with carbaryl within the developed area has been conducted yearly since 2010. The spray operation is a preventative measure that keeps the trees from being infested. This alternative has reduced hazard trees in locations in which removal is cost prohibitive.



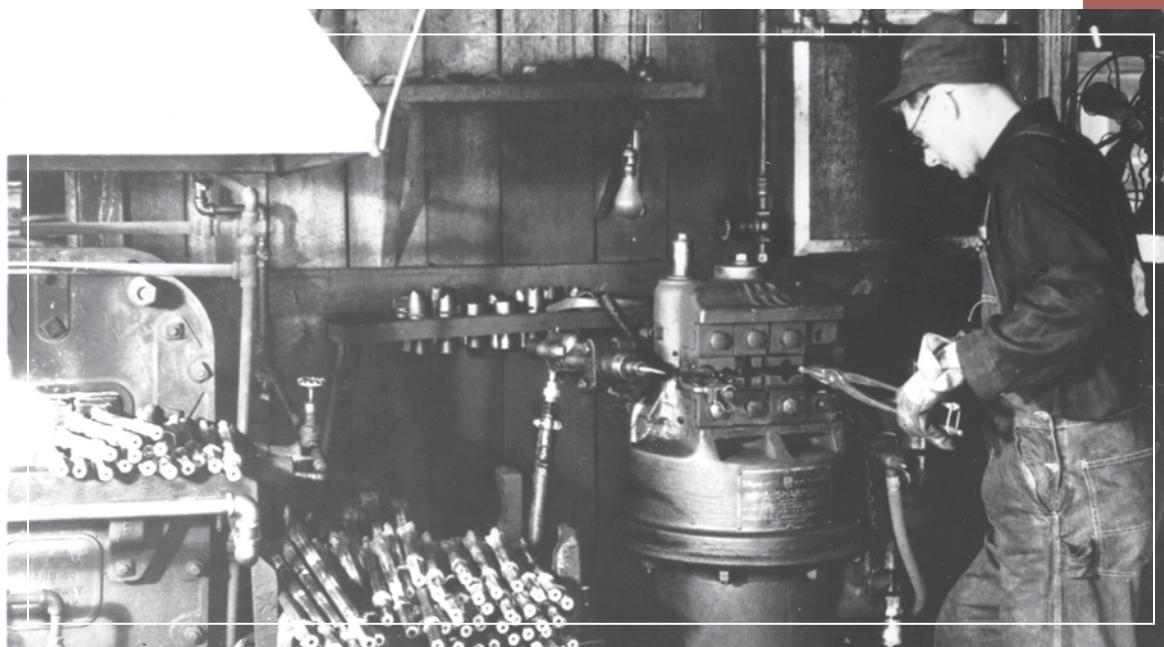
## Appendix D: Consultation with Tribal Governments

