

APPENDIX C: LEGISLATION, POLICIES, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND THE RESOURCE PROTECTION STUDY

The following laws, policies, and other documents that relate to the Curecanti National Recreation Area (NRA) and the Resource Protection Study (RPS) are incorporated by reference. For some citations, sections that are particularly relevant to the RPS and are reasonably short are quoted. Due to its importance to the NRA and RPS, the 1965 Memorandum of Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service is provided in its entirety.

LEGISLATION

Federal Reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto)

Colorado River Storage Project Act of April 11, 1956 (PL 84-485)

Referred to as the CRSP, this Act authorized the creation of the area that has come to be known as Curecanti National Recreation Area. Section 8 of that Act, as amended, reads as follows:

“Sec. 8. (Recreational and fish and wildlife facilities.) — In connection with the development of the Colorado River storage project and the participating projects, the Secretary is authorized and directed to investigate, plan, construct, operate, and maintain (1) public recreational facilities on lands withdrawn or acquired for the development of said project or of said participating projects, to conserve the scenery, the natural, historic, and archeologic objects, and the wildlife on said lands, and to provide for public use and enjoyment of the same and of the water areas created by these projects by such means as are consistent with the primary purposes of said projects; and (2) facilities to mitigate losses of, and improve conditions for, the propagation of fish and wildlife. The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the facilities herein provided, and to dispose of them to Federal, State, and local governmental agencies by lease, transfer, exchange, or conveyance upon such terms and conditions as will best promote their development and operation in the public interest. All costs incurred pursuant to this section shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable. (70 Stat. 110; 43 U.S.C. 620g)”

Federal Water Project Recreation Act of July 9, 1965 (Public Law 89-72, 79 Stat. 213), as amended by the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (Title XXVIII of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of October 30, 1992 (Public Law 102-575, 106 Stat. 4600))

“An act to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects, and for other purposes.”

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (PL 106-76, October 21, 1999): Sec. 11 – Study of Lands Within and Adjacent to Curecanti National Recreation Area (Authorizing this Resource Protection Study.)

“(a) IN GENERAL. – Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall conduct a study concerning land protection and open space within and adjacent to the area administered as the Curecanti National Recreation Area.

“(b) PURPOSE OF STUDY. – The study required to be completed under subsection (a) shall –

- (1) assess the natural, cultural, recreational and scenic resource value and character of the land within and surrounding the Curecanti National Recreation Area (including open vistas, wildlife habitat, and other public benefits);
- (2) identify practicable alternatives that protect the resource value and character of the land within and surrounding the Curecanti National Recreation Area;
- (3) recommend a variety of economically feasible and viable tools to achieve the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2); and
- (4) estimate the costs of implementing the approaches recommended by the study.

“(c) SUBMISSION OF REPORT. – Not later than 3 years from the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress that –

- (1) contains the findings of the study required by subsection (a);
- (2) makes recommendations to Congress with respect to the findings of the study required by subsection (a); and
- (3) makes recommendations to Congress regarding action that may be taken with respect to the land described in the report.

16 USC 4601-9(c)(2) (Referenced in Section 3.5 of NPS Management Policies 2006)

The Secretary of the Interior may “acquire by donation, purchase with donated funds, transfer from any other Federal agency, or exchange, lands, waters, or interests therein adjacent to such area, except that in exercising his authority under this clause (ii) the Secretary may not alienate property administered as part of the national park system in order to acquire lands by exchange, the Secretary may not acquire property without the consent of the owner, and the Secretary may acquire property owned by a State or political subdivision thereof only by donation. Prior to making a determination under this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with the duly elected governing body of the county, city, town, or other jurisdiction or jurisdictions having primary taxing authority over the land or interest to be acquired as to the impacts of such proposed action, and he shall also take such steps as he may deem appropriate to advance local public awareness of the proposed action. Lands, waters, and interests therein acquired in accordance with this subsection shall be administered as part of the area to which they are added, subject to the laws and regulations applicable thereto.”

MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Department of Interior Manuals and Policies

Bureau of Reclamation Manuals and Policies

National Park Service Manuals and Policies

NPS Management Policies 2006

Chapter 1— The Foundation

Section 1.6— Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries

“Cooperative conservation beyond park boundaries is necessary as the National Park Service strives to fulfill its mandate to preserve the natural and cultural resources of parks unimpaired for future generations. Ecological processes cross park boundaries, and park boundaries may not incorporate all of the natural resources, cultural sites, and scenic vistas that relate to park resources or the quality of the visitor experience. Therefore, activities proposed for adjacent lands may significantly affect park programs, resources, and values. Conversely, NPS activities may have impacts outside park boundaries. Recognizing that parks are integral parts of larger regional environments, and to support its primary concern of protecting park resources and values, the Service will work cooperatively with others to

- anticipate, avoid, and resolve potential conflicts;
- protect park resources and values;
- provide for visitor enjoyment; and
- address mutual interests in the quality of life of community residents, including matters such as compatible economic development and resource and environmental protection.

“Such local and regional cooperation may involve other federal agencies; tribal, state, and local governments; neighboring landowners; nongovernmental and private sector organizations; and all other concerned parties. The Service will do these things because cooperative conservation activities are a vital element in establishing relationships that will benefit the parks and in fostering decisions that are sustainable.

“The Service will use all available tools to protect park resources and values from unacceptable impacts. The Service will also seek to advance opportunities for conservation partnerships. Superintendents will monitor land use proposals, changes to adjacent lands, and external activities for their potential impacts on park resources and values. It is appropriate for superintendents to engage constructively with the broader community in the same way that any good neighbor would. Superintendents will encourage compatible adjacent land

uses and seek to avoid and mitigate potential adverse impacts on park resources and values by actively participating in the planning and regulatory processes of other federal agencies and tribal, state, and local governments having jurisdiction over property affecting, or affected by, the park. If a decision is made or is imminent that will result in unacceptable impacts on park resources, superintendents must take appropriate action, to the extent possible within the Service's authorities and available resources, to manage or constrain the use to minimize impacts. When engaged in these activities, superintendents should fully apply the principles of civic engagement to promote better understanding and communication by (1) documenting the park's concerns and sharing them with all who are interested, and (2) listening to the concerns of those who are affected by the park's actions."

Chapter 3— Land Protection

Section 3.5— Boundary Adjustments

"The boundary of a national park may be modified only as authorized by law. For many parks, such statutory authority is included in the enabling legislation or subsequent legislation that specifically authorizes a boundary revision. Where park-specific authority is not available, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, provides an additional but limited authority to adjust boundaries.

"The act provides for boundary adjustments that essentially fall into three distinct categories: (1) technical revisions; (2) minor revisions based upon statutorily defined criteria; and (3) revisions to include adjacent real property acquired by donation, purchased with donated funds, transferred from any other federal agency, or obtained by exchange. Adjacent real property is considered to be land located contiguous to but outside the boundary of a national park system unit.

"As part of the planning process, the Park Service will identify and evaluate boundary adjustments that may be necessary or desirable for carrying out the purposes of the park unit. Boundary adjustments may be recommended to:

- protect significant resources and values, or to enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes;
- address operational and management issues, such as the need for access or the need for boundaries to correspond to logical boundary delineations such as topographic or other natural features or roads; or
- otherwise protect park resources that are critical to fulfilling park purposes.

"If the acquisition will be made using appropriated funds, and it is not merely a technical boundary revision, the criteria set forth by Congress at 16 USC 4601-9(c)(2) must be met. All recommendations for boundary changes must meet the following two criteria:

- The added lands will be feasible to administer considering their size, configuration, and ownership; costs; the views of and impacts on local communities and surrounding jurisdictions; and other factors such as the presence of hazardous substances or exotic species.
- Other alternatives for management and resource protection are not adequate.

“These criteria apply conversely to recommendations for the deletion of lands from the authorized boundaries of a park unit. For example, before recommending the deletion of land from a park boundary, a finding would have to be made that the land did not include a significant resource, value, or opportunity for public enjoyment related to the purposes of the park. Full consideration should be given to current and future park needs before a recommendation is made to delete lands from the authorized boundaries of a park unit. Actions consisting solely of deletions of land from existing park boundaries would require an act of Congress.”

Chapter 4— Natural Resource Management

Section 4.1.4— Partnerships

“The Service will pursue opportunities to improve natural resource management within parks and across administrative boundaries by pursuing cooperative conservation with public agencies, appropriate representatives of American Indian tribes and other traditionally associated peoples, and private landowners in accordance with Executive Order 13352 (Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation). The Service recognizes that cooperation with other land and resource managers can accomplish ecosystem stability and other resource management objectives when the best efforts of a single manager might fail. Therefore, the Service will develop agreements with federal, tribal, state, and local governments and organizations; foreign governments and organizations; and private landowners, when appropriate, to coordinate plant, animal, water, and other natural resource management activities in ways that maintain and protect park resources and values. Such cooperation may include park restoration activities, research on park natural resources, and the management of species harvested in parks. Cooperation also may involve coordinating management activities in two or more separate areas, integrating management practices to reduce conflicts, coordinating research, sharing data and expertise, exchanging native biological resources for species management or ecosystem restoration purposes, establishing native wildlife corridors, and providing essential habitats adjacent to or across park boundaries.

