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final master plan

march 1976

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WHITE SANDS



NATIONAL MONUMENT / NEW MEXICO

Color Scans

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final master plan
WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

RECOMMENDED: April 30, 1975
David G. Wright
Associate Manager, Denver Service Center

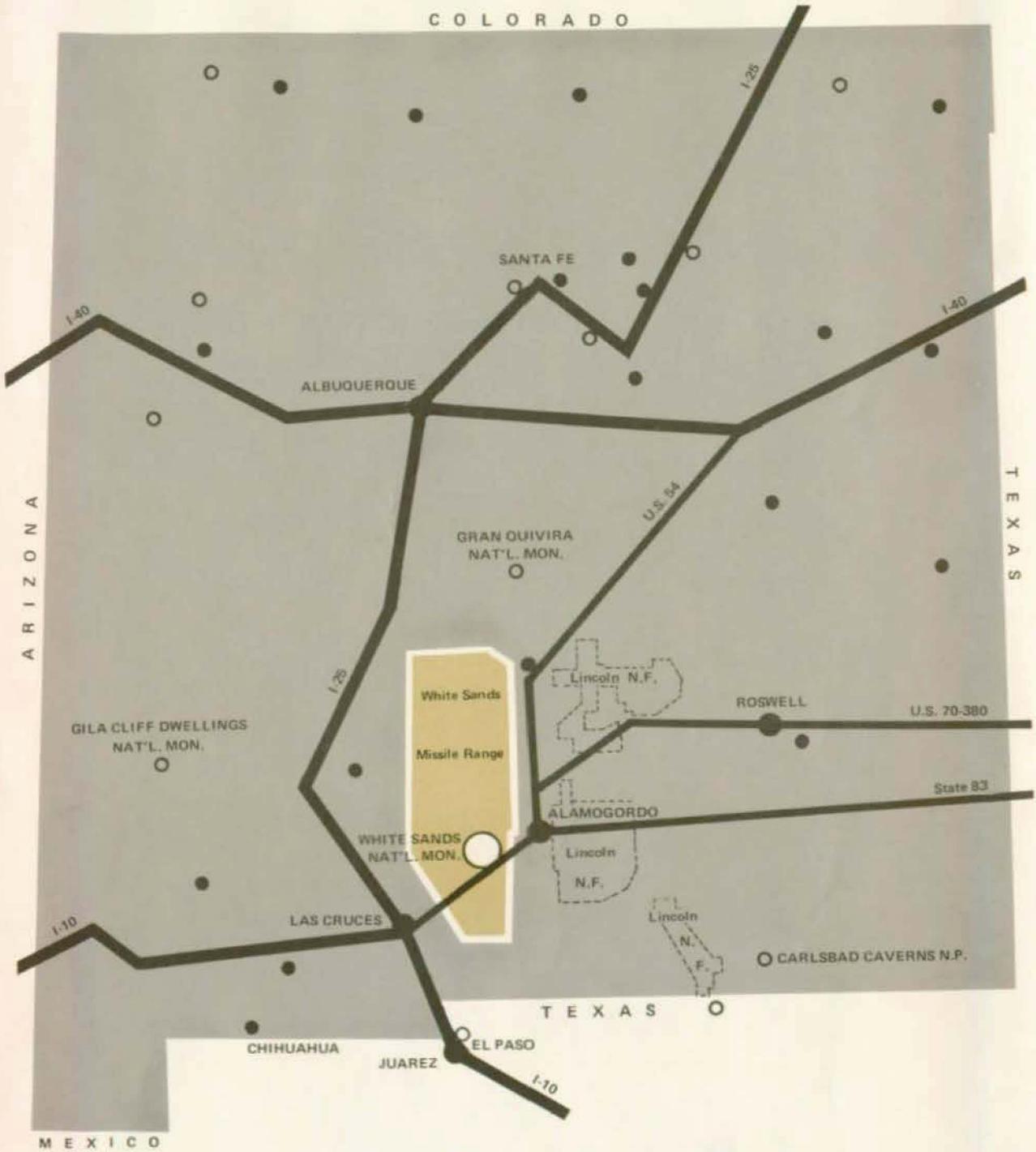
CONCURRED: August 6, 1975
James M. Thomson
Superintendent, White Sands National Monument

APPROVED: December 15, 1975
Joseph C. Rumburg, Jr.
Regional Director, Southwest Region

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service



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THE REGION

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT / NEW MEXICO

- NATIONAL PARKS
- STATE PARKS

ON MICROFILM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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introduction

Throughout the United States there are preserved many superlative geological areas, of which White Sands National Monument is one fascinating example. Situated in the State of New Mexico, the monument has been administered by the National Park Service since 1933, when it was set aside by Presidential proclamation to preserve its unequalled display of gypsum dunes and to protect all of its other scenic, scientific, and educational values. As a national monument, White Sands will be managed in accordance with National Park Service management policies for natural areas.



the lands

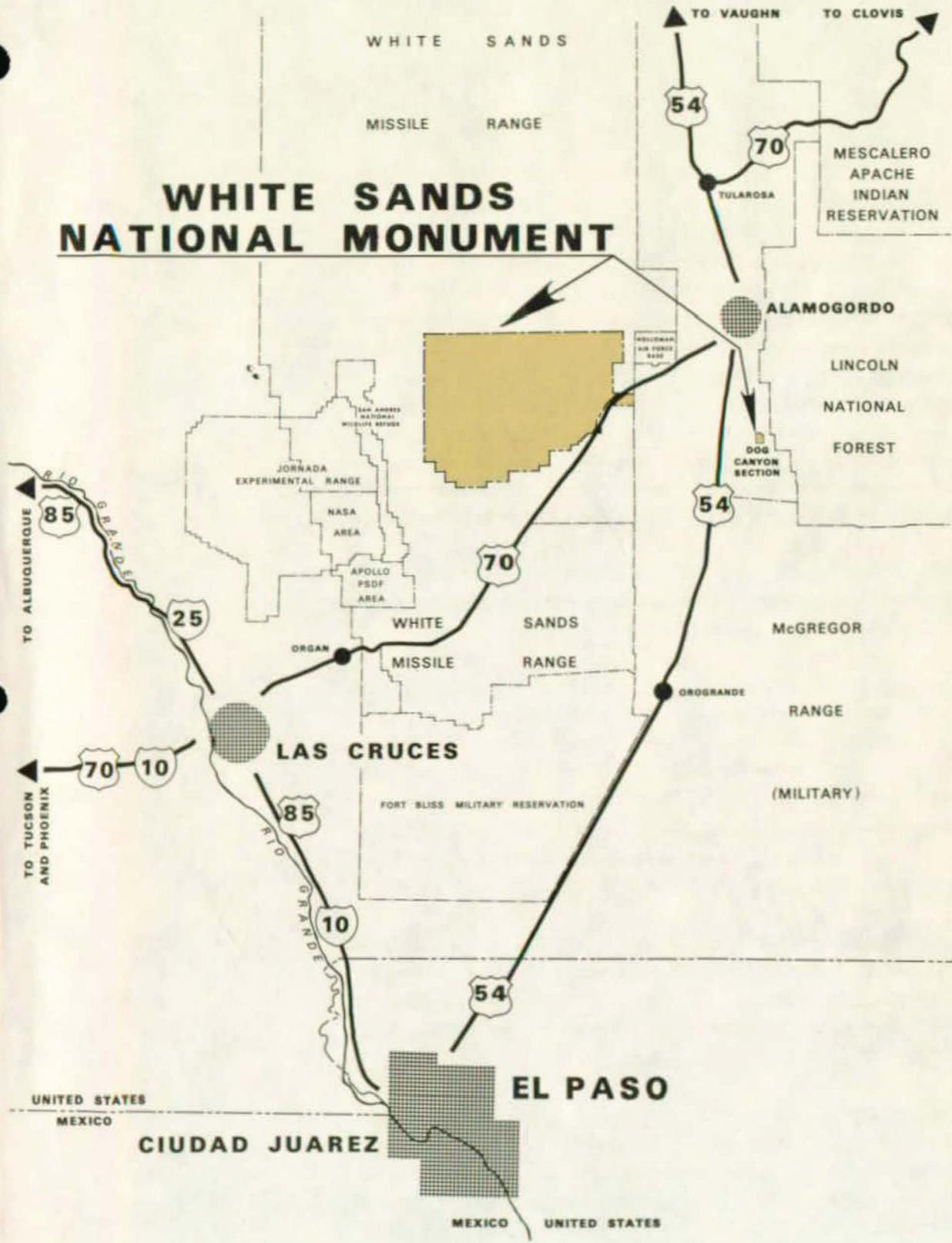
A well-reasoned plan for a park must be founded upon a basic understanding of the nature of the park's land.