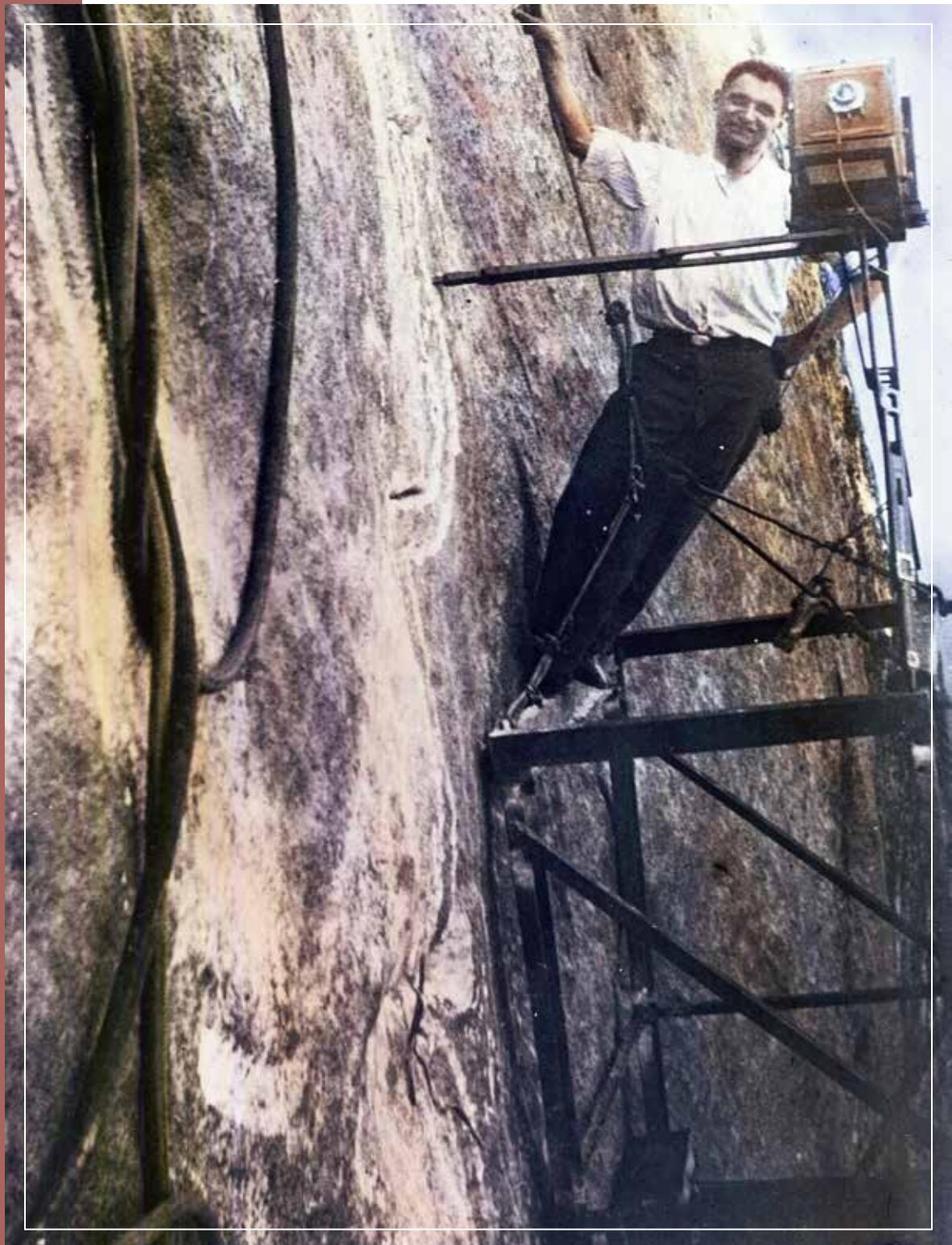
Numerous laws require agencies to consult with American Indian tribes on federal actions. Federal actions are defined as projects, activities, or programs funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency. The decision for an agency to enter into consultation depends upon adherence to federal law, regulation, and agency policy, as well as on the nature and scale of the project. Tribal governments may also request formal consultation on issues of interest at their discretion.

Foundation documents are not federal actions as described above, nor are they decision documents for the purposes of compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 or the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. However, in addition to being required by law, consultation with tribal representatives is an opportunity for the National Park Service to better understand the values that park lands and resources have for tribes and to determine how best to work with tribal governments on issues of common concern. National Park Service and tribal relationships are mutually beneficial; exchanging information enhances mutual understanding and improves the agency's management of land and resources for the benefit of tribes and the American people.

Consistent with the Department of Interior tribal consultation policy (2011) directing all national park system units to work with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis, Mount Rushmore National Memorial contacted and consulted with the following traditionally associated tribes to solicit input during the foundation process: Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate, Spirit Lake Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Yankton Sioux Tribe.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial is committed to further developing the constructive working relationships with the tribes listed above known to have a traditional association with the land and resources managed by the memorial, as a recognition of tribal sovereignty and the unique legal and historic relationship between the US Government and Indian tribes shaped by treaties, congressional acts, court decisions, executive orders, and other actions of the executive branch.





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**Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation  
Mount Rushmore National Memorial**  
September 2015

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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.

RECOMMENDED

*Cheryl A. Schreier* Cheryl A. Schreier, Superintendent, Mount Rushmore National Memorial

Date

APPROVED

*Cameron H. Sholly* 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.

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