



# Foundation Document Fort Union National Monument

New Mexico

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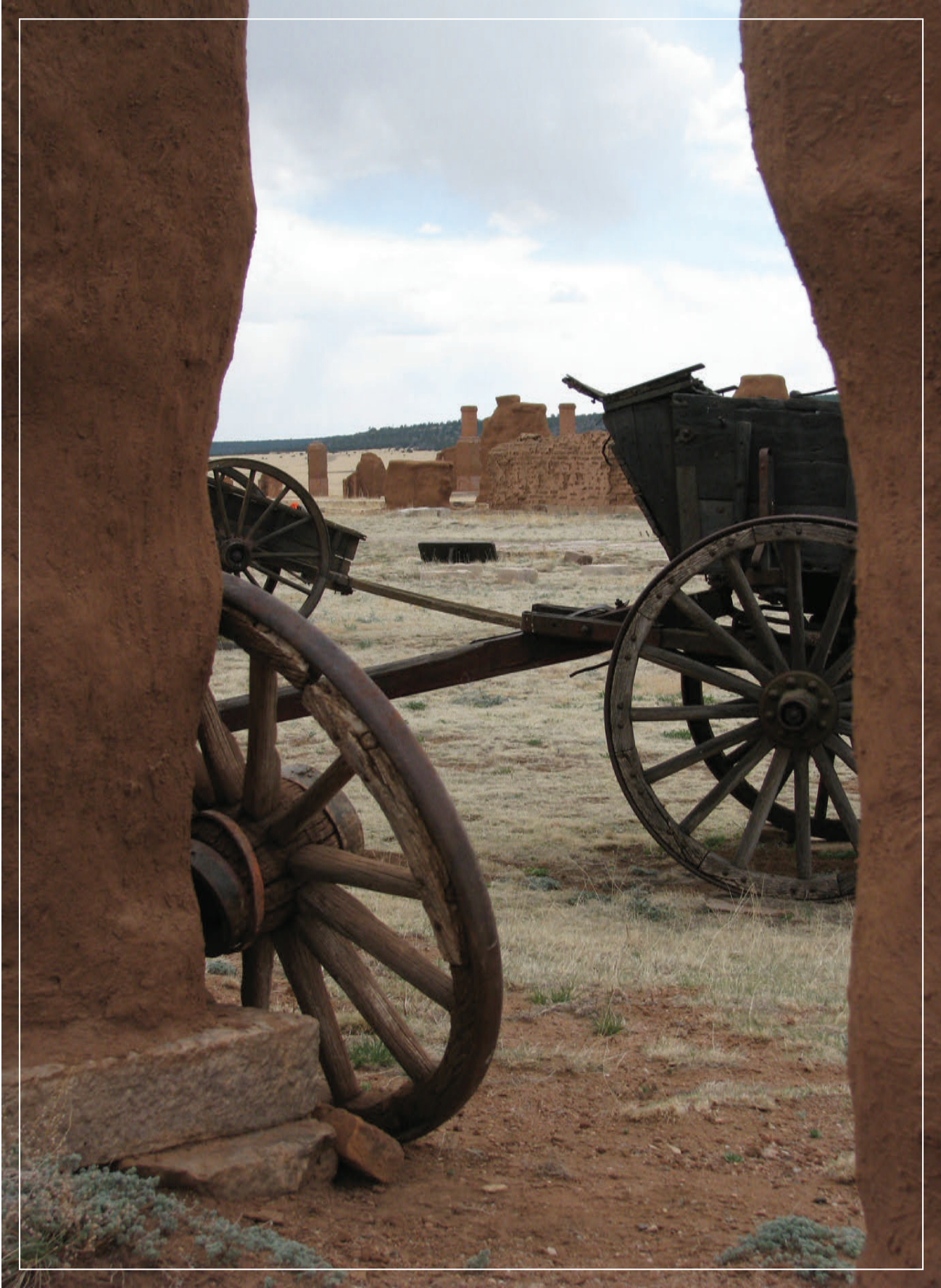
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## Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



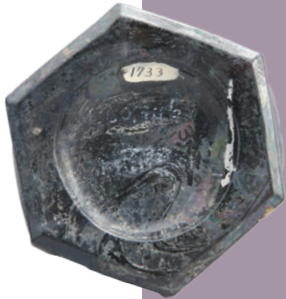
*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

## Introduction

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

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

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



## Part 1: Core Components

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

### Brief Description of the Park

Fort Union National Monument protects remnants of the Southwest's largest frontier fort, including earthworks, archeological deposits, and stabilized adobe ruins. In addition, a network of Santa Fe Trail wagon ruts is still visible on the surrounding prairie.

Fort Union was established in 1851, near the junction of the Santa Fe Trail's Mountain Branch and Cimarron Cutoff. Fort Union served as a hub along this trail for the delivery of supplies and equipment to other military posts throughout the Southwest. During its 40-year history, three different forts were constructed close together. The third Fort Union functioned as a military garrison, territorial arsenal, hospital, and military supply depot for the Southwest.

In 1954, Fort Union National Monument was established as part of the national park system. The 721-acre national monument is separated into two units encompassing the sites of the three Fort Unions. The smaller unit, located west of Wolf Creek, contains the stone foundations of the first Fort Union, which was operational from 1851 to 1861, and the stabilized ruins of the third Fort Union's arsenal. East of Wolf Creek is the main unit, which contains the Star Fort earthworks of the second Fort Union, which operated from 1861 to 1862. Also included in the main unit is the third Fort Union, which was operational from 1862 to 1891. The stabilized adobe ruins of the third Fort Union are the largest and best preserved remnants of the three forts within the national monument.

Fort Union National Monument is located in Mora County, 8 miles northwest of I-25 and Watrous, New Mexico, and almost 95 road miles northeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The monument received 9,215 visitors in 2012.



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fort Union National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on June 28, 1954 (see appendix A). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT is to*

- *preserve the historic remains and setting of Fort Union and its inextricable link to the Santa Fe Trail, to provide for public use and education, and to interpret Fort Union's role in westward expansion in the Southwest*
- *comprehensively interpret Fort Union, encompassing the time before and after its establishment, as well as the multiple perspectives of the cultures that contributed to, and were affected by, the fort*
- *preserve the natural resources and values of Fort Union National Monument and the Santa Fe Trail, in order to maintain an authentic historical setting in which to experience them*





## Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Fort Union National Monument, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Fort Union National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- **U.S. Military Presence in the Southwest.** During its 40-year lifespan (1851–1891), Fort Union—with its garrison, depot, arsenal, and hospital—became one of the largest, most important forts that strengthened U.S. rule, presence, and influence in the American Southwest.
- **American Indian Homelands.** This area is the traditional homeland and/or hunting and gathering grounds of indigenous peoples, including the Jemez Pueblo, Pecos Pueblo, Jicarilla Apache, Navajo, Southern Ute, and other tribal nations, and it contains landmarks and sacred sites embedded in their cultures.
- **The Civil War in the Southwest.** In defense of the New Mexico Territory during the Civil War, the “Star Fort” (one of the finest remaining earthworks in the country) was constructed by New Mexico volunteers in 1861 to protect the Union defenses and military supply from Confederate invasion.
- **Campaigns and Conflicts.** Fort Union troops participated in and supported significant military campaigns against American Indians, such as the Long Walk, Battle of Adobe Walls, Sand Creek Massacre, and others resulting in captivity, internment, massacre, and ultimate removal of tribal groups from their traditional homelands and lifeways.
- **Corridor of Change.** The Santa Fe Trail, evolving from indigenous trade routes, served as a corridor of cultural exchange for more than a millennium. In 1821, it became a major international highway between the United States and Mexico's northern frontier and by 1848, a national highway joining the U.S. to the new territory of New Mexico. During this historic period and through the life of Fort Union, the Santa Fe Trail served as a route for military movement in the Mexican-American War, Civil War, and Indian wars.
- **Economic Evolution.** The military demand for supplies at Fort Union helped change the region's economy from a barter/subsistence system to a cash-based system of supply and use.
- **Ruins, Remnants, and Architectural Legacy.** Fort Union contains the largest concentration of 19th-century adobe ruins in the United States. The architectural style of its buildings influenced the development of the New Mexico Territorial Style Architecture.
- **Step Back in Time.** The cultural landscape of Fort Union National Monument possesses a high degree of integrity as its viewshed has changed little since the fort's establishment in 1851. The natural resources and values preserved here such as unobstructed views, natural sounds, clear night skies, and short-grass prairie contribute to an authentic historic setting.



## Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park’s legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Fort Union National Monument:

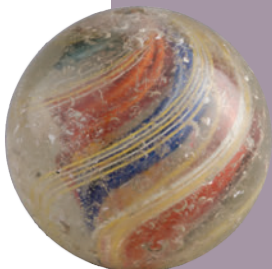
- Preserved remnants of Fort Union’s first, second, and third forts
  - Stone foundations of the first Fort Union
  - The Civil War earthworks of the second Fort Union (Star Fort)
  - Stabilized adobe ruins and other remnants of the third Fort Union
- Santa Fe Trail wagon ruts and military roads
- Historic setting
- Archeology
- Living history
- Multicultural connections including oral and cultural traditions
- Museum collections/archives

## Other Important Resources and Values

Fort Union National Monument contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Fort Union National Monument:

- Mission 66 visitor center site
- Research/reference library



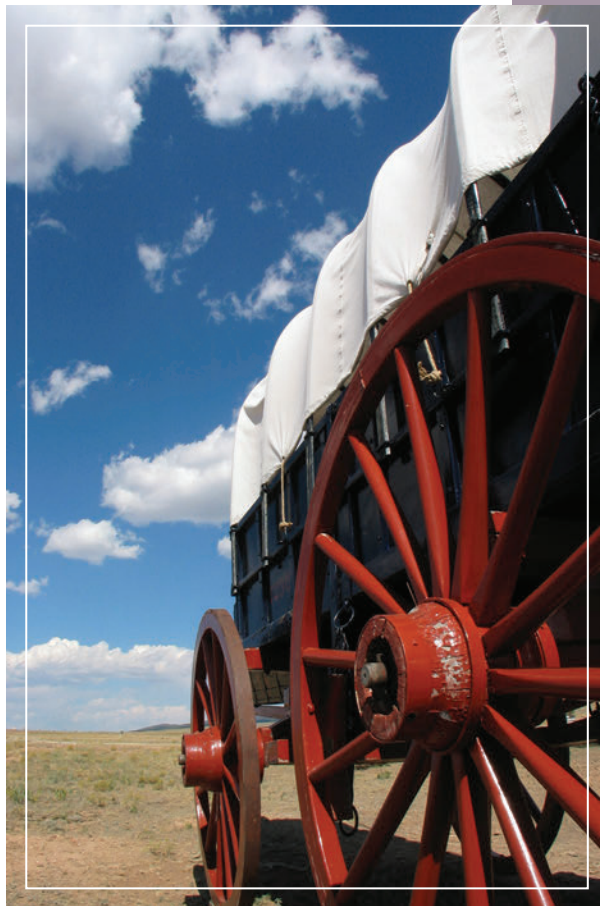
## Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Fort Union National Monument:

- Evolving from indigenous trade routes, the Santa Fe Trail set the stage for diverse cultural encounters, international exchange, struggles for sovereignty, and the evolution of cultural identity in the American Southwest.
- United States military presence at Fort Union and along the Santa Fe Trail changed the face of the Southwest by introducing a new political system, economic structure, and set of rules and social values from which people benefited, adapted to, or perished.
- Fort Union National Monument's architectural remains, Santa Fe Trail ruts, and little-changed landscape provide an authentic setting for visitors to imagine and reflect on human activity and military life on the western frontier and defining events that shaped the developing nation.
- Fort Union National Monument provides opportunities to share the profound impacts that the concept of Manifest Destiny and westward expansion had on inhabitants of the area and still has on their descendants today.
- The natural resources and values that provided subsistence here for centuries and a strategic place to build Fort Union, offer today's visitors an authentic and premier setting to recreate and reflect on a bygone era.



## Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

#### Special Mandates

- National Trails System Act of October 19, 1988 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1241-1251; P.L. 90-543), establishes a national trail system and includes historic trail resources of national importance.
- Santa Fe National Historic Trail, P.L. 100-35 (amendment to the National Trails System Act).
- The federal government does not own the subsurface mineral rights of monument lands, as they were retained by the Fort Union Ranch as part of the donation of land to establish the monument.
- Fort Union draws water for consumptive use from a well that was constructed by the park in 1957. The park registered the well with the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer in 1960, pursuant to state law, and this registration forms a legal basis for water use. Because the right associated with the well is junior in the watershed, the park's use is vulnerable to a call placed on the watershed by the State Engineer. Consequently, consideration should be given to options to improve the park's water right position in order to protect its water use.





## Administrative Commitments

- Cooperative agreement and scope of sales with Western National Parks Association (WNPA) to support park operations and operate a book store inside the visitor center.
- *Santa Fe National Historic Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan* identifies the historic site's interface, liaison, and site-specific development (May 1990).
- *Santa Fe National Historic Trail: interpretive prospectus* guides and gives the interpretive overview for the entire Santa Fe Trail (September 1991).
- Memorandum of agreement with the Watrous Volunteer Fire Department.
- Right-of-way agreement with CenturyLink for telephone and Internet service.
- Memorandum of understanding with the Mora County Sheriff.
- A right-of-way agreement is needed with the Mora-San Miguel Electric Cooperative, Inc.
- Special use permit with the Fort Union Ranch for horseback riding within certain areas of the monument.
- A memorandum of understanding is needed with the Fort Union Ranch for administrative access and conducting public tours of the first Fort Union site.

## Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

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

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

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.



## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved Remnants of Fort Union’s First, Second, and Third Forts
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<p><b>U.S. Military Presence in the Southwest.</b> During its 40-year lifespan (1851–1891), Fort Union—with its garrison, depot, arsenal, and hospital—became one of the largest, most important forts that strengthened U.S. rule, presence, and influence in the American Southwest.</p> <p><b>The Civil War in the Southwest.</b> In defense of the New Mexico Territory during the Civil War, the “Star Fort” (one of the finest remaining earthworks in the country) was constructed by New Mexico volunteers in 1861 to protect the Union defenses and military supply from Confederate invasion.</p> <p><b>Ruins, Remnants, and Architectural Legacy.</b> Fort Union contains the largest concentration of 19th-century adobe ruins in the United States. The architectural style of its buildings influenced the development of the New Mexico Territorial Style Architecture.</p>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Fort Union: the mostly at-grade stone foundations are in good condition.</li> <li>• Second Fort Union (Star Fort): the earthworks are mostly intact and in good condition, although the park is mitigating some minor erosion.</li> <li>• Third Fort Union: the stabilized adobe ruins and other remnants are in good condition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stable, although preservation/stabilization of fort features is an ongoing park effort.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weather, high winds, surface erosion, and gravity.</li> <li>• Climate change and associated influences.</li> <li>• Bird nesting and burrowing animals.</li> <li>• Loss of institutional knowledge and adobe preservation skills.</li> <li>• Improper preservation techniques.</li> <li>• Occasional visitor climbing on ruins or driving off-road.</li> <li>• Stray cattle from neighboring lands could damage surface features.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation training opportunities, including youth, teaching trade (lost art), hands-on learning, help offset the loss of skills.</li> <li>• Share data and information with other preservation groups and NPS units.</li> <li>• Assist adjacent landowners with preservation expertise.</li> <li>• Possible tours beyond park boundary (first Fort Union features on adjacent lands)</li> <li>• Portable waysides.</li> <li>• Virtual geocaching.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved Remnants of Fort Union's First, Second, and Third Forts
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote sensing and research of below grade features at second Fort Union (Star Fort) is scheduled for Fiscal Year 2014 (FY 14).</li> <li>• Aerial LiDAR study of the monument will be underway summer 2014.</li> <li>• Adobe ruins preservation plan (1996).</li> <li>• Annual preservation plans.</li> <li>• List of Classified Structures.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape study (1994).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory (2006).</li> <li>• Historic structures reports (1993 and 1982).</li> <li>• <i>Fort Union and the Frontier Army in the Southwest</i> (Oliva 1993—historic resource study).</li> <li>• Overview of historical research (1978).</li> <li>• Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report.</li> <li>• <i>A History of Archeological Investigations at Fort Union National Monument</i> (Levine 1992).</li> <li>• Archeological inventory and evaluation (2012 University of New Mexico report).</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan (2012).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition assessment of the first and third Fort Union areas.</li> <li>• Aerial LiDAR study and remote sensing of the second Fort Union area scheduled for FY 14 will provide guidance on future data needs.</li> <li>• Remote sensing parkwide.</li> <li>• 3-D scanning of standing architecture and surrounding site.</li> <li>• Research adobe preservation techniques.</li> <li>• Review preservation treatment guide.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural landscape report.</li> <li>• Aerial LiDAR study and remote sensing of the second Fort Union area scheduled for FY 14 will provide guidance on future planning needs.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy.</li> <li>• Wayside plan to interpret specific functions of the fort such as the cistern, bakery, etc.</li> <li>• Trail plan (to promote self-guided opportunities).</li> <li>• Develop junior/senior ranger guidebooks.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Santa Fe Trail Wagon Ruts and Military Roads</b>
<b>Related Significance Statement</b>	<p><b>U.S. Military Presence in the Southwest.</b> During its 40-year lifespan (1851–1891), Fort Union—with its garrison, depot, arsenal, and hospital—became one of the largest, most important forts that strengthened U.S. rule, presence, and influence in the American Southwest.</p> <p><b>Corridor of Change.</b> The Santa Fe Trail, evolving from indigenous trade routes, served as a corridor of cultural exchange for more than a millennium. In 1821, it became a major international highway between the United States and Mexico’s northern frontier and by 1848, a national highway joining the U.S. to the new territory of New Mexico. During this historic period and through the life of Fort Union, the Santa Fe Trail served as a route for military movement in the Mexican-American War, Civil War, and Indian wars.</p>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail ruts and military roads are easily visible and in well-preserved condition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions remain stable.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use management practices on surrounding properties may have unintended consequences on Santa Fe Trail ruts.</li> <li>• Climate change and its associated influences.</li> <li>• Wind and water erosion.</li> <li>• Flooding.</li> <li>• Wildland fire.</li> <li>• Nonnative plant species.</li> <li>• Insects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpretation on nonpark lands related to the Santa Fe Trail.</li> <li>• Informal support provided for research to the Fort Union Ranch and other adjacent land owners that have Santa Fe Trail traces.</li> <li>• Continue current partnerships with Santa Fe Trail Association and the Santa Fe Trail National Historic Trail offices.</li> <li>• Educational and training opportunities with surrounding schools and Intermountain Region staff to identify and interpret the existing trail ruts.</li> <li>• Provide additional signage to indicate locations of ruts and roads.</li> <li>• Make information accessible via park website and social media.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing mapping.</li> <li>• Photographs.</li> <li>• Weather data.</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment (2006).</li> <li>• Archeological base maps.</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plans for park and Santa Fe National Historic Trail.</li> <li>• James Ivey historical base maps.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape study (1994).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory (2006).</li> <li>• Natural resource condition assessment (2011).</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Santa Fe Trail Wagon Ruts and Military Roads
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline conditions need to be established including GPS recordation of all Santa Fe Trail ruts and military roads and entered into the monument's GIS mapping database.</li> <li>• Aerial LiDAR study and remote sensing of the second Fort Union area scheduled for FY 14 will provide guidance on future data needs.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition assessment, monitoring, and treatment plan for the Santa Fe Trail ruts and military roads.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)</li> <li>• P.L.100-35 designating the Santa Fe Trail as part of the national trails system</li> <li>• National Trails System Act of 1968, P.L.90-543</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006, section 9.2.2.7, "National Trails"</li> <li>• Director's Order 45: National Trails System</li> <li>• Santa Fe National Historic Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan 1990</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Setting
<b>Related Significance Statement</b>	<p><b>Step Back in Time.</b> The cultural landscape of Fort Union National Monument possesses a high degree of integrity as its viewshed has changed little since the fort’s establishment in 1851. The natural resources and values preserved here such as unobstructed views, natural sounds, clear night skies, and short-grass prairie contribute to an authentic historic setting.</p>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The historic setting is in good condition. The historic setting includes the tangible natural and cultural resources that compose the national monument, as well as the intangible values of unobstructed views, air quality, dark night skies, and natural sounds. Very minimal changes or modern intrusions (internally and externally) have been introduced into the landscape over time. Although some NPS support infrastructure has been erected (water tank, Mission 66 development, fencing, and administrative roads), they have been sensitively sited and screened to minimize their impacts on the historic setting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions remain stable.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change and its associated influences.</li> <li>• Ongoing drought conditions.</li> <li>• Wildfire.</li> <li>• Nonnative plant species.</li> <li>• Land management changes beyond the park’s boundary.</li> <li>• Air pollution.</li> <li>• Wildlife decline.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnerships with Fort Union Ranch.</li> <li>• Expand educational outreach and in-park programming (i.e., overnight camps).</li> <li>• Partnerships with Wind River Ranch.</li> <li>• Partnerships for the development of waysides.</li> <li>• Participation in the Northern Plains Grasslands Alliance coalition with area ranchers.</li> <li>• Partnerships with local astronomy clubs.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote sensing and research of below-grade features at second Fort Union (Star Fort) is scheduled for FY 14.</li> <li>• Aerial LiDAR study of the monument will be underway summer 2014.</li> <li>• Acoustic monitoring (2013).</li> <li>• Viewshed assessment (draft 2012).</li> <li>• Dark night skies report.</li> <li>• Natural resource condition assessment (2011).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape study (1994).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory (2006).</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview &amp; assessment (2006).</li> <li>• Geologic resources inventory (2012).</li> <li>• Vegetation survey (2012).</li> <li>• Nonnative plant assessment (2012).</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan (2012).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aerial LiDAR study and remote sensing of the second Fort Union area scheduled for FY 14 will provide guidance on future data needs.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Setting
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural landscape report.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy.</li> <li>• Nonnative plant management plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> <li>• Scenery conservation strategy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.)</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i>, chapter 5, “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• <i>Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeology
Related Significance Statements	This topic is related to all park significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archeology is in good condition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conditions remain stable.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change and associated influences.</li> <li>Erosion.</li> <li>Vandals and looters.</li> <li>Fire.</li> <li>Impacts of park operations such as needed utility repairs.</li> <li>Impacts by vegetation and wildlife (burrowing animals).</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of noninvasive technology.</li> <li>New Mexico Highland University support.</li> <li>Pecos National Historical Park cooperation.</li> <li>Preservation in place is the priority.</li> <li>Provide preservation guidance to adjacent land owners.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remote sensing and research of below-grade features at second Fort Union (Star Fort) is scheduled for FY 14.</li> <li>Aerial LiDAR study of the monument will be underway summer 2014.</li> <li>Archeological inventory and evaluation (2012 University of New Mexico report).</li> <li>History of archeological investigations (1992).</li> <li>Star Fort remote sensing project (summer 2014).</li> <li>Archeological overview and assessment (initial efforts examined particular clusters).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aerial LiDAR study and remote sensing of the second Fort Union area scheduled for FY 14 will provide guidance on future data needs.</li> <li>Fortwide remote sensing project.</li> <li>Complete archeological overview and assessment.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aerial LiDAR study and remote sensing of the second Fort Union area scheduled for FY 14 will provide guidance on future planning needs.</li> <li>Climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeology
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collection" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006, chapter 5, "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>, section 4A(3), "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act"</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Living History
Related Significance Statements	This FRV is related to all park significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good, because recruiting results are successful, public outreach is increasing, events and public interest is growing, black powder program is safe and interesting, and some programs such as the Civil War period drill are conducted in Spanish.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving and growing as a result of recent recruiting efforts and visibility of park staff in community events.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None at this time as the park is totally committed to this value and the living history program is an integral part of park operations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand programs with living history partners (Artillery Company of New Mexico, Las Golondrinas, Colorado volunteers, New Mexico Civil War organizations, Philmont Boy Scout Ranch, local communities).</li> <li>• Continue community and educational outreach efforts (programs in state and out of state such as the 2012 Gettysburg Anniversary Event [Civil War to Civil Rights] event) with Mora, Las Vegas, Wagon Mound, Pecos National Historical Park, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and historic societies and museums.</li> <li>• Continue funding living history, include in calendar events (internal/external).</li> <li>• Recruit potential volunteers.</li> <li>• Assist in training for other NPS units, expand camp of instruction.</li> <li>• Expand into other eras of living history.</li> <li>• Expand grant/funding request efforts (volunteer/Civil War to Civil Rights/other national special funding programs).</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan (2012).</li> <li>• <i>Fort Union and the Frontier Army in the Southwest</i> (Oliva 1993—historic resource study).</li> <li>• Volunteer activity reports.</li> <li>• Visitation statistics of special events (onsite and offsite).</li> <li>• Soldiers database.</li> <li>• Research on New Mexico volunteers who served at the fort.</li> <li>• Historic research in library that supports living history.</li> <li>• Event administrative plans.</li> <li>• Service plan interpretive report.</li> <li>• Grant applications.</li> <li>• Interpretive talk outline.</li> <li>• Cyclic maintenance database.</li> <li>• Education plan.</li> <li>• Waysides exhibit plan.</li> <li>• Historic research plan.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory (2006).</li> <li>• Determination of eligibility and national register nominations.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Living History
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete The Civil War Soldier research project (compiling New Mexico Volunteers information).</li> <li>• Continue historical research to ensure accuracy.</li> <li>• Identify and continue research on any specific units and groups to portray through living history program (buffalo soldiers and others).</li> <li>• Develop additional programs to illustrate other periods encompassing the fort's history.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of living history program.</li> <li>• Develop individual service plan (interpretive product that determines themes, audiences, and outcomes for interpretive programs).</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006, chapter 7, "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Multicultural Connections including Oral and Cultural Traditions
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<p><b>Corridor of Change.</b> The Santa Fe Trail, evolving from indigenous trade routes, served as a corridor of cultural exchange for more than a millennium. In 1821, it became a major international highway between the United States and Mexico’s northern frontier and by 1848, a national highway joining the U.S. to the new territory of New Mexico. During this historic period and through the life of Fort Union, the Santa Fe Trail served as a route for military movement in the Mexican-American War, Civil War, and Indian wars.</p>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multicultural connections: conditions are fair—there is a need to expand outreach efforts to under-represented audiences.</li> <li>• Oral traditions: conditions are fair as there aren’t many people on tape.</li> <li>• Cultural traditions: conditions are good as the park is well connected with local communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving for all because of community outreach.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elders passing away or unwilling to share information.</li> <li>• Institutional knowledge is filtering away.</li> <li>• Lack of relevancy to youth.</li> <li>• Lack of funds and staffing to collect oral histories in a timely fashion.</li> <li>• Lack of community interest.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document accomplishments.</li> <li>• Engage tribal partners.</li> <li>• Expand educational and youth outreach (Junior Ranger Camp).</li> <li>• Target participation in special local events, festivals, parades.</li> <li>• Host or expand participation in other programs such as Carnegie library summer programs, National Guard Youth Camp, Synergy Fest, ROTC programs.</li> <li>• Partner with relevant communities.</li> <li>• Initiate/expand partnerships with Philmont Boy Scout Ranch.</li> <li>• Work in partnership with local institutions to share data.</li> <li>• Develop methods to share knowledge.</li> <li>• Interview surrounding land owners and community and tribal elders and seek additional sources.</li> <li>• Expand recruitment of volunteers.</li> <li>• Encourage relevancy.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audio recordings, interviews.</li> <li>• Administrative plans for each event.</li> <li>• After action reports.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify stories related to themes and stories that are soon to be lost.</li> <li>• Networking guidance—identification outreach to communities and relevant sources (finding out who can provide relevant data).</li> <li>• Secure expertise to interview elders and develop a mechanism to interview.</li> <li>• Collect oral histories.</li> <li>• Guidance on cataloging data.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Multicultural Connections including Oral and Cultural Traditions
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop public outreach plan and develop support network to help carry out (volunteers, friends group).</li> <li>• Develop plan to collect and share information (including defining storage needs, correct processing and documentation, and integrate into interpretive programs).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006, chapter 5, "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• Department of Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections/Archives
Related Significance Statements	This resource is related to all park significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fair, as some documents are not adequately curated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Storage conditions remain stable, but reporting and cataloging work is deficient.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire.</li> <li>Water intrusion.</li> <li>Pests.</li> <li>Theft.</li> <li>Lack of funding and professional expertise to implement industry standards.</li> <li>Not meeting museum standards for collections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acquire more knowledge through potential researchers, local education institutions.</li> <li>Make museum collections and archives more accessible to staff and public.</li> <li>Get expertise from and share with partners.</li> <li>In-brief with the new park museum curator.</li> <li>Upload digital imaging project for collections.</li> <li>Catalog uncatalogued items.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scope of collections statement.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update scope of collections to reflect park significance statements and interpretive themes.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Museum management plans:</li> <li>Security survey.</li> <li>Fire protection survey.</li> <li>Collection management plan.</li> <li>Collection condition survey.</li> <li>Collection storage plan.</li> <li>Pest management plan.</li> <li>Housekeeping plan.</li> <li>Emergency operation plan with museum component.</li> <li>Structural fire plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)</li> <li>Museum Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>“Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collection” (36 CFR 79)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006, section 5.3.5.5, “Museum Collections”</li> <li>NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>Director’s Order 24: Museum Collections</li> <li>Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> </ul>

## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Mission 66 Visitor Center Site
<b>Importance</b>	The Mission 66 visitor center site is one of the first and best examples of Mission 66 development in the national park system. The visitor center was designed by noted architect Cecil Doty and includes exhibit murals by Nicholas Eggenhoeffer.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good, with minor repairs needed to the exterior, interior exhibits require replacement.</li> <li>• Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system was replaced in 2009.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure is stable, although bookstore, front desk, and exhibit area is funded for rehabilitation in FY 15/16 (Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act funds).</li> <li>• Office space was inadequate, headquarters functions relocated in 2012.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate funding for proper maintenance.</li> <li>• Building's age, settling / structural degradation / asbestos.</li> <li>• Vandalism (park is pursuing the purchase of a security camera system).</li> <li>• Insects and mammals that can do damage to the building.</li> <li>• Climate change and its associated influences.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain security systems and relationship with police and fire agencies.</li> <li>• Visitor center exhibit rehabilitation planned for FY 15.</li> <li>• Excellent relationship with new WNPA manager and scope of sales.</li> <li>• Publicize importance of visitor center in the Mission 66 program and the upcoming 2016 NPS anniversary on the park's website.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan (2012).</li> <li>• WNPA scope of sales.</li> <li>• Visitor center exhibit rehabilitation plans.</li> <li>• Asset management / Facility Management Software System data.</li> <li>• Pest management plans.</li> <li>• Safety plans.</li> <li>• Trail/wayside plans.</li> <li>• Ruins preservation plans.</li> <li>• Calendar of events.</li> <li>• Educational/community outreach program (begins and ends at visitor center).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the national register nomination form for the visitor center site.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning for visitor center exhibits rehabilitation scheduled for FY 15/16.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998)</li> <li>• The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Research/Reference Library
<b>Importance</b>	Access and maintenance of the park’s research and reference library is an important component of the interpretive program and promotes scholarly research.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good, because it is pest free, not leaking, secure, growing, determined theme (Southwest), although some equipment is dated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving and growing from additions to the collection, continued research, and increased research requests.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in volunteer interest (the library is entirely supported by volunteers).</li> <li>• Lack of funds to replace the existing single-wide trailer with a permanent structure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen relationships with local universities (New Mexico Highlands University, University of New Mexico).</li> <li>• Historical outreach to scholarly community.</li> <li>• Facilitating and adding to library research.</li> <li>• Maintain/increase funding.</li> <li>• Volunteer recruitment.</li> <li>• Fort Union Ranch (linked by research).</li> <li>• Genealogical research related to civilians involved with Fort Union and adjacent cemeteries, research related to active and former soldiers who died or were buried in New Mexico.</li> <li>• Update and continue to collect source material and current research.</li> <li>• Digitize and make available on website.</li> <li>• Create a new employee reading list.</li> <li>• Planning/funding for volunteer recruitment.</li> <li>• Plan/funding to digitize and make available on website.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic research plans.</li> <li>• Volunteer funding and plans.</li> <li>• Museum plans.</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan (2012).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genealogical research related to civilians/soldiers who worked at Fort Union and have been interred within local community cemeteries.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long term planning/funding to house library.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006, chapter 7, “Interpretation and Education”</li> <li>• Directors Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> </ul>

## Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but still indirectly affects them. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Fort Union National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Preservation of the primary resource.** The nature of the adobe ruins requires continual preservation efforts by monument crews. If regional trends for a warmer and drier landscape continue, resource managers must consider what actions may be taken to mitigate the effects of climate change on monument resources and what strategies for adaptation should be considered. Developing a climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy would provide guidance for monument managers to proactively respond to this evolving challenge.
- **Changes in management of surrounding lands.** The monument is landlocked and changes in land management practices by surrounding land owners could have unintended impacts on the viewshed, night sky, soundscape, and other resources related to Fort Union found outside the monument's boundary. A land protection plan or other long-range planning effort would communicate the value of protecting these resources and would evaluate options for securing scenic easements or for acquiring additional lands.
- **Visitation.** With a national park unit located only eight miles from a major interstate highway, the pattern of low visitation at the monument is disappointing. Given this concern, monument staff has increased their public outreach efforts and are exploring opportunities with social media, rack cards, and other methods to reach potential visitors. Assistance is needed to help guide NPS efforts to market the park and identify the demographics of potential visitors.
- **Partnerships.** The threat of future sequestration cuts to the monument's operational budget creates an ever expanding need to maintain and foster park partnerships. Perpetuation of the Volunteers in the Parks (VIP) program is a critical need for ensuring the continuation of monument preservation activities and interpretive programs. There is currently a small but very dedicated cadre of volunteers who help the monument in many phases of its operations. There is a need to plan for the recruitment, retention, and training of volunteers in the VIP program. There is also a need to secure additional funding to support preservation efforts, public outreach, oral history activities, and educational and interpretive programs.
- **Relevancy.** Many members of the surrounding communities have ancestral ties to the fort, but many are not aware of this connection. Continuing public outreach efforts and implementation of educational programs in local schools by monument staff would help broaden this awareness and build the relevancy of the resource within surrounding communities.
- **Infrastructure.** The monument does not have adequate space to accommodate large groups of visitors or school groups involved with education programs during inclement weather. Options for providing a new education facility should be considered that could also include providing additional space for housing the research library and storage.





- Climate change.** Based on the research conducted by Patrick Gonzalez, the average annual temperature for the region that includes Fort Union National Monument has increased 1.2°F over the past century. Average annual temperature for the region is projected to increase between 4.8°F– 7.8°F by 2100, with a decrease in average annual precipitation of between 2% and 7%. A warmer and drier landscape will mean a decrease in water resources. Water is important for sustaining the existing ecological systems and cultural landscape at the monument. Water is important for sustaining park operations, including visitor services. A warmer and drier climate may accelerate weathering of fort remnants, historic trails, and park infrastructures. A warming climate could change visitation patterns and interests and invite the need for innovations to accommodate these changes (e.g., installation of shade structures, education on the changing climate and sustainability, and alternative water supplies).

### Planning and Data Needs

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

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

FRV, OIRV, other	Planning and Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
OIRV	Plan for replacing/rehabilitating existing visitor center exhibits	H	Programmed for FY 15.
FRV	Aerial LiDAR study of the monument and remote sensing and research of below-grade features at second Fort Union (Star Fort)	H	Programmed for the summer of FY 14.
FRV	Condition assessment of the first and third Fort Union areas	H	The information generated through this effort would position the park for future resource management planning efforts.
FRV	Condition assessment, monitoring, and treatment plan for the Santa Fe Trail ruts and military roads	H	Baseline conditions including recording locations through GPS are needed for the Santa Fe Trail ruts and military roads along with a monitoring program and treatment plan to ensure long-term preservation of these features.
FRV	Climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy (parkwide)	H	With the current trends of warmer and drier climate conditions, coupled with an increase in extreme weather events, Fort Union National Monument resources could be at risk. Anticipating these influences on monument resources along with preparing an adaptation strategy would position monument managers to proactively mitigate and adapt to the potential effects of climate change.

FRV, OIRV, other	Planning and Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Other	Public outreach and marketing plan	H	With a national park unit located only eight miles from a major interstate highway, the pattern of low visitation at the monument is disappointing. While monument staff has already expanded their public outreach efforts to address this issue, assistance is needed to help guide NPS efforts to market the park, identify the demographics of potential visitors, and identify the tools needed to increase virtual and actual visits to the monument.
FRV	Resource stewardship strategy	H	The plan would identify all known cultural and natural resources in the monument, identify current conditions and trends if possible, and outline management strategies to protect resources.
FRV	Cultural landscape report	H	Guidance is needed to recommend treatments for managing the cultural landscape.
Other	Public outreach and marketing plan	H	With a national park unit located only eight miles from a major interstate highway, the pattern of low visitation at the monument is disappointing. While monument staff has already expanded their public outreach efforts to address this issue, assistance is needed to help guide NPS efforts to market the park, identify the demographics of potential visitors, and identify the tools needed to increase virtual and actual visits to the monument.
FRV	Research adobe preservation technologies	M	The monument is already incorporating new techniques for preserving adobe ruins (plaster mix). Additional opportunities should be pursued to ensure that preservation crews stay abreast of emerging technologies in preservation. This could include sending employees to workshops and other parks and pueblos for training, observation, and hands-on research.
FRV	Wayside plan	M	With exception of the corrals and the hospital, most of the monument's waysides provide visitors with general information about the fort and the Santa Fe Trail. Additional interpretation is needed for specific features and functions of the fort.
FRV	Historical research	M	Historical research is needed to inform the living history program. An assessment of existing programs would help identify the focus for additional research.
FRV	Collect oral histories	M	Additional efforts are needed to collect oral histories from community and tribal elders to enhance interpretive programs.
OIRV	Genealogical research	M	Additional research is needed related to the civilians and soldiers who worked at the fort and who may be interred in local cemeteries.
FRV	Scenery conservation strategy	M	Network with NPS Visual Resource Program specialists and initiate collaborative efforts with adjacent landowners to develop scenery conservation strategies for protecting the monument's viewshed.