An understanding of the lands of White Sands National Monument begins by our visualizing this portion of New Mexico under an arm of the great seas of the Permian period, some 250 million years ago. Later, during Cretaceous times, a great uplift occurred that removed this land from the sea and left huge quantities of gypsum deposited throughout the area. After eons of regional erosion, subsequent faulting created the graben now known as the Tularosa Basin. A great lake named Otero was also formed; gypsum in concentrated solution developed as a sediment on the lakebed. As the water evaporated, the gypsum remained in many forms — some as spectacular spear-shaped crystals several feet in length.

Today, in a much drier climate, a smaller lake named Lucero still exists, and offers testimony to the origin of the source of the gypsum dunes. From here, the winds act upon the gypsum particles: they blow from the southwest, across Lake Lucero and the broad alkaline flat to the north, eroding gypsum crystals into fine grains of sand. With a pedestal of hard material, or an object upon which a dune can fasten itself, a symphony of undulating dune forms begins, much like gentle swells in a sea. Small, mostly mound-shaped in their first, *embryonic stage*, the sands rise within a distance of several miles as spectacular, elongated, transverse dunes, sometimes 30 to 40 feet high, and several hundred feet in length. A brownish cast present in the coarse material of the embryonic dune disappears through further erosion into the finer particles of pure white gypsum composing the second-stage *transverse dunes*. Unable to move the huge longitudinal masses, the winds separate the transverse dunes into a stormy sea of rapidly moving, magnificent, crescent-shaped *barchan dunes*, the third stage. Plant life restricted to the interdunal flats through the first three stages persists and establishes itself on the elongated *parabolic dunes* in the fourth stage, and eventually brings the dunes to rest on the east side of the monument. Here, in a more highly developed ecological situation, are found the animals and reptiles of White Sands who possess snowy white protective covering — a unique result of predation and natural selection.

The *known* human history of White Sands is limited primarily to Mogollan and historic Apache remains; however, no comprehensive archeological and historical survey has been conducted as yet. A

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT



AREA MAP

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

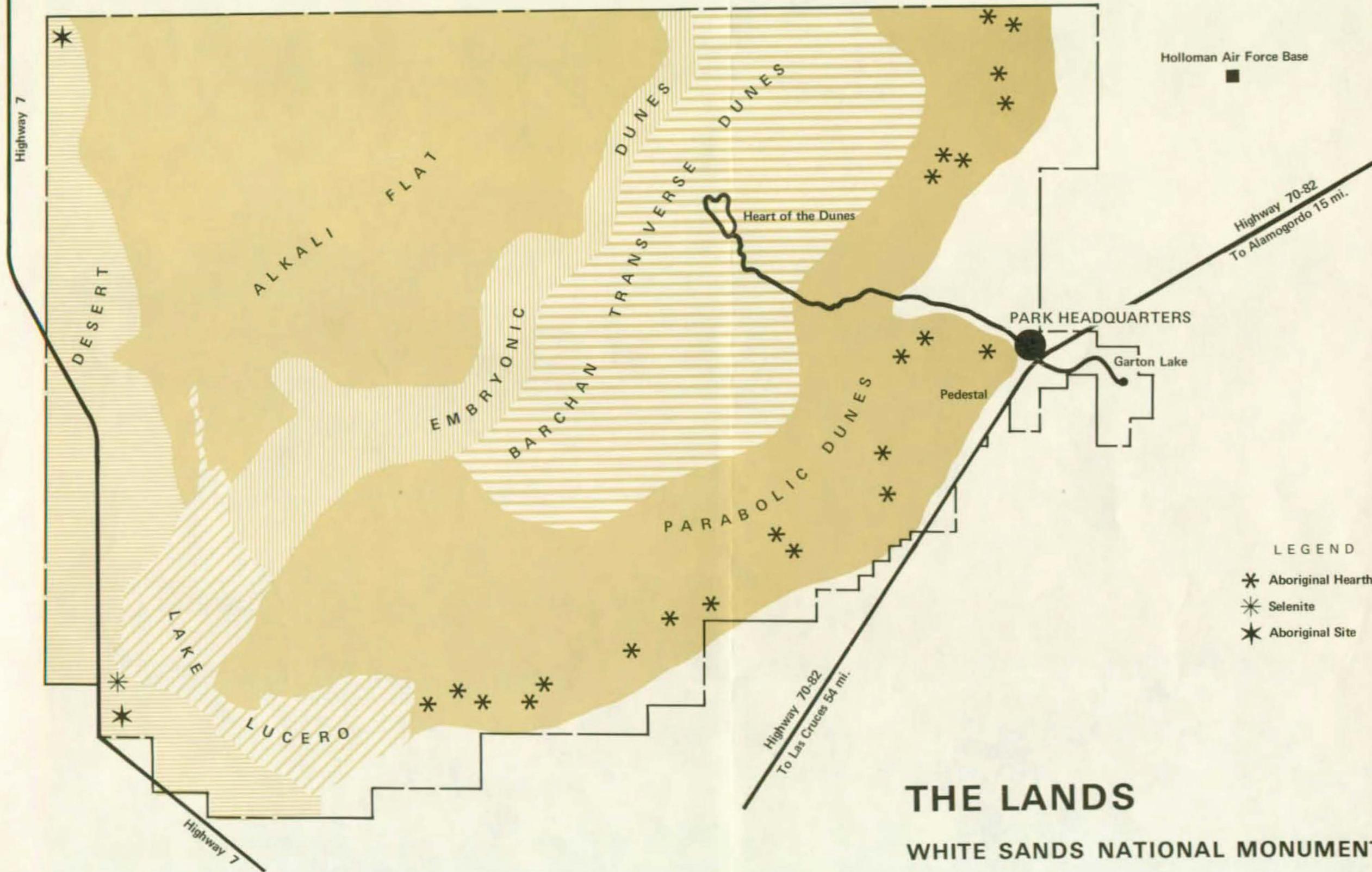


cultural resources inventory required by Executive Order 11593 has been programmed since 1973 but it is unlikely that the required funds will be appropriated by Congress in the near future. As the first phase of such an inventory, the National Park Service contracted with Human Systems Research, Inc. of the University of New Mexico for an archeological assessment of White Sands National Monument. Under this contract, archeologists completed an intensive survey of the Dog Canyon detached section, conducted limited reconnaissance within the monument proper, and made a thorough literature search to determine what is presently known about the prehistory. In addition, they made recommendations for further research. On the basis of the limited reconnaissance, it was estimated that White Sands contains between 300 and 600 archeological sites. Evidence from the archeological assessment indicates that the dunes and their immediate environs have been subjected to human exploitation for at least 4,000 years and possibly much longer.

