## **United States Department of the Interior Office of the Secretary**

Report to the Director Office of Law Enforcement and Security

# SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF THE MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL



Assessment Dates: July 13-15, 2009

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### List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CCTV Closed Circuit Television

COR Contracting Officer's Representative

COTR Contracting Officer's Technical Representative

DOI Department of the Interior

EOD Explosive Ordnance Detection

EECS Electronic Entry Control System

FLETC Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

IDS Intrusion Detection Systems

JTTF Joint Terrorism Task Force

LE Law Enforcement

MORU Mount Rushmore National Memorial

NCI&KR National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource

NM&I National Monument and Icon

NPS National Park Service

OIG Office of Inspector General

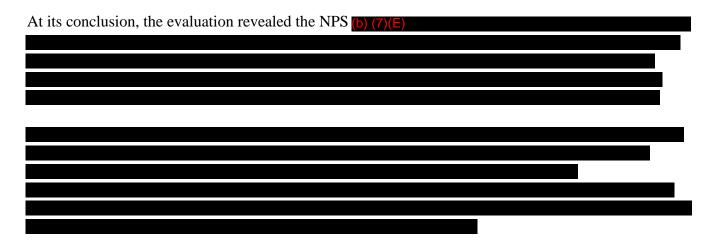
OLES Office of Law Enforcement and Security

UPS Uninterrupted Power Supply

WASO Washington Support Office

## **Executive Summary**

This report documents the findings of a security assessment conducted at the Mount Rushmore National Memorial (MORU) located near Keystone, South Dakota. The assessment was conducted by the Department of the Interior's (DOI) Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES) in conjunction with National Park Service (NPS) representatives on July 13-15, 2009. The evaluation served to assess the Park's compliance with the requirements established in Departmental Manual, Part 444 Chapter 2 (444DM2) entitled, "National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Security". Generally speaking, 444DM2 sets forth the security requirements the Department deems minimally necessary to safeguard the National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (NCI&KR) assets it owns or controls. These requirements are presented in five general categories; *Security Personnel, Perimeter Security, Access Control, Interior Security*, and *Security Planning*. Working directly with NPS personnel from the Washington Support Office (WASO), the Mid-West Regional Office and MORU, the OLES evaluation focused on assessing the Memorial's level of compliance within each of these five categories.



#### **Background**

The Department of the Interior formally designated MORU as a National Monument and Icon (NM&I) and it ranks among the top ten DOI National Critical Infrastructures and Key Resources. MORU is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota approximately 27 miles southwest of Rapid City. The Memorial, a 1,278 acre park, was completed in 1941 and transferred to the full control of the NPS in 1942. Visitation to the Memorial fluctuates seasonally, with winter averages of approximately 1,500/day and summer averages of approximately 25,000/day.

Mount Rushmore, described by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1936 as "The Shrine of Democracy," is recognized internationally as a symbol of the United States' unique form of self-government. As a centerpiece of tourism, MORU is extremely important to the State of South Dakota.

The primary resource at MORU is the massive granite sculpture of Presidents Washington, Jefferson,

Theodore Roosevelt and Lincoln. Secondary cultural resources include the 12-foot high sculptor's model contained in the historic studio building as well as the sculptor's residence.

#### Other assets include:

The visiting public

3,000 person amphitheater

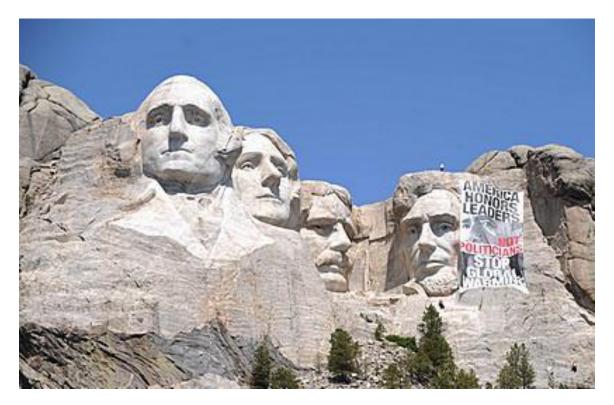
5,200 square foot visitor center/museum

1,150 car parking structure

45,000 square foot concessions complex

Because of its significance as a national symbol of the United States, the numerous domestic and foreign dignitaries that routinely visit, the remote location and the difficult terrain, MORU creates a significant and unique security challenge.

Photo 1: Mount Rushmore with Greenpeace Protest Banner (July 8, 2009)



#### **Scope and Methodology**

**Scope:** Directive 14 of the Secretary's Law Enforcement Reforms<sup>1</sup> adopted the recommendations made by the Interior Office of Inspector General in 2002<sup>2</sup> and placed responsibility for DOI security policy, oversight and compliance with OLES. By way of implementing this directive, OLES established a Security Division to provide guidance and oversight of the DOI and bureau/office security operations.

