



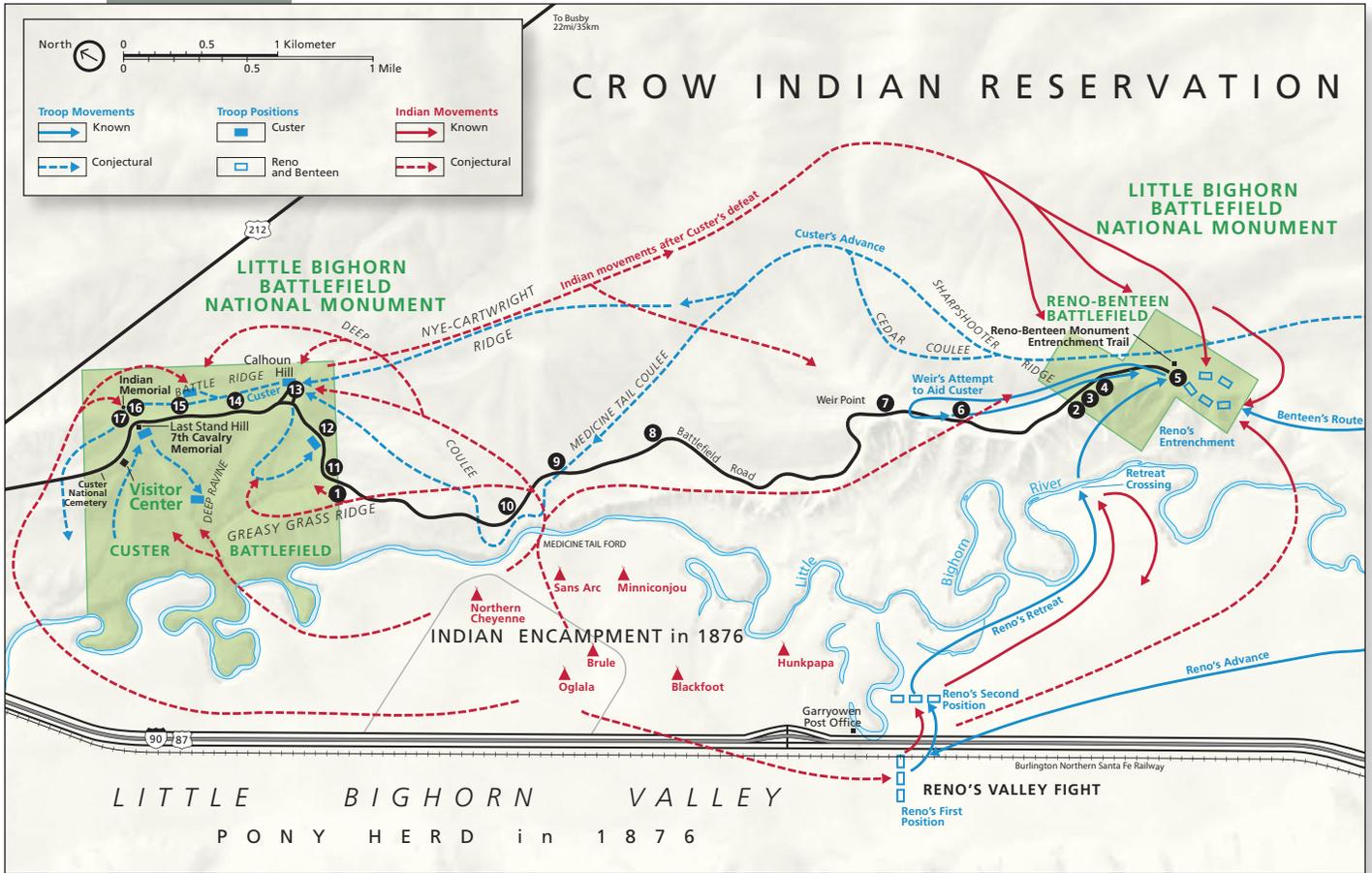
Foundation Document

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

Montana

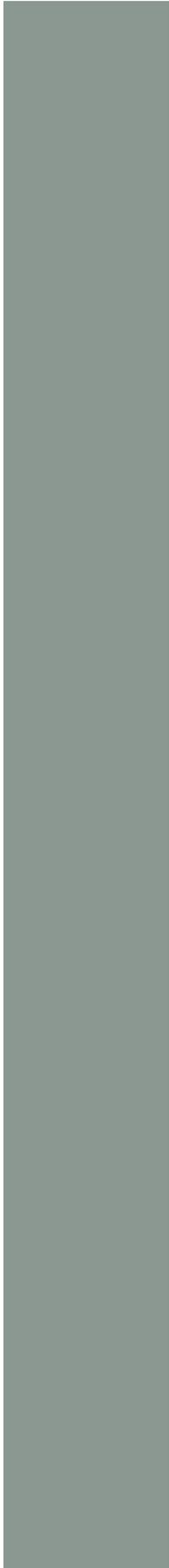
March 2015





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