There are numerous dune hearth sites which are "natural casts" of temporarily utilized seasonal hearths and do not occur outside the special conditions present in the gypsum dunes of the monument. The heat of the cooking hearth altered the gypsum sand to a crude anhydrate similar to "Plaster of Paris" and, with the addition of moisture, the result is a natural "cast." These stabilized hearths may be considered ecological time capsules which contain a wealth of ecological as well as archeological information.

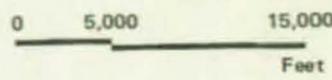
Evidence of pueblo occupations, both in the small campsite locations of the marginal dune area and large unit house sites in the western portion of the monument, indicate that the periods from 800 to 1350 A.D. saw extensive human exploitation of the resources of White Sands.

Historical records indicate that the monument was a common location for Apache camps, and early trails between Spanish and Anglo settlements in the region are known to have crossed the area. The ephemeral floor of Lake Lucero was the site of an early historic "salt works." Throughout the late 1800's and early 1900's, the White Sands area was the location of several cattle ranches and the peripheral of the dunes contains a number of abandoned ranches, roads and water tanks. ("Evaluation of the archeological potential of White Sands National Monument" by Human Systems Research, Inc.)



THE LANDS

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT



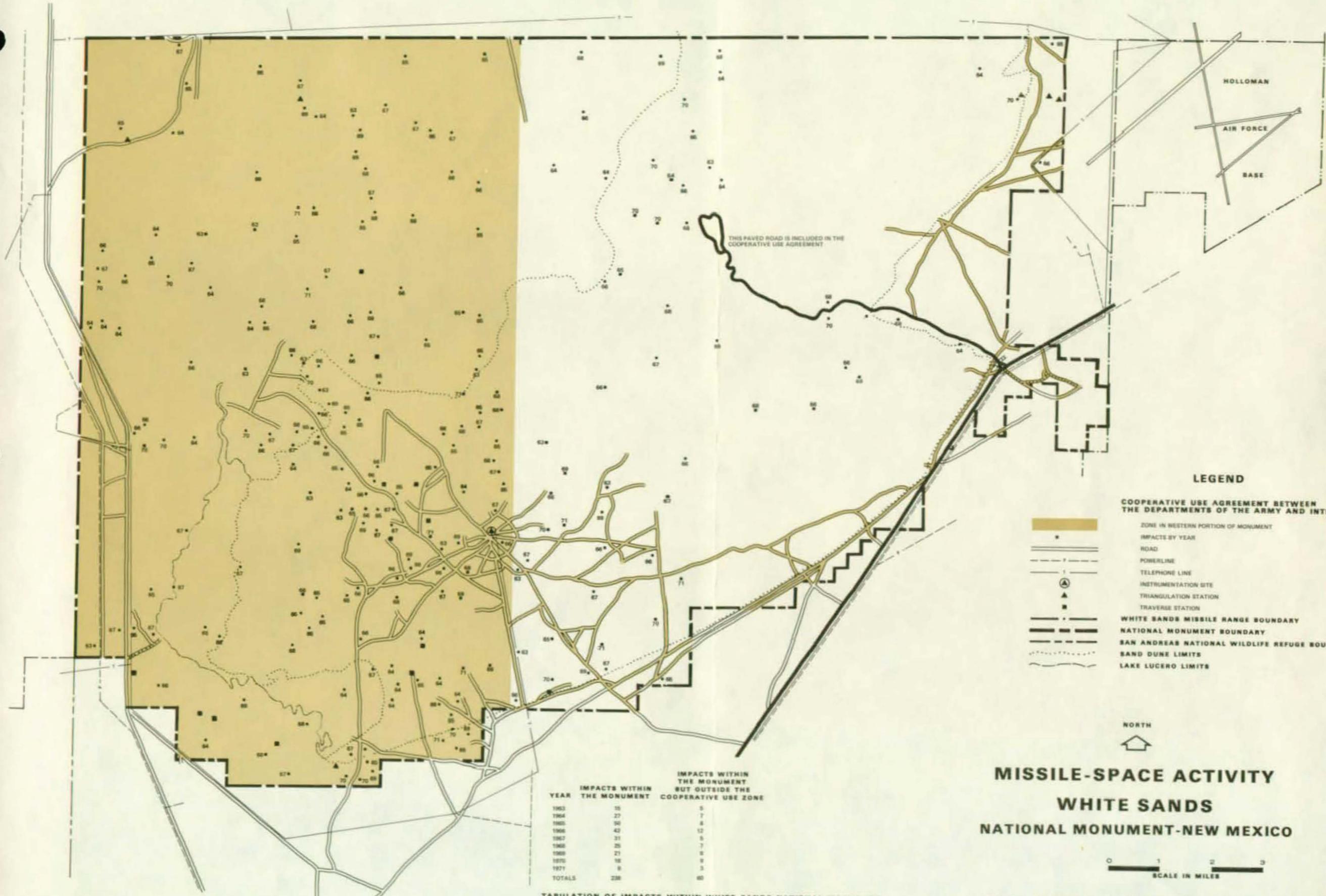
ON MICROFILM



regional land patterns

The monument is located in south-central New Mexico, approximately 70 miles north of El Paso, Texas. The area is important as both a national and regional park, drawing approximately 360,000 people per year from outside the State, and 240,000 people per year regionally. For the national visitor, the monument lies approximately 50 miles off southern transcontinental route 10, a major east-west vacation route, and an equal distance off Interstate 25, a major north-south route. Regionally, White Sands is directly accessible from a number of important cities, including Las Cruces and Alamogordo, New Mexico; El Paso, Texas; and Juarez, Chihuahua. These population centers have a regional composite population of approximately one million. Other nationally administered resource areas within the region are the Lincoln National Forest located east of the monument, and Gran Quivira National Monument located north of the monument. There are several State parks in the region, most significant of which is the Valley of Fire. In addition, each of the region's urban centers, mentioned above, supports an active local park program.

One of the most dominant and best known features of the White Sands region is the U.S. Army's White Sands Missile Range, within which the monument is located. Missile firings that impact throughout the range originate from the headquarters complex at the southern end of the range, and also from Green River and Moab, Utah. A number of smaller missiles are towed from Holloman Air Force Base, situated directly northeast of the monument, and these missiles impact within both the range and the monument. The western half of the monument is actively used by the military for missile impact, under a cooperative-use agreement between the Secretaries of the Interior and the Army. This agreement was approved December 23, 1963, and was granted for a 10-year period. A new memorandum of agreement is being prepared that covers an extension of the Army's use of monument lands. Missiles being fired are of an experimental nature, and a number of them stray into the eastern portion of the monument, which is not covered by the cooperative-use agreement. The National Park Service assists in the extraction of all missiles that land within the monument by designating the access route that will have the least detrimental effects upon the monument's resources.

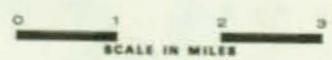


LEGEND

- COOPERATIVE USE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND INTERIOR:**
- ZONE IN WESTERN PORTION OF MONUMENT
 - IMPACTS BY YEAR
 - ROAD
 - - - POWERLINE
 - - - TELEPHONE LINE
 - ⊙ INSTRUMENTATION SITE
 - ▲ TRIANGULATION STATION
 - ⊙ TRAVERSE STATION
 - WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE BOUNDARY
 - NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY
 - - - SAN ANDREAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE BOUNDARY
 - - - SAND DUNE LIMITS
 - ~ LAKE LUCERO LIMITS



**MISSILE-SPACE ACTIVITY
WHITE SANDS
NATIONAL MONUMENT-NEW MEXICO**



YEAR	IMPACTS WITHIN THE MONUMENT	IMPACTS WITHIN THE MONUMENT BUT OUTSIDE THE COOPERATIVE USE ZONE
1963	16	5
1964	27	7
1965	30	6
1966	42	12
1967	31	5
1968	25	7
1969	21	6
1970	16	6
1971	8	3
TOTALS	238	60

TABULATION OF IMPACTS WITHIN WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

ON MICROFILM

existing use of the resource



Approximately 600,000 people visit the monument each year. Most visitors, national and local, are generally interested in learning about the dunes. An estimated 1/5 of the yearly visitation uses the area primarily for recreation, such as picnicking and riding down the dunes on surfing boards. Most visitation occurs during a 100-day period between June and September, on holidays, and on weekends.