FRV, OIRV, other	Planning and Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Other	Land protection plan	M	A land protection plan would outline strategies for working with adjacent land owners to encourage protection of Fort Union-related resources found outside the monument's boundaries.
FRV	Remote sensing archeological investigations (parkwide)	L	Additional nonintrusive archeological investigations are needed to better understand the scope of this resource. This is a long-term priority as underground artifacts are not immediately threatened.
other	Develop self-guiding trail maps	L	This need has already been formulated and is awaiting funding.
other	Develop junior/senior ranger guidebooks	L	This need has already been formulated and is awaiting funding.
FRV	Review preservation treatment guide	L	Current practices and approaches are working well; need to compile final preservation report at the end of each year.
FRV	Nonnative plant management plan	L	Inventory, monitoring, and treatment protocols are needed to manage the short-grass prairie.
FRV	Complete archeological overview and assessment report	L	Some components have already been completed, but lack of funds prohibited the completion of this required document.
FRV	Museum management plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security survey</li> <li>• Fire protection survey</li> <li>• Collection management plan</li> <li>• Collection condition survey</li> <li>• Collection storage plan</li> <li>• Pest management plan</li> <li>• Housekeeping plan</li> <li>• Emergency operation plan with museum component</li> <li>• Structural fire plan</li> </ul>	L	A series of plans and reports are required for meeting standards for housing the monument's museum collections and archives. An update to the scope of collections statement is also needed to reflect refinements in the monument's significance statements and interpretive themes.
OIRV	Update and submit the national register nomination form for the visitor center site	L	Additional findings from recent research need to be incorporated into the national register nomination for the monument's visitor center.
OIRV	Plan for a new education/library facility	L	A plan is needed to identify the necessary programming needs to shelter large educational groups during inclement weather; this would also include space to accommodate the monument's research library.
FRV	3-D scanning of the standing architecture	L	This new technology would assist preservation crews monitor changes over time.



## Part 3: Contributors

### Fort Union National Monument

Charlie Strickfaden, Superintendent  
Lorenzo Vigil, Chief of Interpretation  
Debbie Archuleta, Administrative Officer  
Roger Portillo, Facility Manager  
Eddie Gonzales, Mason  
Paul Martinez, Mason  
Sean Habgood, Exhibit Specialist  
Robert Stacy, Maintenance Worker  
Ron Harvey, Park Ranger  
Greg Baker, Visitor Use Assistant  
Suzan Schaaf, Park Guide  
Maria Archuleta, Facility Service Specialist

### Intermountain Regional Office

Michele D'Arcy, Project Manager  
Erica Cole, Planner  
Jim Bradford, Regional Archeologist  
Karen Wurzbarger, Cultural Anthropologist  
Darcee Killpack, GIS Program Coordinator  
Jessica Gross, GIS Specialist  
Jill Cowley, Historical Landscape Architect

### Denver Service Center

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist  
Ken Bingenheimer, Editor  
Rebecca Corning, Research Librarian

### Washington Support Office

Nancy Shock, Foundations Program Coordinator, Park Planning and Special Studies  
Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, Park Planning and Special Studies  
Lisa Norby, Geologist, Geologic Resources Division, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science  
Don Weeks, Climate Change Response Program, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science  
Patrick Gonzalez, Climate Change Response Program, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science  
Andrea Stacy, Environmental Protection Specialist, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science  
Mark Meyer, Visual Resource Program Manager, Air Quality Division, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science  
Gretel Enck, Natural Resource Planner, Water Resources Division, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science  
Lochen Wood, Night Skies and Natural Sounds Program, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science

### Partners

Carol Ditmanson, Store Manager, Western National Parks Association



# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Fort Union National Monument

83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT  
2<sup>d</sup> Session } } No. 1266

### AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

MARCH 3, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 1005]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1005) to authorize the establishment of the Fort Union National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 2, insert the following new sentence:

Donated lands may be accepted subject to such reservations, terms, and conditions as may be satisfactory to the Secretary, including right of reversion to donor, or its successors and assigns, upon abandonment as a national monument, and reservation of mineral rights subject to condition that surface of donated lands may not be used or disturbed in connection therewith, without the consent of the Secretary.

Page 2, line 19, change the period to a comma and insert the following words:

exclusive of such adjoining lands as may be covered by scenic easements.

### EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

H. R. 1005 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation or with donated funds the site and remaining structures of Fort Union, located on the historic Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico, for establishment of the Fort Union National Monument. The bill carries no request for appropriation of Federal funds.

Fort Union was established in July 1851 to counteract the depredations of the northern Apache and the Ute Indians and to protect the Santa Fe Trail. Some of the most famous military men of the 19th century were stationed there. Because of its important role in the history of the Southwest, preservation of the area as a national monument is recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior; and officials and residents of the State of New Mexico.

The Union Land & Grazing Co., owners of the proposed monument site and surrounding acreage, have agreed to donate to the Federal Government the Fort Union site and the structures or ruins that remain thereon, together with an access right-of-way. At hearings before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the chief highway engineer of the State of New Mexico testified that the State will construct and maintain an access highway after establishment of the national monument.

H. R. 1005 provides that the proposed national monument shall be limited to 1,000 acres.

The Department of the Interior's favorable report is set forth below in full and further explains the purpose of the bill. It will be noted that the Bureau of the Budget makes no commitment as to when funds may be made available for actual establishment of the monument.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1954.

Hon. A. L. MILLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. MILLER: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 1005, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Fort Union National Monument, in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes. This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation or with donated funds the site and remaining structures of historic old Fort Union. When so acquired, this property would comprise the Fort Union National Monument. The bill provides that the national monument shall be limited to 1,000 acres.

We recommend that H. R. 1005 be enacted.

Old Fort Union is one of the most important historic areas of the West. The historic ruins at the site are deteriorating rapidly due to the elements, to the grazing of cattle in the area, and to other causes. The ruins of the historic fort should be stabilized and preserved for the public benefit and inspiration. We feel that the site should be preserved as a part of the national park system, as provided by this bill.

Fort Union was established in July 1851 to counteract the depredations of the northern Apache and the Ute Indians and to protect the Santa Fe Trail. From 1851 to 1891, the fort played an important part in establishing permanent United States rule in the Southwest. In many respects, Fort Union bears the same relation to the historic Santa Fe Trail that Fort Laramie bears to the historic Oregon Trail. Fort Laramie was established as a national monument by Presidential proclamation in 1938. The remains of historic Fort Union are the most impressive ruins of their type in the Southwest. Row after row of adobe, brick, and stone walls mark the site of the old post. A portion of the old Santa Fe Trail is located within the proposed national monument area.