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 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.



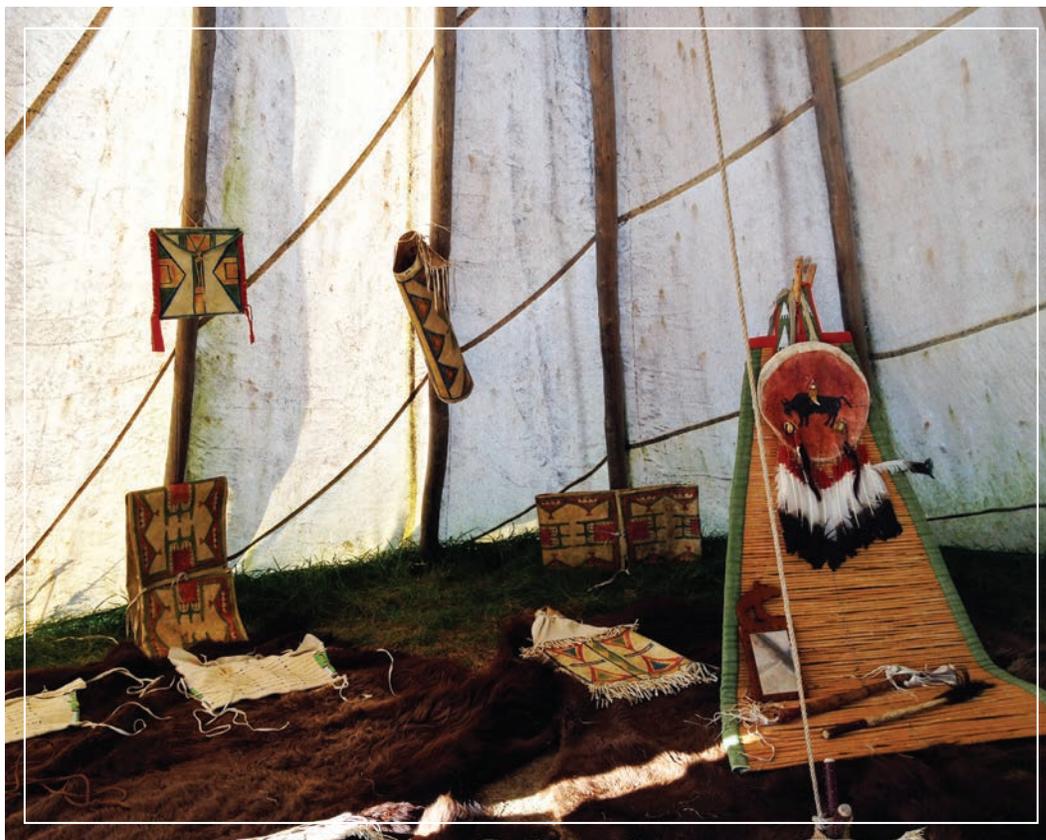
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