A picnic area that the National Park Service provides in the dunes is usually filled to capacity early on weekends. A backcountry camping area also established by the Service is receiving a wide amount of use. Personal services at White Sands National Monument include periodic automobile caravan tours led by a park naturalist; and a newly initiated summer evening campfire program, which has met with favorable response. Two national environmental study areas have been developed for use by local public schools. One of these outdoor laboratories, located at Garton Lake (aquatic ecology), and the other, at Pedestal (dune ecology), are actively used by the local schools in their environmental education programs. The concession operation at White Sands is owned by White Sands Souvenirs, who provides light food and refreshment supplies, curios and Indian crafts, and recreation equipment rentals.

a plan for the future

PLANNING PROBLEMS

The present development scheme and interpretive program do not adequately serve the needs of the visitor. Specific problems and their solutions follow.

The park's road system is filled to capacity during certain summer weekends, holidays such as Easter, and when a number of visitors are in the Heart of the Dunes during a sandstorm. Means must be sought to relieve this congestion so that additional visitors may enjoy the park without diminishing its outstanding natural qualities. Prior to this, a study should analyze the Heart of the Dunes area and determine its carrying capacity.

The park's primary scenic drive leading to the most magnificent dunes terminates in a cul-de-sac of picnic sites which keeps expanding. These sites and their related activity overemphasize recreation as the only activity in the dunes, and serve to overshadow the many scenic, scientific, and educational values that could also be enjoyed here.

The visitor center exhibits should be updated and new exhibits provided which have a broader scope and reflect new information from research.

At the road entrance, which passes through the parking area of the visitor center, there exists an incompatible mixture of automobile and pedestrian circulation. This situation is hazardous to the public, and must be corrected.

THE PLANNING CONCEPT

This master plan for White Sands National Monument proposes concepts that, when implemented, will present to the public various scenic, scientific, and educational resources heretofore not available. This will be implemented by realignment of the entrance road from the main highway through the headquarters area to the main monument road. This arrangement will eliminate congestion surrounding the existing parking area.

The visitor will first be encouraged to explore an expanded visitor interpretive facility at the park headquarters. The park headquarters facility will be expanded to provide space for additional interpretive exhibits, administrative functions, and concessioner activities.

Next, the plan includes, as a long-range objective, a new road running parallel to the existing Heart of the Dunes road. If this objective were implemented, the new road would allow the entire park circulation system to be a low-standard, one-way road, and could be utilized as a 16-mile interpretive road, which would offer a number of planned interpretive experiences, some available directly adjacent to the road and some along short trails leading into the dunes. These interpretive displays will explore a number of interesting possibilities, including the height and movement of the dunes, the temperature and hydrology of the dunes field, and the solitude and expansiveness of the dunes themselves.

There would be an auxiliary loop on the interpretive route, used solely to continue offering picnics and recreation in the dunes. This loop would be separated from the motor nature road.

After the visitor had visited the displays within the visitor facility, and taken the interpretive route, he would exit southwest of the existing headquarters area on a new road tying into the main highway.

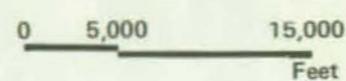
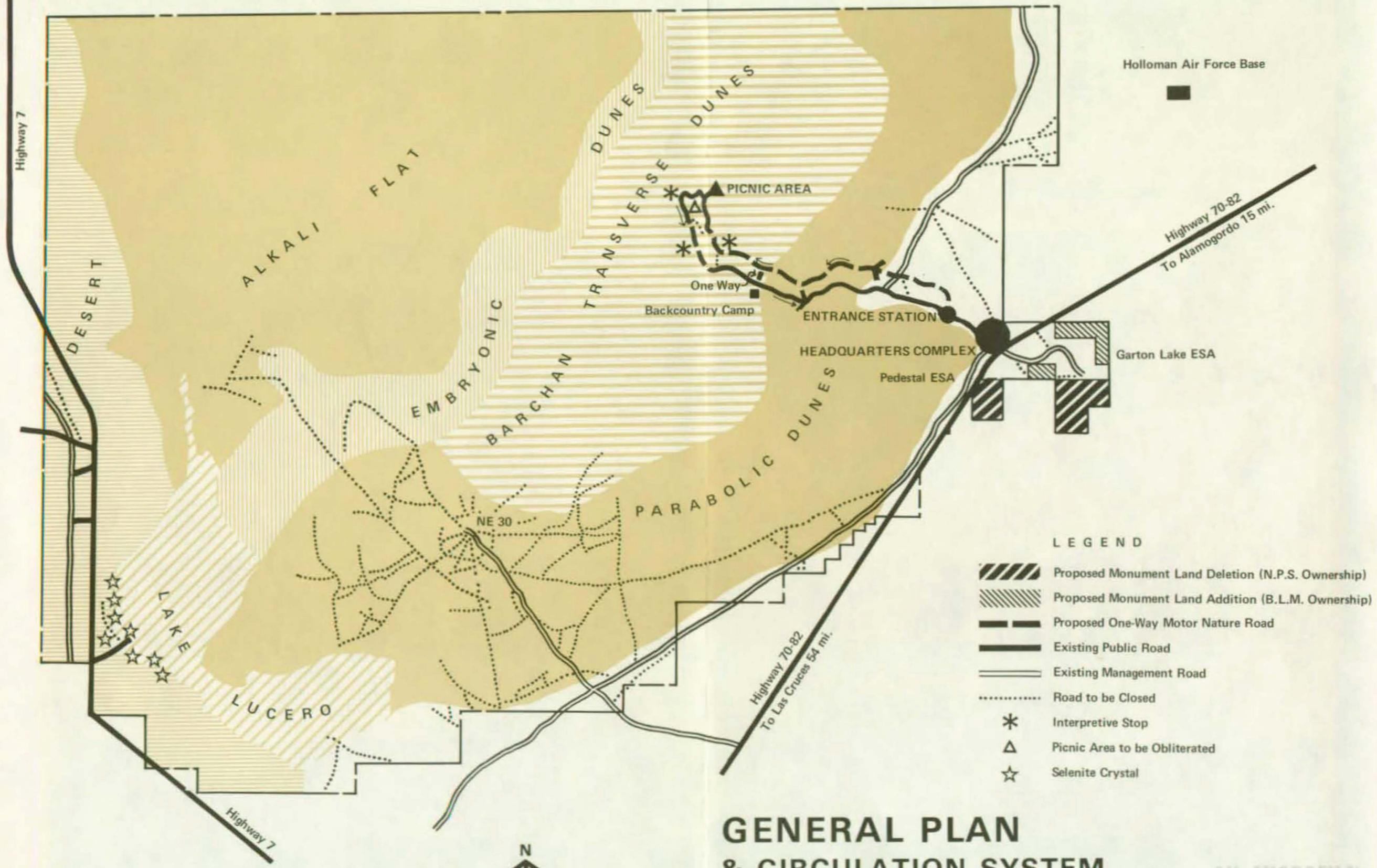


HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW MEXICO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