The crumbling ruins of this historic and romantic old fort, if preserved adequately and administered as a part of the national park system, will constitute an area of much educational and inspirational value, a reminder of the American tradition that bred such heroes as Kit Carson, U. S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, the fabulous Phil Sheridan, and men like Generals Burnside, Sherman, and Longstreet. Some of them were stationed there. Others only visited the old fort during the historic days of the West. In this long history of Fort Union, from 1851 to 1891, many a young lieutenant fresh from West Point, and many a seasoned officer from other assignments, came to New Mexico for a tour of duty at Fort Union and the other posts for which it was departmental headquarters.

These considerations form the basis for our recommendation that the Fort Union National Monument should be established. Our appraisal of the national significance of Fort Union is shared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, established pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C., 1946 ed., secs. 461-467), which has recommended that it be preserved permanently in the national interest.

We recommend, for purposes of clarification and to facilitate land acquisition, the following amendments to H. R. 1005:

On page 2, line 2, add the following sentence: "Donated lands may be accepted subject to such reservations, terms, and conditions as may be satisfactory to the Secretary."

On page 2, line 19, strike out the period at the end of the bill and add the following: "exclusive of such adjoining lands as may be covered by scenic easements."

This report has been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget and we have been advised by that Bureau as follows:

"You are advised that there is no objection to the submission of the proposed report to the committee. However, in view of the budgetary objectives of this administration, this advice should not be construed as reflecting any commitment as to the timing of a request for appropriations to carry out the purposes of this legislation if enacted."

Sincerely yours,

F. E. WORMSER,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

The committee recommends the adoption of two amendments. The first provides that if the area should be abandoned as a national monument, the lands donated shall revert to the donor, and that mineral rights shall be reserved to the donor. The second is intended to protect the Federal Government against the erection of unsightly structures on the privately owned lands adjoining the access road to the monument site.

Enactment of H. R. 1005 as amended is unanimously recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

# Calendar No. 1590

83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS }  
*2d Session* }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
 No. 1539

## AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT, IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

JUNE 9 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1005]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1005) to authorize the establishment of the Fort Union National Monument, in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment, and with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to permit the Secretary of the Interior to accept as a donation the site and existing structures of old Fort Union in New Mexico, one of the outstanding landmarks of the history of the Southwest.

Fort Union is located on the historic Santa Fe Trail. It was originally established in 1851, shortly after our acquisition of the Southwest from Mexico, to establish the authority of the United States in that region and to protect white settlers from the ravages of the Indians. For 40 years it played an important part in the history of the Southwest. A number of the principal Union military leaders in the Civil War received part of their early military experience there.

The site and the structure or ruins still existing, together with an access right-of-way, are to be donated to the Federal Government. The State of New Mexico plans to construct an access highway to the fort property as soon as the national monument is established. Prompt action on this bill is desirable in order to permit construction of this highway to get underway in the immediate future.

This bill provides that the national monument shall not exceed 1,000 acres in extent.

## 2 ESTABLISH FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT IN NEW MEXICO

This proposed national monument has the approval of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; the Department of the Interior; and officials and residents of the State of New Mexico. The Bureau of the Budget has no objection, but points out that no commitment can be made as to when funds will be requested to carry out the purposes of this legislation.

Amendments recommended by the Department of the Interior were adopted by the House committee and incorporated in the bill as passed by the House, and are approved by your committee.

A companion bill, S. 2873, was introduced by Senator Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico. Favorable reports on the Senate bill from the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., March 11, 1954.*

HON. HUGH BUTLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: Your committee has requested a report on S. 2873, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Fort Union National Monument, in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes. This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation or with donated funds the site and remaining structures of historic old Fort Union. When so acquired, this property would comprise the Fort Union National Monument. The bill provides that the national monument shall be limited to 1,000 acres.

We recommend that S. 2873 be enacted.

Old Fort Union is one of the most important historic areas of the West. The historic ruins at the site are deteriorating rapidly due to the elements, to the grazing of cattle in the area, and to other causes. The ruins of the historic fort should be stabilized and preserved for the public benefit and inspiration. We feel that the site should be preserved as a part of the national park system, as provided by this bill.

Fort Union was established in July 1851 to counteract the depredations of the northern Apache and the Ute Indians and to protect the Santa Fe Trail. From 1851 to 1891, the fort played an important part in establishing permanent United States rule in the Southwest. In many respects, Fort Union bears the same relation to the historic Santa Fe Trail that Fort Laramie bears to the historic Oregon Trail. Fort Laramie was established as a national monument by Presidential proclamation in 1938. The remains of historic Fort Union are the most impressive ruins of their type in the Southwest. Row after row of adobe, brick, and stone walls mark the site of the old post. A portion of the old Santa Fe Trail is located within the proposed national monument area.

The crumbling ruins of this historic and romantic old fort, if preserved adequately and administered as a part of the national park system, will constitute an area of much educational and inspirational value, a reminder of the American tradition that bred such heroes as Kit Carson, U. S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, the fabulous Phil Sheridan, and men like Generals Burnside, Sherman, and Longstreet. Some of them were stationed there. Others only visited the old fort during the historic days of the West. In this long history of Fort Union, from 1851 to 1891, many a young lieutenant fresh from West Point, and many a seasoned officer from other assignments, came to New Mexico for a tour of duty at Fort Union and the other posts for which it was departmental headquarters.

These considerations form the basis for our recommendation that the Fort Union National Monument should be established. Our appraisal of the national significance of Fort Union is shared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, established pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C., 1946 ed., secs. 461-467), which has recommended that it be preserved permanently in the national interest.

We recommend, for purposes of clarification and to facilitate land acquisition, the following amendments to S. 2873:

On page 2, line 2, add the following sentence: "Donated lands may be accepted subject to such reservations, terms, and conditions as may be satisfactory to the Secretary."

ESTABLISH FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT IN NEW MEXICO 3

On page 2, line 19, strike out the period at the end of the bill and add the following: “, exclusive of such adjoining lands as may be covered by scenic easements.”

This report has been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget and we have been advised by that Bureau as follows:

“You are advised that there is no objection to the submission of the proposed report to the committee. However, in view of the budgetary objectives of this administration, this advice should not be construed as reflecting any commitment as to the timing of a request for appropriations to carry out the purposes of this legislation if enacted.”

Sincerely yours,

ORME LEWIS,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington, D. C., February 15, 1954.*

HON. HUGH BUTLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will acknowledge your request of February 3, 1954, for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 2873, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Fort Union National Monument, in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

In reporting favorably on an identical bill, H. R. 1005, the Department of the Interior recommended to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that the following amendments be adopted for purposes of clarification and to facilitate land acquisition:

On page 2, line 2, add the following sentence: “Donated lands may be accepted subject to such reservations, terms, and conditions as may be satisfactory to the Secretary.”

On page 2, line 19, strike out the period at the end of the bill and add the following: “, exclusive of such adjoining lands as may be covered by scenic easements.”

The Department of the Interior informs us that there will be no cost for acquisition of land because assurances have been given that the fort will be donated if it will be preserved for national monument purposes. The Department estimates that the total annual operating cost of the national monument will be \$17,000. It estimates the cost of physical improvements to the area at approximately \$52,000 annually for a period of 10 years.

In advising the Department of the Interior that there was no objection to its favorable report on the identical House bill, the Bureau of the Budget pointed out that the budgetary objectives of this administration precluded any commitment as to the timing of a request for appropriation to carry out the purposes of the legislation if enacted.

Sincerely yours,

ROWLAND HUGHES,  
*Deputy Director.*

Public Law 429

CHAPTER 401

AN ACT

June 28, 1954  
[H. R. 1005]

To authorize the establishment of the Fort Union National Monument, in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

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

Fort Union National Monument,  
N. Mex.  
Establishment.