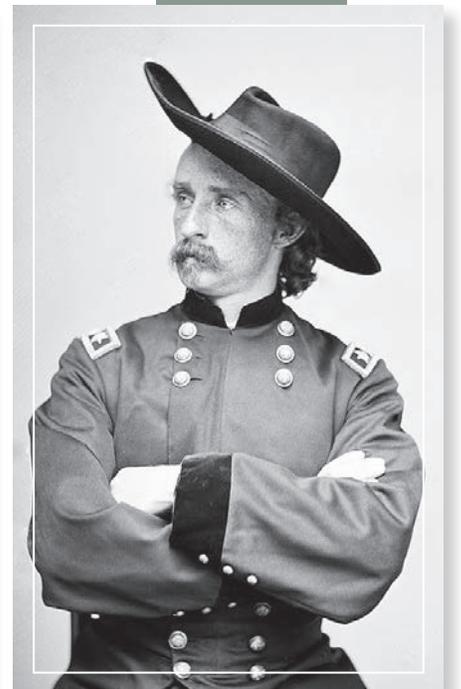
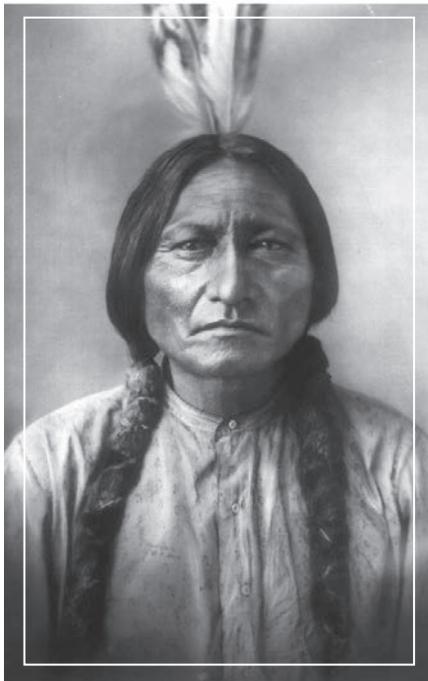
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument commemorates the June 25-26, 1876, Battle of the Little Bighorn and its resulting effects on westward expansion. At the battle, Lakota and Cheyenne warriors defeated Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and the US 7th Cavalry. Preservation of the battlefield provides the historical context of the European American and American Indian conflict, as well as a cultural reminder of American Indian ways of life. This is largely accomplished through preservation of the landscape, interpretation of the site and battle, access to museum and library collections, and viewing of memorials and the Custer National Cemetery.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is in southeast Montana, 65 miles south of Billings, and 73 miles north of Sheridan, Wyoming. Visitors can access the park via an interchange with US Highway 212 (US 212). The national monument contains 765 acres in two separate parcels within the exterior boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation. The northern parcel is the Custer Battlefield proper and the southern parcel is the Reno-Benteen Battlefield. The two parcels are separated by a combination of non-Indian lands, Indian-allotted lands, and Crow tribal lands. A 4-mile-long national monument road connects the two units.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument preserves in perpetuity the natural and cultural resources of the site of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, fought June 25 and 26, 1876, between 12 companies of the 7th US Cavalry under the command of Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer, including Arikara and Crow Indian scouts and attached civilian personnel; and allied Lakota Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahos encamped along the Little Bighorn River and under the spiritual leadership of Tatanka-Iyotanka (Sitting Bull) and other Lakota Sioux and Cheyenne leaders.

Custer National Cemetery, in the northern parcel of Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, memorializes and commemorates casualties and veterans of the Indian Wars (including US Indian scouts and Buffalo Soldiers), the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the war in Vietnam.

The Indian Memorial was dedicated on June 25, 2003, to honor Indian participation in the battle. The memorial's theme, "Peace Through Unity," promotes peace, unity, and friendship among all the tribes that fought at the battle as well as others who visit the living memorial.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason for establishment of a particular park and lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park. The purpose statement for Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument was designated on January 29, 1879, through an establishment order by the Secretary of War (see appendix A for establishing order and subsequent legislation).

The purpose of LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT is to preserve, protect, memorialize, and interpret the cultural and natural resources, including landscape, pertaining to the Battle of Little Bighorn and to provide visitors with an understanding of the events leading up to the battle, the sequence of activities by military and Native American participants on June 25–26, 1876, and the consequences of those fateful days.