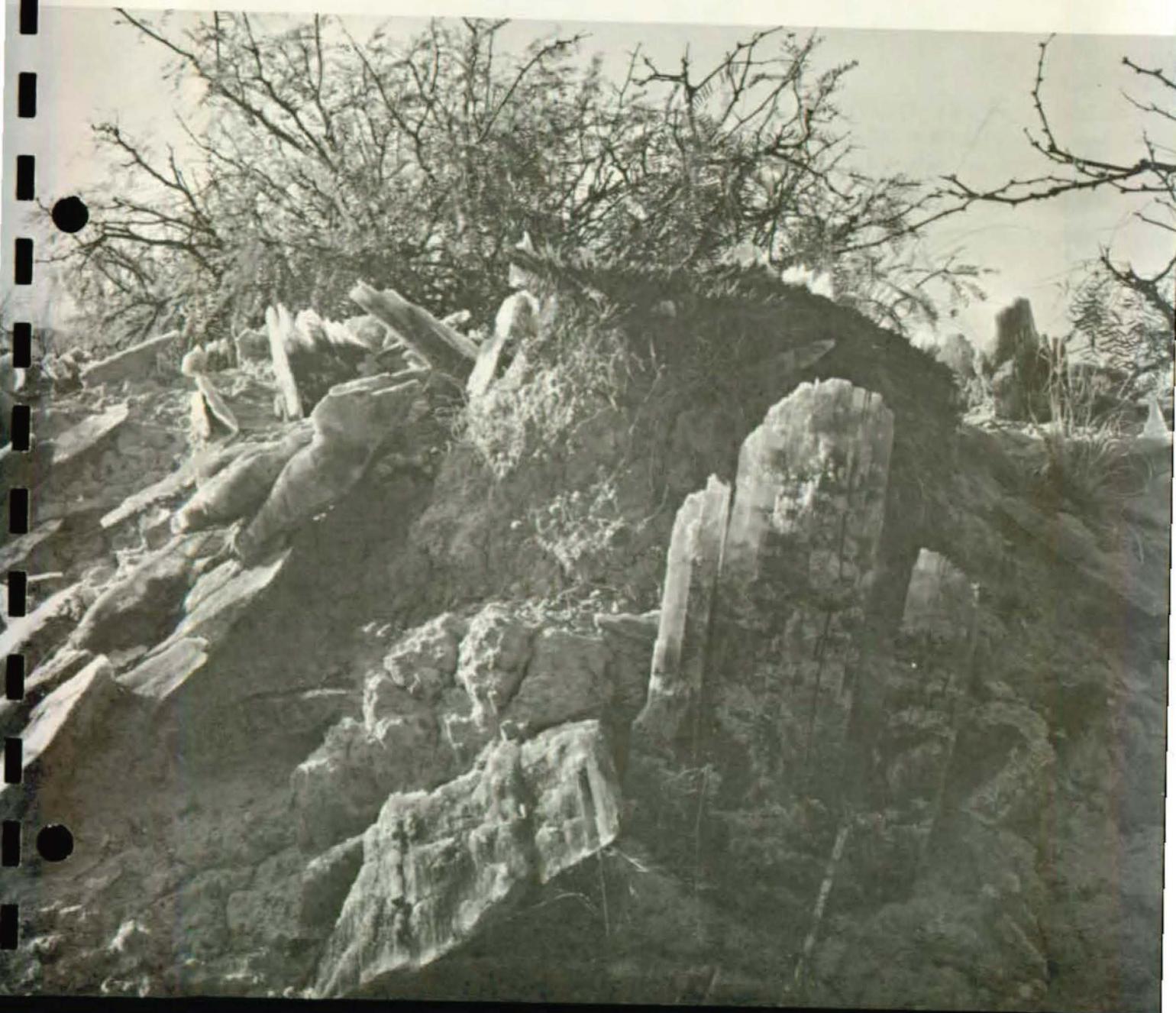
GENERAL PLAN & CIRCULATION SYSTEM

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ON MICROFILM

The primary problem in White Sands National Monument's backcountry areas is the large number of roads that are remnants of the early ranching days and the military activities that took place on the periphery of the dunes. These roads are not needed for proper interpretation of the monument, nor are they needed for convenient public use or management of the monument's lands; it is therefore proposed they be closed. The intent will be to turn the lands back to their natural condition. However, the agreement between the Secretaries of the Interior and Army provides that the National Park Service assist in the recovery of missiles. The National Park Service determines a recovery route that is both the one most direct to the missile and the one least detrimental to the resources of the area. Therefore, the closing of all roads will be delayed and periodic vehicle recovery activities will, for the foreseeable future, be present in the monument.



COOPERATIVE-USE AGREEMENT

The current Cooperative-Use Agreement, which allows missile range use of the western half of the monument, is important to the current successful accomplishment of the military's research and development mission. The forecast of future workload indicates that White Sands Missile Range will continue for some time to be the principal testing area for experimental missile systems. The White Sands Missile Range command policy is to curtail planned impacts within the cooperative-use area and effect recovery under the direction of the monument superintendent to minimize disturbance to the terrain.

The extent of the missile test activity conducted at White Sands Missile Range is subject to such factors as national priorities, national goals, defense spending, and test programs of the several test facilities in the Department of Defense. In the event these factors change in the near or long range future, the Cooperative-Use Agreement will be modified or terminated.