In an effort to further implement Directive 14, OLES issued 444DM2, entitled, "National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Security" that establishes the security requirements deemed minimally necessary to safeguard National Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource assets owned and/or controlled by the Department. The requirements were developed in coordination with DOI bureaus and offices in response to the "The National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets" (February 2003) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 "Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection" (December 2003).

<u>Methodology:</u> Prior OLES MORU security assessment reports, specifically the 2004 report titled National Monument and Icon Assessment Report, Mount Rushmore National Memorial; the 2004 Mount Rushmore Security Staffing Review; and the 2006 Review/ Update of the NM&I Security Assessment, Mount Rushmore, were reviewed as part of this evaluation.

During the period of July 13-15, 2009, the OLES Security Division, assisted by the NPS Security Program Manager and personnel from OLES Law Enforcement Division, NPS Midwest Regional Office, and MORU, conducted a security assessment at the Memorial to assess the facility's compliance with the security requirements established in 444DM2. Generally speaking, these requirements are presented in five categories: *Security Personnel, Perimeter Security, Access Control, Interior Security*, and *Security Planning*. The evaluation focused on assessing the Memorial's level of compliance within each of these categories. In an effort to limit repetition in the narrative, where a specific minimum requirement was found to be applicable to more than one general category (b) (7)(E)

discussion of the requirement has been confined to a single category.

The evaluation process consisted of informal interviews and group discussions with NPS personnel from MORU; on site examination of facility infrastructure components, physical security systems, and operational procedures; and a review of relevant documentation to include prior risk assessments. Appendix 1 of this report lists the personnel who participated in the evaluation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Law Enforcement at the Department of the Interior, Recommendations to the Secretary for Implementing Law Enforcement Reforms, July 2002.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Inspector General's Report, *Disquieting State of Disorder: An Assessment of Department of the Interior law Enforcement*, (Report No. 2002-I-0014), January 2002.

## **Findings and Recommendations**

Security Personnel

(b) (7)(E)	

(7)(E)
Perimeter Security

(b) (7)(E)

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(b) (7)(E)		

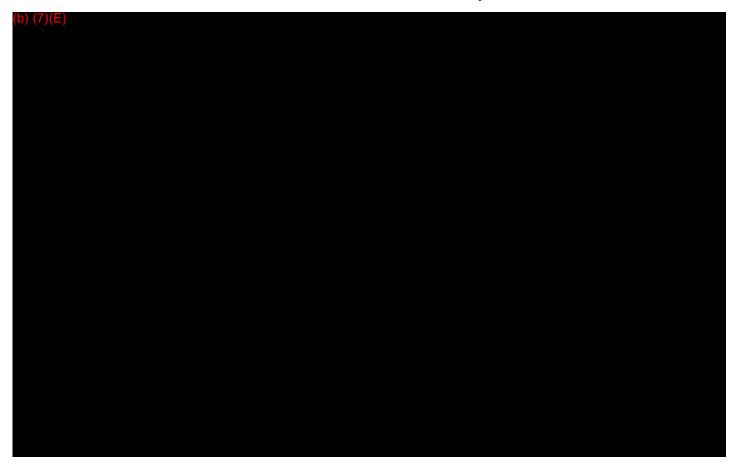
Photo 3: (b) (7)(E)	
(b) (7)(E)	

(b) (7)(E)



**Photo 4: Vehicular Gate** 



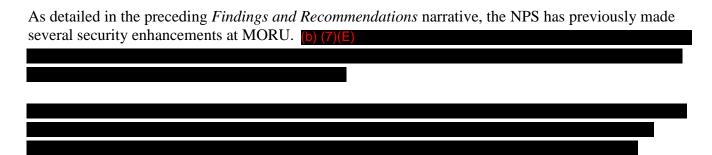


Access Control Security



	Interior Security			
(b	o) (7)(E)			
	Security Planning			
(b	b) (7)(E)			
	Other			
b) (	(7)(E)			

#### **Conclusions**



The OLES review team would like to acknowledge NPS management and employees for the assistance provided in conducting this review.

#### **Assessment Participants**

#### Office of Law Enforcement and Security

- Assistant Director, Security

(b) (7)(C), (b) (6)
- Security Specialist
- Senior Special Agent, Law Enforcement

#### **National Park Service**

- Security and Intelligence Program Manager, WASO

- Midwest Regional Chief Ranger

- Mount Rushmore Chief Ranger