68 STAT.]

PUBLIC LAW 430—JUNE 28, 1954

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preserve and protect, in the public interest, the historic Old Fort Union, situated in the county of Mora, State of New Mexico, and to provide adequate public access thereto, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation, or he may procure with donated funds, the site and remaining structures of Old Fort Union, together with such additional land, interests in land, and improvements thereon as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. Donated lands may be accepted subject to such reservations, terms, and conditions as may be satisfactory to the Secretary, including right of reversion to donor, or its successors and assigns, upon abandonment as a national monument, and reservation of mineral rights subject to condition that surface of donated lands may not be used or disturbed in connection therewith, without the consent of the Secretary.

SEC. 2. Upon a determination of the Secretary of the Interior that sufficient land and other property have been acquired by the United States for national-monument purposes, as provided in section 1 of this Act, such property shall be established as the "Fort Union National Monument" and thereafter shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to national monuments. An order of the Secretary, constituting notice of such establishment, shall be published in the Federal Register:

Publication in  
FR.

Following establishment of the national monument, additional properties may be acquired as provided in section 1 hereof, which properties, upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States, shall become a part of the national monument: *Provided*, That the total area of the national monument established pursuant to this Act shall not exceed one thousand acres, exclusive of such adjoining lands as may be covered by scenic easements.

Additional prop-  
erties.

Approved June 28, 1954.

## [CHAPTER 593.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it is hereby declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary), through the National Park Service, for the purpose of effectuating the policy expressed in section 1 hereof, shall have the following powers and perform the following duties and functions:

(a) Secure, collate, and preserve drawings, plans, photographs, and other data of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects.

(b) Make a survey of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

(c) Make necessary investigations and researches in the United States relating to particular sites, buildings, or objects to obtain true and accurate historical and archaeological facts and information concerning the same.

(d) For the purpose of this Act, acquire in the name of the United States by gift, purchase, or otherwise any property, personal or real, or any interest or estate therein, title to any real property to be satisfactory to the Secretary: *Provided*, That no such property which is owned by any religious or educational institution, or which is owned or administered for the benefit of the public shall be so acquired without the consent of the owner: *Provided further*, That no such property shall be acquired or contract or agreement for the acquisition thereof made which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury for the payment of such property, unless or until Congress has appropriated money which is available for that purpose.

(e) Contract and make cooperative agreements with States, municipal subdivisions, corporations, associations, or individuals, with proper bond where deemed advisable, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any historic or archaeological building, site, object, or property used in connection therewith for public use, regardless as to whether the title thereto is in the United States: *Provided*, That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

(f) Restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic or prehistoric sites, buildings, objects, and properties of national historical or archaeological significance and where deemed desirable establish and maintain museums in connection therewith.

(g) Erect and maintain tablets to mark or commemorate historic or prehistoric places and events of national historical or archaeological significance.

(h) Operate and manage historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and properties acquired under the provisions of this Act together with lands and subordinate buildings for the benefit of the public, such authority to include the power to charge reasonable visitation fees and grant concessions, leases, or permits for the use of land, building space, roads, or trails when necessary or desirable either to accommodate the public or to facilitate administration: *Provided*, That such concessions, leases, or permits, shall be let at competitive bidding, to the person making the highest and best bid.



(i) When the Secretary determines that it would be administratively burdensome to restore, reconstruct, operate, or maintain any particular historic or archaeological site, building, or property donated to the United States through the National Park Service, he may cause the same to be done by organizing a corporation for that purpose under the laws of the District of Columbia or any State.

(j) Develop an educational program and service for the purpose of making available to the public facts and information pertaining to American historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and properties of national significance. Reasonable charges may be made for the dissemination of any such facts or information.

(k) Perform any and all acts, and make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Act as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions thereof. Any person violating any of the rules and regulations authorized by this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and be adjudged to pay all cost of the proceedings.

SEC. 3. A general advisory board to be known as the "Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments" is hereby established, to be composed of not to exceed eleven persons, citizens of the United States, to include representatives competent in the fields of history, archaeology, architecture, and human geography, who shall be appointed by the Secretary and serve at his pleasure. The members of such board shall receive no salary but may be paid expenses incidental to travel when engaged in discharging their duties as such members.

It shall be the duty of such board to advise on any matters relating to national parks and to the administration of this Act submitted to it for consideration by the Secretary. It may also recommend policies to the Secretary from time to time pertaining to national parks and to the restoration, reconstruction, conservation, and general administration of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and properties.

74<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 593-595. AUGUST 21, 1935.

SEC. 4. The Secretary, in administering this Act, is authorized to cooperate with and may seek and accept the assistance of any Federal, State, or municipal department or agency, or any educational or scientific institution, or any patriotic association, or any individual.

(b) When deemed necessary, technical advisory committees may be established to act in an advisory capacity in connection with the restoration or reconstruction of any historic or prehistoric building or structure.

(c) Such professional and technical assistance may be employed without regard to the civil-service laws, and such service may be established as may be required to accomplish the purposes of this Act and for which money may be appropriated by Congress or made available by gifts for such purpose.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be held to deprive any State, or political subdivision thereof, of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over lands acquired by the United States under this Act.

SEC. 6. There is authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this Act shall control if any of them are in conflict with any other Act or Acts relating to the same subject matter.

Approved, August 21, 1935.

## Appendix B: Traditionally Associated Tribes and Park Stakeholders

### Traditionally Associated Tribes

- Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
- Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma
- Comanche Nation, Oklahoma
- Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona
- Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
- Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico
- Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
- Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico
- Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah
- Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana
- Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico
- Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico
- Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico
- Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico
- Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico
- Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
- San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, Colorado
- Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado
- Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona
- Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah
- Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah
- White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona
- Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
- Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona

### Park Stakeholders

**Cooperative associations:** Western National Parks Association

**Preservation groups:** Santa Fe Trail Association, Santa Fe Trail National Scenic Byway Alliance, Las Vegas Citizens Committee for Historic Preservation, historic societies, museums

**Military history:** Scottsdale Civil War Round Table, New Mexico Artillery Company, First Colorado Volunteer Infantry Living History Group, Second Colorado Volunteer Living History Group

**Neighbors:** Fort Union Ranch, Rio Mora National Wildlife Refuge

**Communities:** Watrous, Las Vegas, Mora, Wagon Mound, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and Cimmaron

**NPS parks and programs:** Intermountain Regional Office, Santa Fe National Historic Trail, Pecos National Historical Park, Vanishing Treasures Program, Spanish Colonial Research Center, Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, Canyon de Chelly National Monument

**State and local agencies:** New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico State Parks Division, New Mexico State Police, Mora County Sheriff, Watrous Volunteer Fire Department, Santa Fe National Forest, US Fish and Wildlife Service

**Tourism:** Tourism Association of New Mexico, New Mexico Tourism Department, Las Vegas-San Miguel Chamber of Commerce, Mora Valley Chamber of Commerce

**Educational institutions:** New Mexico Highlands University, University of New Mexico, United World College, local elementary and secondary school districts

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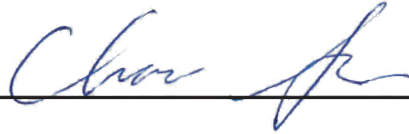
## Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation Fort Union National Monument

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June 2014

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



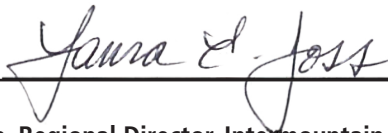
6/19/14

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RECOMMENDED

Charles Strickfaden, Superintendent, Fort Union National Monument

Date



6/27/14

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APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

Date

for



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

FOUN 402/124636

June 2014

# Foundation Document • Fort Union National Monument