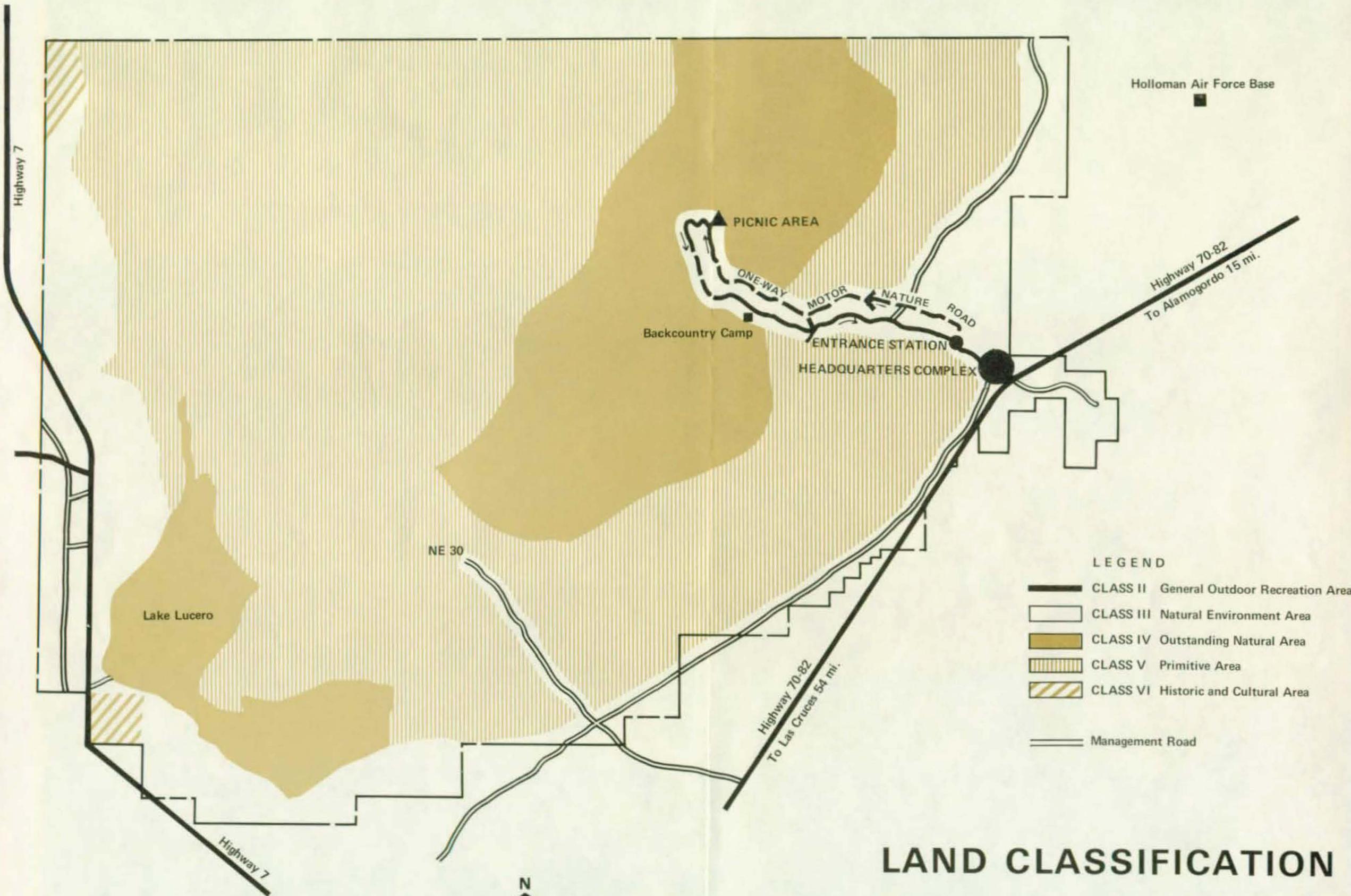
LAND CLASSIFICATION

The land classification plan for White Sands is based, first, upon establishing as Class IV those lands containing the outstanding natural features for which the monument was principally set aside. Two such areas are indicated on the map: the outstanding Selinite Crystal Beds in the Lake Lucero area, and the spectacular barchan and transverse dunes. A Class II designation is indicated for a one-way motor nature road, included in the plan as a long-range objective, as well as for the picnic and recreation site off the main loop system, the proposed visitor facility, the existing headquarters site, and management roads. Class III lands are shown along the periphery of the sand dunes, on the west boundary, the east boundary, the south boundary, and in the Garton Lake area. Class VI lands are indicated in the two Mogollon and Apache remnant sites along the western boundary. The remainder of the monument, which includes the vast alkali flat area, the superb embryonic dunes, and the parabolic dunes, is classified as Class V.

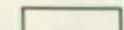
BOUNDARY CHANGE

It is proposed that two parcels of National Park Service land in the Garton Lake area be exchanged for two Bureau of Land Management parcels in the same vicinity. This minor lands adjustment will provide a better boundary for National Park Service management and improvement of grazing outside the monument.

It is proposed that the 440-acre Dog Canyon property be returned to the public domain. Legislation will be required to delete these lands and alter the boundary.



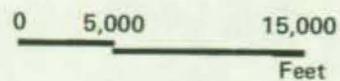
LEGEND

-  CLASS II General Outdoor Recreation Area
-  CLASS III Natural Environment Area
-  CLASS IV Outstanding Natural Area
-  CLASS V Primitive Area
-  CLASS VI Historic and Cultural Area
-  Management Road

LAND CLASSIFICATION

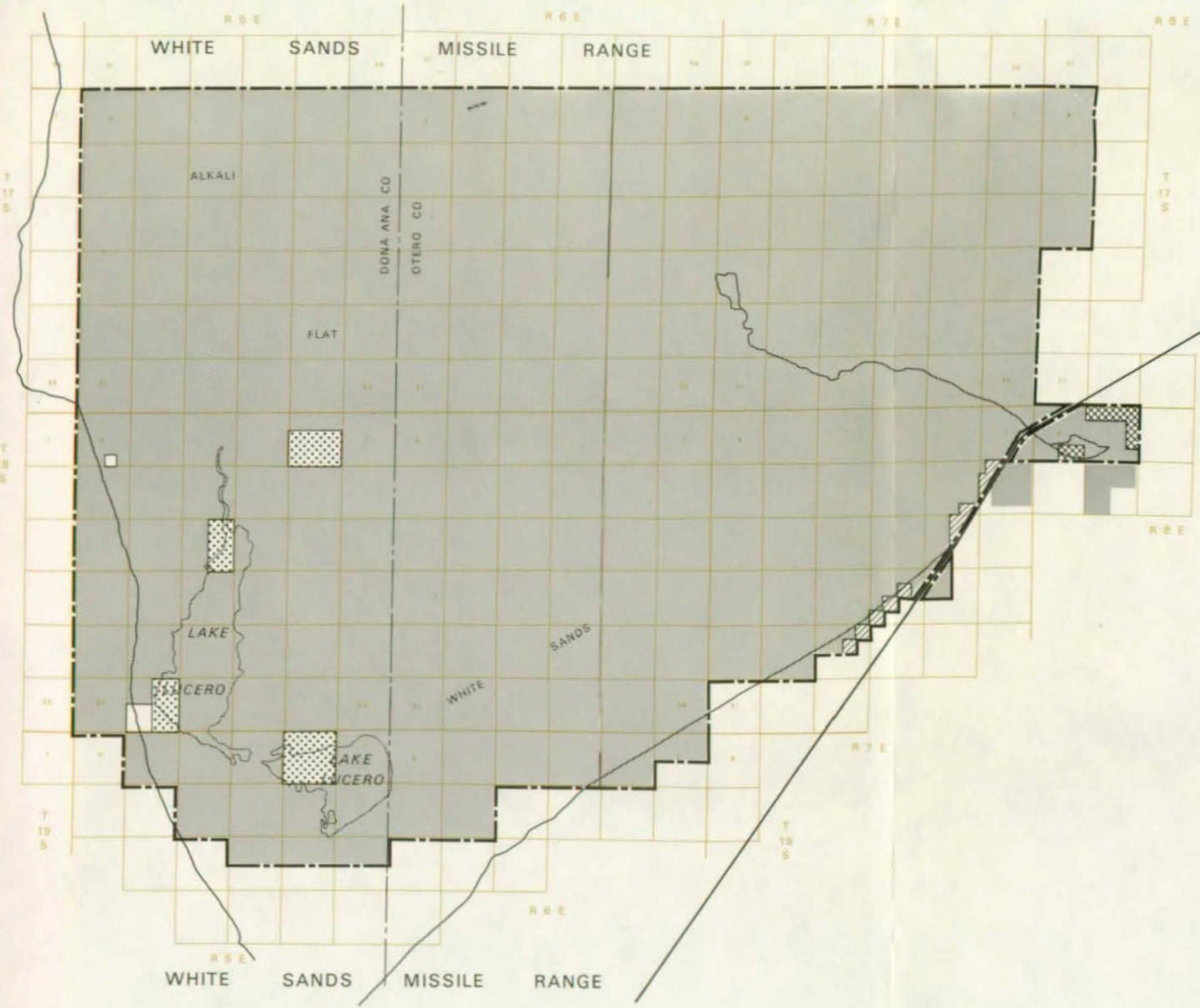
WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

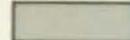
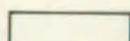


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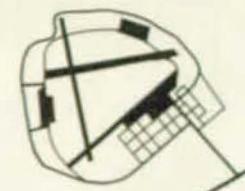
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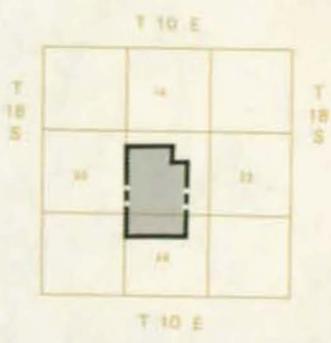
LEGEND

-  PARK BOUNDARY
-  NPS LAND TO GO TO BLM
-  U.S. ARMY
-  BLM LAND TO GO TO NPS
-  STATE LANDS
-  PRIVATE

HOLLOMAN
AIR FORCE BASE

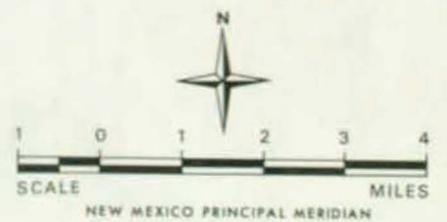


DOG CANYON TRACT /
SURPLUS NPS LANDS



LAND OWNERSHIP MAP
**WHITE SANDS
NATIONAL MONUMENT**
Dona Ana and Otero Counties
NEW MEXICO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
JANUARY 1976 142 - 30,000B
Denver Service Center



LANDOWNERSHIP

White Sands National Monument consists of 145,334.76 acres, the ownership almost entirely Federal, with the exception of 382.99 acres of State lands and 200 acres of private inholdings. Hopefully, at some time in the future, these inholdings can be acquired.