“In addition, the Service will seek the cooperation of others in minimizing the impacts of influences originating outside parks by controlling noise and artificial lighting, maintaining water quality and quantity, eliminating toxic substances, preserving scenic views, improving air quality, preserving wetlands, protecting threatened or endangered species, eliminating exotic species, managing the use of pesticides, protecting shoreline processes, managing fires, managing boundary influences, and using other means of preserving and protecting natural resources.”

Chapter 8— Use of the Parks

Section 8.1— General

“Many different types of uses take place in the hundreds of park units that make up the national park system. Some of those uses are carried out by the National Park Service, but many more are carried out by park visitors, permittees, lessees, and licensees. The 1916 Organic Act, which created

the National Park Service, directs the Service to conserve park resources “unimpaired” for the enjoyment of future generations. The 1970 National Park System General Authorities Act, as amended in 1978, prohibits the Service from allowing any activities that would cause derogation of the values and purposes for which the parks have been established (except as directly and specifically provided by Congress). Taken together, these two laws establish for NPS managers (1) a strict mandate to protect park resources and values; (2) a responsibility to actively manage all park uses; and (3) when necessary, an obligation to regulate their amount, kind, time, and place in such a way that future generations can enjoy, learn, and be inspired by park resources and values and appreciate their national significance in as good or better condition than the generation that preceded them. (Throughout these Management Policies, the term “impairment” is construed to also encompass “derogation.”)”

Section 8.2—Visitor Use

“Enjoyment of park resources and values by the people of the United States is part of the fundamental purpose of all parks. The Service is committed to providing appropriate, high-quality opportunities for visitors to enjoy the parks, and the Service will maintain within the parks an atmosphere that is open, inviting, and accessible to every segment of American society.

“However, many forms of recreation enjoyed by the public do not require a national park setting and are more appropriate to other venues. The Service will therefore

- provide opportunities for forms of enjoyment that are uniquely suited and appropriate to the superlative natural and cultural resources found in the parks;
- defer to local, state, tribal, and other federal agencies; private industry; and nongovernmental organizations to meet the broader spectrum of recreational needs and demands.

“To provide for enjoyment of the parks, the National Park Service will encourage visitor activities that

- are appropriate to the purpose for which the park was established; and
- are inspirational, educational, or healthful, and otherwise appropriate to the park environment; and
- will foster an understanding of and appreciation for park resources and values, or will promote enjoyment through a direct association with, interaction with, or relation to park resources; and
- can be sustained without causing unacceptable impacts to park resources or values . . .”

8.2.2—Recreational Activities

“The National Park Service will manage recreational activities according to the criteria listed in sections 8.1 and 8.2 (and 6.4 in wilderness areas). Examples of the broad range of recreational activities that take place in parks include,

but are not limited to, boating, camping, bicycling, fishing, hiking, horseback riding and packing, outdoor sports, picnicking, scuba diving, cross-country skiing, caving, mountain and rock climbing, earth caching, and swimming. Many of these activities support the federal policy of promoting the health and personal fitness of the general public, as set forth in Executive Order 13266. However, not all of these activities will be appropriate or allowable in all parks; that determination must be made on the basis of park-specific planning.

“Service-wide regulations addressing aircraft use, off-road bicycling, hang gliding, off-road vehicle use, personal watercraft, and snowmobiling require that special, park-specific regulations be developed before these uses may be allowed in parks . . .

“The Service will monitor new or changing patterns of use or trends in recreational activities and assess their potential impacts on park resources. A new form of recreational activity will not be allowed within a park until a superintendent has made a determination that it will be appropriate and not cause unacceptable impacts. Restrictions placed on recreational uses that have been found to be appropriate will be limited to the minimum necessary to protect park resources and values and promote visitor safety and enjoyment.