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 Little Bighorn Battlefield 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 Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- The Battle of the Little Bighorn, one of the most famous and decisive battles in American history, holds a unique place in the national consciousness as a high-water mark in the 400-year struggle between European Americans and American Indians.
- Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument preserves and interprets a near pristine field of engagement that includes critical combat sites, archeological artifacts, and numerous monuments commemorating the combatants, including the congressionally designated Indian memorial that honors the American Indian perspectives on the battle.
- Little Bighorn is the only known battlefield where commemorative markers denote the casualty site of every soldier, embodying a distinctive approach to memorializing and honoring the memories of the 7th US Cavalry who lost their lives at this climactic battle.
- The Little Bighorn battlefield's sense of place transcends military significance, allowing profound personal reflection on this historic event and its role in creating the western empire of the United States.
- The larger than life personalities in the battle, including George Custer, Sitting Bull, and Crazy Horse, and Elizabeth Bacon Custer's efforts to enshrine the memory of her husband, profoundly shaped popular culture's portrayal of the battle and the Indian Wars of the trans-Mississippi West in film, theatre, art, and literature.
- The national monument protects and manages world-class material and archival collections that includes unique artifacts and documents associated with the battle, the individuals who fought there, and the history and traditions of the northern Plains Indians.
- Custer National Cemetery at Little Bighorn Battlefield contains the remains of soldiers from many abandoned western military posts, as well as peacetime and combat veterans and their dependents, from 1867 through the Vietnam era, and serves as a monument to US military service.

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 Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument:

- **The Battlefield.** The battlefield incorporates engagement areas within the monument boundary including: Last Stand Hill, Battle Ridge, the Reno-Benteen battlefield, Deep Ravine and Calhoun Coulee in the Custer Battlefield site, Reno's Retreat and Water Carrier's coulees on the Reno-Benteen site, and drainages that connect the ridgelines to the river floodplain.
- **Custer National Cemetery.** The battlefield was established as a national cemetery in 1879. The cemetery consists of approximately 5,000 total interments in sections A–H. It also includes the Superintendent's Lodge, a rostrum, and an iron flagpole, which replaced the earlier wooden one of 1891 after it was destroyed by lightning in 1906.
- **Museum, Archival, and Library Collections.** These collections include approximately 185,000 items. The archives include manuscripts, photographs, oral histories, and documents of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, General George A. Custer and officers and enlisted men of the 7th United States Cavalry; the involved tribes; and the Sioux War of 1876–90. The object collections include archeological artifacts from the site, ethnology items, and historic materials. Some of these items are subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). The library includes over 3,000 rare books, possibly the largest publicly available collection of literature on military history, western Americana, tribal histories, and the various personalities who are part of the site's history.
- **Landscape Setting.** The landscape retains a high degree of integrity and includes the following features: cultural and natural landscape features, including views and vistas; the Little Bighorn River; native prairie; topography, including ridgelines, coulees, ravines, and drainages; high quality night skies, and soundscapes.
- **Flora and Fauna.** The preservation of native flora and fauna is essential to maintain a landscape reminiscent of the 1876 battlefield landscape.
- **Memorials and Markers.** These include: the Indian memorial; Reno-Benteen marker; 7th Cavalry marker; battlefield markers including cairns and the horse cemetery.
- **Sense of Place.** These values include: a spiritual/ethereal sense of place; the visceral and emotional response/connection to place; a sense of the reality of war and its impacts, sacredness, memory, and popular culture; and a place for healing.

Other Important Resources and Values

Little Bighorn Battlefield 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 Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument:

- **Relationships with Traditionally Associated Tribes.** Through both formal and informal assistance, such as consultations, sharing oral histories, and special events, the park’s relationships with the Crow, the Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota tribes, the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, and the Arikaras continue to be critically important to park management.
- **Relationships with Nontribal Stakeholders.** Nontribal stakeholders are important partners in resource protection and preservation efforts, fundraising, and the development of commemorative and outreach programs.



Interpretive Themes

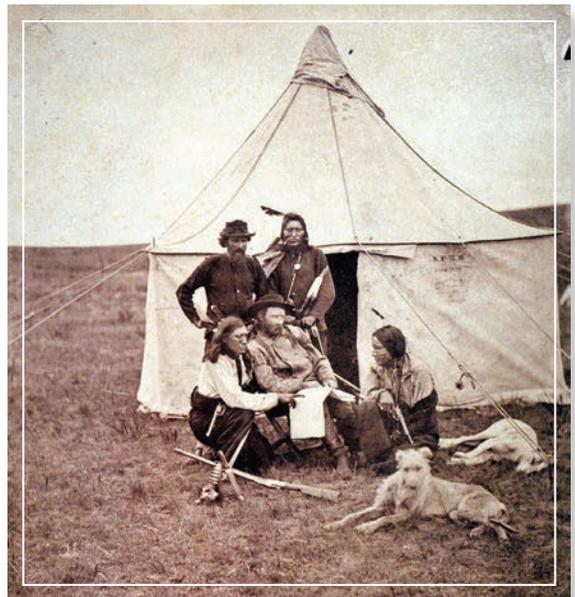
Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, 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 history 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 Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument:

- **Overall Story.** Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is sacred ground valued by generations of Americans, contested ground at the center of violent conflict and decades of controversy, and shared ground now protected and memorialized in ways that explore and respect multiple points of view on one of the nation’s iconic historic events.
- **Context for Conflict.** The Battle of the Little Bighorn has become a symbol of centuries of conflict, intensified by the philosophy of Manifest Destiny and sustained by Indian defense of their traditional ways of life, their tribal lands, their physical existence, and their spiritual survival.