Included in the total acreage are two detached sections: the 1,652-acre Garton Lake property, south of U.S. Highway 70-82 across from headquarters; and the 440-acre Dog Canyon property, 20 miles southeast of headquarters, where a water right exists.

WATER RIGHTS

White Sands National Monument holds the water rights to the mouth of Dog Canyon and 440 acres of land slightly downstream which were acquired as a water supply source in 1940, and added to the monument in 1942 under P.L. 594. However, these rights were never utilized because water became available from Holloman Air Force Base.

It is proposed that the Dog Canyon property be returned to the public domain.

The Service also holds the water rights in the Garton Lake area. However, this water is not suitable for human use and there is no plan to utilize this source for other than the present national environmental study area designation.

No development of water sources within the monument is proposed.

appendixes

A: LEGISLATION

B: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

C: SELECTED REFERENCES

D: STUDY TEAM

A: LEGISLATION

80. White Sands National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 2025) of January 18, 1933.....
Boundaries enlarged: Proclamation (No. 2108) of November 28, 1934.....
Excluding certain property: Proclamation (No. 2295) of August 29, 1938.....

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2025—Jan. 18, 1933—47 Stat. 2551]

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by sec. 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim and establish the White Sands National Monument and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in New Mexico be, and the same are hereby, included within the said national monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- Tps. 17 S., Rs. 5, 6, and 7 E., all.
- T. 17 S., R. 8 E., secs. 6, 7, and 18.
- Tps. 18 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., all.
- T. 18 S., R. 7 E., secs. 2 to 11, secs. 15 to 21, and secs. 29 and 30, inclusive;
 - sec. 1, exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
 - sec. 12, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (both exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way), fractional W. $\frac{1}{2}$ north and west of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
 - sec. 13, fractional NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ north and west of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
 - sec. 14, fractional E. $\frac{1}{2}$ north and west of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$, exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
 - sec. 22, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
 - sec. 23, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
 - sec. 28, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 19 S., R. 5 E., secs. 1 to 5 and secs. 9 to 12, inclusive;
 - sec. 13, N. $\frac{1}{2}$;
 - sec. 14, N. $\frac{1}{2}$;
 - sec. 15, N. $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 19 S., R. 6 E., secs. 2 to 8, inclusive;
 - sec. 1, N. $\frac{1}{2}$.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535—536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2108—Nov. 28, 1934—49 Stat. 3426]

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the White Sands National Monument, New Mexico, certain adjoining lands for administrative purposes:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of and pursuant to the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described land in New Mexico be, and it is hereby, reserved, and added to and made a part of the White Sands National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 18 S., R. 8 E., sec. 6, NW¼, 158.91 acres.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535; U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-ninth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2295—Aug. 29, 1938—53 Stat. 2465]

WHEREAS it appears that certain sections of the right-of-way for United States Highway Route 70 are included within the White Sands National Monument in the State of New Mexico, established by Proclamation No. 2025 of January 18, 1933, and enlarged by Proclamation No. 2108 of November 28, 1934; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to exclude from the said monument such sections of the said right-of-way:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that the White Sands National Monument in the State of New Mexico is hereby modified by eliminating therefrom all sections now included therein of the right-of-way for United States Highway Route 70.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 29 day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
The Secretary of State.

25. White Sands National Monument

White Sands Recreational Demonstration Project, addition to monument.....Excerpt from Act of June 6, 1942

Excerpt from "An Act To authorize the disposition of recreational demonstration projects, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 327)

Addition of designated projects to other areas.

SEC. 2. From and after the date of this Act, the lands acquired for the Acadia, French Creek, Shenandoah, and White Sands recreational demonstration projects shall be added to and become a part of Acadia National Park, Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Shenandoah National Park, and White Sands National Monument, in the order named above, subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the respective areas to which such recreational demonstration projects are added: *Provided*, That within six months after the date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall file with The National Archives a map of each recreational demonstration project enumerated in this section. (16 U.S.C. sec. 459s.)

Proviso.

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

No. 3024

June 27, 1953, 18 F. R. 3683

ADDING LANDS TO THE WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT NEW MEXICO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain lands of the public domain lie within the boundaries of the White Sands National Monument, New Mexico, but are not now a part of the monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding such lands to the said monument in order to preserve the white sands and other features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest located thereon:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),² do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands in New Mexico are hereby added to and reserved as a part of White Sands National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 18 S., R. 8 E.,

Sec. 5, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 6, and 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate 478.53 acres.

Public Land Order No. 833 of May 21, 1952, reserving the above-described lands, together with other lands in New Mexico, for the use of the Department of the Army for military purposes, is hereby revoked so far as it affects the above-described lands.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this monument as hereby enlarged and not to settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of these lands as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1-3),³ and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of June in the [SEAL] year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-seventh.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:
JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

2. 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.
3. 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.

**TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS:
INTERIOR**

**Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management,
Department of the Interior**

Appendix—Public Land Orders

[Public Land Order 703]

NEW MEXICO

WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FROM PROSPECTING, LOCATION, ENTRY, AND PURCHASE UNDER THE MINING LAWS AND RESERVING THEM FOR THE USE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the public lands within the following-described areas in New Mexico are hereby withdrawn from prospecting, location, entry, and purchase under the mining laws of the United States and reserved for the use of the Department of the Army for military purposes:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- Tps. 6 to 16 S., R. 2 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 21 to 28, and 33 to 36 inclusive in each township.
- T. 17 S., R. 2 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 22 to 27, and 34 to 36 inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 2 E.,
Secs. 1, 2, 11 to 14, 24, 25, and 36.
- Tps. 11 to 18 S., inclusive R. 3 E.
- T. 19 S., R. 3 E.,
Secs. 1 to 18, 20 to 29, and 32 to 36 inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 3 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 22 to 27 inclusive, 35 and 36.
- T. 21 S., R. 3 E.,
Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, and 25.
- Tps. 17 to 23 S., inclusive R. 4 E.
- Tps. 17 to 25 S., inclusive Rs. 5 and 6 E.
- Tps. 17 to 23 S., R. 7 E.
- Tps. 24 and 25 S., R. 7 E., those portions west of the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way.
- T. 6 S., R. 8 E.,
Sec. 18 lots 5, 6, 10 to 16 inclusive, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- Sec. 19;
- Sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
- Sec. 28, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
- Sec. 29, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
- Secs. 30, 31, and 32;
- Sec. 33, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
- Tps. 7 to 10 S., R. 8 E.,
Secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, and 28 to 33 inclusive in each township.
- T. 17 S., R. 8 E.,
Secs. 2, 4 to 9 inclusive, 13, 16 to 20 inclusive and 29 to 32 inclusive.
- Tps. 18 and 19 S., R. 8 E.,
Secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32 inclusive in each township.
- T. 20 S., R. 8 E.,
Secs. 5 to 8, 16 to 21, and 28 to 33 inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 8 E.,
Secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, and 28 to 33 inclusive.
- T. 22 S., R. 8 E.,
Secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32 inclusive.

T. 23 S., R. 8 E., that portion west of the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way.
Tps. 11 to 15 S., R. 9 E.,
Secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32 inclusive in each township.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 8, 1951.