“Sounds that visitors encounter affect their recreational and/or educational experience. Many park visitors have certain expectations regarding the sounds they will hear as part of their experience. The type of park unit (for example, national battlefield, national seashore, national recreation area, national park) and its specific features often help shape those expectations. In addition to expectations of muted to loud sounds associated with nature (such as wind rustling leaves, elk bugling, waves crashing on a beach), park visitors also expect sounds reflecting our cultural heritage (such as cannons firing, native drumming, music) and sounds associated with people visiting their parks (such as children laughing, park interpretive talks, motors in cars and motorboats).

“Park managers will (1) identify what levels and types of sounds contribute to or hinder visitor enjoyment, and (2) monitor, in and adjacent to parks, noise-generating human activities—including noise caused by mechanical or electronic devices—that adversely affect visitor opportunities to enjoy park soundscapes. Based on this information, the Service will take action to prevent or minimize those noises that adversely affect the visitor experience or that exceed levels that are acceptable to or appropriate for visitor uses of parks.”

MANAGEMENT PLANS

Curecanti National Recreation Area General Management Plan (GMP) (July 1980)

Provides long-term management direction for natural and cultural resources, visitor use and understanding, and facilities development for the NRA; including initial recreational facility development agreed-upon by Reclamation and NPS, and funded by Reclamation in accord with Section 8 of the CRSP Act.

General Management Plan – Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (now a National Park) and Curecanti National Recreation Area (September 1997)

Provides long-term management direction for natural and cultural resources, visitor use and understanding, and potential facilities improvements. Supersedes the 1980 GMP for Curecanti NRA.

GENERAL AGREEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS PERTAINING THERETO

Letter from Conrad L. Wirth, NPS Director to Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior – Subject: Designation of Responsibility for Carrying Out the Provisions of Section 8, Public Law 485, Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) and Participating Projects (Written February 17, 1958; Concurred by Alfred R. Gloze, Commissioner of Reclamation on March 12, 1958; Approved by Seaton on April 21, 1958)

This letter was a precursor to the 1965 Memorandum of Agreement between Reclamation and NPS (next citation), which describes agency responsibilities for the management of the area that has come to be known as the Curecanti National Recreation Area. In this letter, Reclamation and NPS jointly recommended that the Secretary designate NPS as the agency responsible for carrying out the Department’s obligation under Section 8 of the CRSP Act, except as it relates to provision number (2) concerning fish and wildlife. The Secretary approved this.

Memorandum of Agreement Between the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service Relating to the Development and Administration of Recreation on the Curecanti Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project (February 11, 1965) (entire text below)

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 11th day of February 1965, between the BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, hereinafter referred to as the Bureau, and the NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, hereinafter referred to as the Service as agencies of the United States of America:

WITNESSETH THAT:

WHEREAS the Bureau is proceeding with the construction of the Curecanti Unit as a part of the Colorado River Storage Project authorized by the Act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105); and

WHEREAS the Service has been designated as the agency responsible for carrying out the provision of Section 8 of the said Act of April 11, 1956; and

WHEREAS lands are being acquired and public lands have been withdrawn for the purposes of the project, as authorized by the aforesaid Act of April 11, 1956; and

WHEREAS a large number of persons are expected to use the lands and waters of such withdrawn area for the purposes of recreation; and

WHEREAS the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 885) authorizes the use of appropriated funds by the Service for the administration, protection, improvement, and maintenance of areas under the jurisdiction of other agencies of the Government when such areas are devoted to recreational use pursuant to cooperative agreements; and

WHEREAS the Service is experienced in administering areas devoted to recreational use:

NOW, THEREFORE, the Bureau and the Service do hereby mutually agree as follows:

ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Bureau shall retain complete authority over and responsibility for construction, operation and maintenance of the Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal Dams and Reservoirs for primary project purposes together with all engineering works in connection therewith. Except for the areas required by the Bureau for construction, operation and maintenance of the dams, the Service shall administer all lands and waters within the project area, providing for recreation therein. The agreed areas of authority between the Bureau and the Service include all those lands acquired, withdrawn, or segregated by the Bureau for project purposes under the authority of the aforesaid Act of April 11, 1956. These lands are generally depicted on the enclosed drawing marked Exhibit "A" and numbered SA-CUR-7101. This Exhibit may be revised at any time to illustrate changes in the project area as a result of land acquisition, or additional withdrawals (*sic*).
2. The parties to this agreement acknowledge that, as authorized by Congress, each has an interest in the storage, release, and utilization of the water which is to be impounded by the Curecanti Unit, and that such unit was authorized, and is being constructed, for the primary purposes of irrigation, flood control, and the generation of hydro-electric power and the incidental (*sic*) purposes of recreation, and fish and wildlife conservation. This agreement shall not be construed to conflict with the primary purposes of the project or to alter the Bureau's control over storage and release of water. However, to the extent consistent with the authorized primary purposes of said project, the Bureau shall operate the dams and reservoirs in keeping with the Secretarial policy which provides for full consideration of public recreation and fish and wildlife conservation on reservoir projects undertaken by the Federal Government. The Service shall determine the optimum and minimum pool levels desirable for public recreational use and provide the Bureau with this information for consideration in carrying out the purposes of this paragraph.
3. Prior to making any new development or granting any concession, lease, license or permit which, because of its nature or location will affect the bureau's activities at the Curecanti Unit Dams, the Service shall obtain the concurrence of the Bureau. Before making any new development or granting any concession, lease, license, or permit at the Curecanti Unit Dams which will affect the recreational and tourist facilities on the remainder of the project area, the Bureau shall obtain the concurrence of the Service. If either party does not concur in such proposed development, concession, lease, license, or permit the proposal shall be held in abeyance until agreement is reached by the Bureau and the Service or the Secretary has resolved any differences of opinion.
4. The parties to this agreement acknowledge and understand that the fulfillment of the agreement is contingent upon the availability of funds for the purposes thereof.

ARTICLE II
FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Subject to the primary purposes of the project, area limitations, and other provisions contained in Article I hereof, the Service in its administration of the project area for recreation, shall be responsible for:

1. Preparing plans for and constructing recreational facilities, including roads and trails.

2. Advertising for, evaluating and approving or rejecting bids and negotiating contracts for the installation or construction of recreational facilities.
3. Negotiating and executing contracts, with private individuals, partnerships or corporations for supplying necessary visitor services related to recreational use of the project area, including, but not limited to, use of the waters for boating, canoeing, bathing, and sightseeing; and prescribing and enforcing reasonable rates and standards for the supplying of such services.
4. Establishing and enforcing policies regarding the recreational use of lands and waters in the project area. It is understood that grazing activities within that portion of the project area administered by the Service shall be controlled and supervised by the Service in consultation with the Bureau of Land Management.
5. Promulgating and enforcing such rules and regulations as are necessary or desirable for the conservation of any historic or archeological remains, and control of all archeological excavation and historical or archeological research or as may be needed for recreational use and enjoyment of the area and for the safety of visitors.
6. Establishing and maintaining protective, interpretive, and other facilities and services as may be necessary for the safe and full use and enjoyment of the area for recreational purposes. Public information activities and services shall be provided by the Service through coordination with other Interior agencies in order to facilitate public understanding of the interrelated programs of these agencies within the area.
7. Control of transportation in the area under its jurisdiction, whether by land, water, or air, to the extent consistent with Federal law, but such control shall not affect transportation the Bureau may require for the performance of its functions or transportation governed by Article III, paragraphs numbered 3 and 4.
8. Extending to the Bureau and other agencies involved technical assistance in the planning and development of exhibits and interpretive devices oriented toward visitor understanding and enjoyment of the project and related resources.
9. Negotiation of agreements or coordination of activities with State and Federal wildlife agencies as desirable for the conservation, protection and interpretation of wildlife consistent with applicable law.
10. Such other functions as are reasonably related to, or necessary for, its administration of the project area.

ARTICLE III
FUNCTIONS OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Subject to the area limitations and provisions contained in Article I hereof, the Bureau shall be responsible for:

1. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Blue Mesa, Morrow Point and Crystal Dams and Reservoirs and all engineering works incidental thereto or in connection therewith, together with all appurtenances thereof for the proper storage, release, protection and utilization of water under the Federal Reclamation Laws.
2. Consultation with the Service on matters involving the development or administration of recreational facilities or public information services to be provided in the areas required by the Bureau for construction, operation and maintenance of the three dams in the Curecanti Unit.

3. Establishment and enforcement of rules and regulations governing public access to the Curecanti Unit Dams and the engineering works appurtenant thereto, and the control of traffic on the roads providing immediate access to the dams and their appurtenant engineering works.
4. Establishment of and, in cooperation with the Service, enforcement of such limitations governing approach to the dams by water as may be necessary either for their efficient functioning or for safety of the public.
5. Coordination and preparation of reservoir management plans in cooperation with the Service and other concerned Federal, State, and local agencies, for management of the three dams and reservoirs in the project area.
6. Consultation with the Service so that recreational development and administration of the project area will be coordinated with construction and operation of the Curecanti Unit.