This story provides context by introducing differing worldviews and lifestyles, the history of westward expansion and government Indian policies, the multitude of Plains Indians’ responses to European American expansion, and the conflicts that resulted, particularly the Plains Indian wars and the 1876 Campaign.





- **Battle, Natural Landscape, and Evidence.** Details of the battle have been reconstructed from a variety of sometimes contradictory sources, providing insight into how to understand and study the past using varied sources and multiple academic disciplines.

This story focuses on the battle itself and the land on which the fighting occurred. It introduces the combatants involved in the battle, reconstructs the strategies and tactics that provide details of how the battle unfolded, provides an opportunity to explain how topography influenced the battle, and reviews the evidence that has been used to reconstruct and tell battle narratives.

It details the complex alliances of soldiers and warriors, preserves personal accounts that recall both the physical landscape and the fighting and explores battle-related evidence.

- **Policy Outcomes, Impacts.** The battle's outcome shocked the nation, ended debate over the immediate future of official Indian policy, and heightened threats to the cultural survival of all Indian peoples.

This story focuses on the aftermath of the battle and the impact that it had on Indian policy. It interprets the shock that triggered harsh military reaction and the Indians' struggle to continue resistance and preserve their traditional ways of life.

- **Evolution of an Icon.** In the aftermath of the battle, Little Bighorn entered tribal oral and pictorial narratives as well as the American historical narrative as sensational news stories, heated debates, extended controversies, commemorations, and reenactments that cemented the iconic status of Custer, Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, and the battle itself.

This story focuses on the ways that battle narratives were shaped and molded. It interprets the ways that the battle has been remembered and retold by Indians. It discusses the timing of the battle (during the Centennial celebration), Mrs. Elizabeth Custer's influence, Reno's Court of Inquiry, commemorations and artistic interpretations, and creation of the Custer cemetery and museum. It recounts more recent efforts to interpret and preserve battlefield landscapes and viewsheds, rename the national monument, and develop new park memorials with Indian participation and input.

- **Today.** For most visitors, the significance of the battlefield transcends, without forgetting, the events and controversies of the past. Today, it is a spiritual landscape, a learning place where multiple points of view can be expressed and explored respectfully.

This story focuses on the national monument today, particularly the spirituality of this sacred place. It emphasizes the educational value of the park, where multiple meanings can be nurtured, explored, and discussed candidly and respectfully. It also emphasizes the concept of "Peace Through Unity."

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. Thus, these mandates are an essential component of managing and planning for Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, please see appendix B.