F. R. Doc. 51-3314; Filed, Mar. 14, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

[Public Land Order 833]

NEW MEXICO

WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR USE OF DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES, AND REVOKING EXECUTIVE ORDERS NOS. 1450 AND 9029 AND PUBLIC LAND ORDERS NOS. 7, 173, AND 703

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the public lands in the following-described areas in New Mexico are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining and mineral-leasing laws, and reserved for the use of the Department of the Army for military purposes:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- Tps. 6 to 16 S., R. 2 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 21 to 28, and 33 to 36, inclusive in each township.
- T. 17 S., R. 2 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 22 to 27, and 34 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 2 E.,
Secs. 1, 2, 11 to 14, 24, 25, and 36.
- Tps. 6 to 18 S., R. 3 E.
- T. 19 S., R. 3 E.,
Secs. 1 to 18, 20 to 29, and 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 3 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 22 to 27, inclusive, 35 and 36.
- T. 21 S., R. 3 E.,
Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, and 25.
- Tps. 6 to 25 S., R. 4 E.
- T. 6 S., R. 5 E.,
Secs. 2 to 36, inclusive.
- Tps. 7 to 16 S., R. 5 E.
- T. 19 S., R. 5 E.,
Secs. 6, 7, and 8;
- Sec. 13, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Sec. 14, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Secs. 16 to 36, inclusive.
- Tps. 20 to 25 S., R. 5 E.
- Tps. 6 to 16 S., R. 6 E.
- T. 19 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Secs. 9 to 36, inclusive.
- Tps. 20 to 25 S., R. 6 E.
- T. 6 S., R. 7 E.,
Sec. 7, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
- Sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Sec. 9, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
- Sec. 13, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Sec. 14, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Sec. 15, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Secs. 16 to 36, inclusive.
- Tps. 7 to 16 S., R. 7 E.

T. 18 S., R. 7 E.,

Those portions of the following-described subdivisions excepted from the White Sands National Monument by Proclamation No. 2025 of January 18, 1933, and eliminated from that monument by Proclamation No. 2295 of August 30, 1938: Sec. 1; sec. 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 14, W $\frac{1}{2}$; sec. 22, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Those portions of the following-described subdivisions south and east of, and including, Federal Air Project 176 right-of-way, and those portions of United States Highway Route 70 eliminated from the White Sands National Monument by said Proclamation No. 2295: Sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$; sec. 13, NW $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 14, E $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sec. 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 22, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 24 to 27, inclusive;
Sec. 28, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 31 to 36, inclusive.

Tps. 19 to 23 S., R. 7 E.

Tps. 24 and 25 S., R. 7 E., those portions west of the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way.

T. 6 S., R. 8 E.,

Sec. 19;
Secs. 29 to 33, inclusive.

Tps. 7 to 10 S., R. 8 E.,

Secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, and 28 to 33, inclusive, in each township.

Tps. 11 to 16 S., R. 8 E.

T. 17 S., R. 8 E.,

Secs. 1 to 5 and 8 to 17, inclusive;
Secs. 19 and 20;
Sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 29 to 32, inclusive.

T. 18 S., R. 8 E.,

Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive;
Sec. 17;
Sec. 18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 19 and 20;
Secs. 29 to 32, inclusive.

T. 19 S., R. 8 E.,

Secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, inclusive.

T. 20 S., R. 8 E.,

Secs. 5 to 8, 16 to 21, and 28 to 33, inclusive.

T. 21 S., R. 8 E.,

Secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, and 28 to 33, inclusive.

T. 22 S., R. 8 E.,

Secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, inclusive.
Tps. 23 and 24 S., R. 8 E., those portions west of the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way.

Tps. 11 to 15 S., R. 9 E.,

Secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, inclusive in each township.

The areas described, including both public and non-public lands, aggregate approximately 2,394,384 acres.

This order shall take precedence over but not otherwise affect (1) Executive Orders No. 1526 of May 3, 1912, No. 2368 of April 24, 1916, and No. 4266 of July 10, 1925, reserving lands for the use of the Department of Agriculture as an Experimental Station; (2) the Executive Orders of July 10, 1919, and April 17, 1926, creating Public Water Reserves Nos. 65 and 107; (3) Executive Order No. 8646 of January 22, 1941, reserving lands for the San Andres National Wildlife Refuge; and (4) the order of April 8, 1935, of the Secretary of the Interior establishing New Mexico Grazing District No. 4, so far as such orders affect any of the above-described lands.

The use by the Department of the Army of the lands in the San Andres National Wildlife Refuge and the Jornada Experimental Range shall be subject to and in conformity with memoranda of agreement or use permits heretofore and hereafter negotiated between the Department of the Army and the interested Federal agencies.

The public lands in the areas described above lying north and west of U. S. Highway No. 70 may be used for grazing purposes under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934, 48 Stat. 1269, as amended by the act of June 26, 1936, 49 Stat. 1976 (43 U. S. C. 315 et seq.) at such time and in such manner as may be agreed upon by the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior.

The following orders are hereby revoked:

1. Executive Order No. 1450 of December 29, 1911, reserving public lands for a target range and for other military purposes.

2. Executive Order No. 9029 of January 20, 1942, reserving public lands for the use of the War Department as a general bombing range, as amended by Executive Order No. 9526 of February 28, 1945, and by Public Land Order No. 473 of April 30, 1948.

3. Public Land Order No. 7 of January 29, 1942, reserving public lands for the use of the War Department as an air base, as amended by Executive Order No. 9526 of February 28, 1945, and by Public Land Order No. 473 of April 30, 1948.

4. Public Land Order No. 173 of September 27, 1943, reserving public lands for the use of the War Department for the construction of a sewage disposal plant, as amended by Public Land Order No. 473 of April 30, 1948.

5. Public Land Order No. 703 of March 8, 1951, reserving public lands for the use of the Department of the Army for military purposes.

It is intended that when the lands described herein are no longer needed for the purpose for which they are reserved they shall be returned to the administration of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and any other Federal agency according to their respective interests of record.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

MAY 21, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-5828; Filed, May 26, 1952;
8:53 a. m.]

B: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following statement by the superintendent of White Sands National Monument reflects park management's needs and goals relative to this master plan.

General

Eliminate all roads not essential for the proper public use and management of the monument, when no longer essential for missile recovery.

Restrict use of motorcycles and four-wheel-drive vehicles to established roads.

Continue to look to the local business community adjacent to the monument for motel accommodations and major food services.

Expand opportunities for schoolchildren to use the monument as an environmental study area.

Continue to assist the military under the terms of the cooperative use agreement in missile recovery, minimizing the ecological impact of this activity.

Stress the three major themes of the area – geology, biology, and esthetics – with history, archeology, and recreation as secondary.

Strengthen the interpretive program by providing additional visitor facilities at the park headquarters interpretive center, and interpretive trails and exhibits to better communicate the value of White Sands.

Complete land transactions through acquiring private and State inholdings; trade or transfer the Dog Canyon property. Trade National Park Service lands with the Bureau of Land Management to improve management of the Garton Lake area.

Expand the headquarters facility to provide space for additional interpretive exhibits, administrative functions, and concessioner activities.

Rehabilitate headquarters by providing adequate office facilities, restrooms, housing, and landscaping.

Retain present form of concession operation and contract; consider some expansion of operation to meet visitor needs and provide adequate storage facilities for the concession.

Continue to provide for backcountry camping within the monument. Look to other public agencies and the private sector to continue to provide automobile and trailer camping in the general vicinity of the monument.

Visitor Use

Study means by which additional numbers of people can experience the monument without detriment to the resource.

Continue to provide for recreational use, such as sand surfing and playing on the dunes, within designated areas.

Continue to provide picnic facilities in the Heart of the Dunes area.

Continue to provide automobile caravan tours to Lake Lucero.

Resource Management

Continue ongoing research studies to develop a resource management plan for the monument and to strengthen the interpretive program.

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D: STUDY TEAM

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U. S. administration.