ARTICLE IV TERMINATION

This memorandum shall remain in force unless the parties thereto mutually agree to its termination or termination is directed by the Secretary of the Interior, or until enactment by the Congress of inconsistent or superseding legislation.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE: Signed by George B. Hartzog on December 21, 1964

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION: Signed by Floyd E. Dominy on January 8, 1965

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR: Approved and Signed by Stewart L. Udall on February 11, 1965

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (July 11, 1966), and supplemental letters of extension pertaining thereto

This document, as amended, relates to the management of lands and provides approval for construction and maintenance of facilities on USFS lands withdrawn by Reclamation and other lands supplementally agreed to. The document clarifies responsibilities for each agency on these lands that are included within the NRA.

Agreement regarding final funding for development of facilities at Curecanti National Recreation Area under Section 8 of the Colorado River Storage Project Act (August 30, 1979)

This agreement between NPS and Reclamation includes a list of Development Packages for Section 8 Funding, and a list of Recreation Facility Criteria agreed-upon by NPS and Reclamation in accordance with and drawn from Curecanti's 1980 GMP. The agreement also recognizes that "Legislation for final establishment of Curecanti National Recreation Area will be recommended to congress by the National Park Service in a timely fashion such that enactment coincides approximately with completion of this construction program." The recommendations in the Proposed Action of the RPS satisfy this intent, albeit later than originally intended.

The agreement was signed by Glen T. Bean, then NPS Rocky Mountain Regional Director, and N. W. Plummer, then Reclamation Upper Colorado Regional Director. The text on the first page of that agreement appears below. The details of the development

packages and facilities are not included here. It will be noted that the text refers to “Curecanti’s 1979 General Management Plan”. The final version of that GMP was published in July 1980, and is previously referenced in this Appendix.

“It is herewith agreed that the attached list of development packages shall constitute the minimum level of development necessary to satisfy Curecanti National Recreation Area’s public recreation needs at the initial level of use. This list is in accordance with and is drawn from Curecanti’s 1979 General Management Plan.

“Funding for completion of facility development to this level shall be the responsibility of the U.S.B.R. in accord with Section 8 of the CRSP Act. The U.S.B.R. will program this construction over approximately five years beginning in FY 1980.

“The NPS shall assume all responsibilities for operation, maintenance, construction of future facilities, and replacement of existing facilities upon the completion of this construction program. Legislation for final establishment of Curecanti National Recreation Area will be recommended to Congress by the National Park Service in a timely fashion such that enactment coincides approximately with completion of this construction program.”

Interagency Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Land Management (Signed by Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation and Director, Bureau of Land Management on March 25, 1983)

“This agreement sets forth the basic principles of the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for coordinating land use planning, land resource management, land conveyance and exchange, and cooperative services.” (from Section I.)

Master Interagency Agreement, No. 86-SIE-004, Between the Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation], Department of the Interior and the Forest Service [Service], U. S. Department of Agriculture, Concerning Water Resource Related Projects of the Bureau of Reclamation Within or Adjacent to National Forest System Lands (Signed by Chief, Forest Service on 1/16/87, and Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation on 4/6/87)

“The purpose of this Master Agreement is to establish procedures for planning, developing, operating, and maintaining water resource projects and related programs of Reclamation located on or affecting lands and resources administered by the Service, and for the Service’s planning and implementation of activities on National Forest System (NFS) lands within the total area of project influence.” (from Section II.)

Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service for Planning, Program Coordination, and Technical Assistance (Signed by Reclamation Commissioner and NPS Director in September 1988)

This agreement establishes the policy framework for formal and informal coordination and communications between officials at every level of Reclamation and NPS, to improve public services and the management of natural and cultural resources, and recreation and visitor use, through cooperative efforts. The provisions of this agreement extend to all planning and program activities of each bureau that may have impacts on the plans and programs of the other. The Resource Protection Study falls under this agreement, and has been conducted in accordance with the stipulations and intent thereof.

General Agreement Between National Park Service (Curecanti National Recreation Area), and US Bureau of Reclamation (Upper Colorado Region), Relating to the Resource Protection Study and Associated Environmental Impact Statement for the Curecanti National Recreation Area (Signed for Reclamation on 3/8/01 by Arlo H. Allen, acting for the then acting Upper Colorado Regional Director, Rick L. Gold; and signed for NPS on 4/6/01 by Sheridan Steele, then Superintendent, Curecanti NRA)

Describes NPS and Reclamation roles and responsibilities for this Resource Protection Study.