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 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 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	Battlefield
<p>Brief Description of the FRV</p>	<p>The battlefield incorporates engagement areas within the monument boundary including: Last Stand Hill, Battle Ridge, the Reno-Benteen battlefield, Deep Ravine and Calhoun Coulee in the Custer Battlefield site, the coulees of Reno’s Retreat and Water Carrier’s coulees on the Reno-Benteen site, and drainages that connect the ridgelines to the river floodplain.</p>
<p>Related Significant Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of the Little Bighorn, one of the most famous and decisive battles in American history, holds a unique place in the national consciousness as a high-water mark in the 400-year struggle between European Americans and American Indians. • Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument preserves and interprets a near-pristine field of engagement that includes critical combat sites, archeological artifacts, and numerous monuments commemorating the combatants, including the first congressionally designated Indian memorial that honors the American Indian perspectives on the battle. • Little Bighorn is the only known battlefield where commemorative markers denote the casualty site of every soldier, embodying a distinctive approach to memorializing and honoring the memories of the 7th US Cavalry who lost their lives at this climactic battle. • The Little Bighorn battlefield’s sense of place transcends military significance, allowing profound personal reflection on this historic event and its role in creating the western empire of the United States.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road access to the major battlefield features is too narrow for buses and RVs. There is significant undercutting in some areas, the asphalt is crumbling in places, and severe drop-offs can make driving unsafe. • Americans with Disabilities Act physical access exists to major park features essential to understanding the purpose of the park. • The park staff maintains trail access to Deep Ravine, important to understanding the dynamic of the battle on Last Stand Hill. • Trails are available to Keogh, Noisy Walking marker, and other important areas on the battlefield. • There are external auditory intrusions to the monuments because of the proximity of passing trains and a major highway. • A significant portion of the battlefield is outside the park boundary. Little Bighorn Battlefield includes 762 acres, but the battlefield actually extended over nearly 12,000 acres. Critical areas such as the site of the Indian village and many areas linked to troop and warrior movements are not protected by the monument. This hampers visitor experience or the ability to visit areas of the battlefield such as the point where the battle first began. • The visitor center and park infrastructure are very close to Last Stand Hill, which interferes with the cultural landscape and visitor experience. • Topography and vegetation retain a high degree of integrity. • Some cultural resources of the battlefield have not been fully identified, cataloged, or inventoried. • Interpretation of the battlefield is hampered by outdated visitor center facilities and services due to the lack of universal design. • Condition of shortgrass prairie vegetation is relatively stable. • Condition of battlefield areas is stable. • Transportation corridors and related park infrastructure are deteriorating.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even with the changing environmental conditions, the shortgrass prairie vegetation tends to be relatively stable. • Decades of use and insufficient funding for maintenance have caused the transportation corridors and related park infrastructure to deteriorate. • There are an increasing number of oversized vehicles entering the park, which leads to increased parking congestion and safety concerns on the road.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffing to properly monitor resource conditions. • Nonnative species pose a threat to the integrity of the battlefield landscape. • Climate change and its associated impacts. • Increased erosion due to proliferation of social trails. • Resource damage or loss due to vandalism and/or illegal artifact collecting. • Periodic flooding altering the cultural landscape of the battlefield. • Undercutting roads, social trails, and impacts to natural features due to erosion and overflow parking. • Deterioration of the main road to battlefield features and narrow road width creates visitor safety hazards. • Right-of-way easement on park road to Reno-Benteen battlefield and critical park features are not under NPS control and subject to periodic tribal review. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement elements of 2013 alternative transportation feasibility study. • Develop and/or strengthen relationships with tribes, stakeholders, and organized support groups. • Initiate new research of battlefield movements and interpret new findings to visiting public. • Create universally accessible visitor center facilities, programs, products, and services for visitors of all ability levels.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative transportation feasibility study (2013). • Exotic plant management plan (2011). • Long-range interpretive plan (2011). • Cultural landscape inventory (2010). • Resources management plan (2007). • General management plan (1986). • National Register of Historic Places nomination form (update currently in progress).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data cleaning and documentation for GIS atlas. • Cultural resource assessment. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Light detection and ranging (LIDAR). • National Register of Historic Places nomination form (update). • Visitor use study (including carrying capacity).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire management plan (to address some of the vegetation and landscape issues). • Cultural landscape report. • General management plan update (scheduled for completion in 2016). • Sign plan. • Vegetation management plan. • Visitor use management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Architectural Barriers Act • National Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites Act • Rehabilitation Act • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "Final Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas" (36 CFR 1191) • "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities" (28 CFR 36) • "American Battle Monuments Commission" (36 CFR chapter IV) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior Subpart B: Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap" (43 CFR 17) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>Director's Order 28A: Archeology</i> • <i>Director's Order 42: Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • "Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines; Outdoor Developed Areas"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Custer National Cemetery
<p>Brief Description of the FRV</p>	<p>The battlefield was established as a National Cemetery in 1879. The cemetery consists of approximately 5,000 total interments in sections A–H. It also includes the Superintendent’s Lodge (or stone house), a rostrum, and an iron flagpole, which replaced the earlier wooden one of 1891 after it was destroyed by lightning in 1906.</p>
<p>Related Significant Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custer National Cemetery at Little Bighorn Battlefield contains the remains of soldiers from many abandoned western military posts, as well as peacetime and combat veterans and their dependents, from 1867 through the Vietnam era, and serves as a monument to US military service.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of headstones ranges from poor to good depending on age. • Markers vary in size, layout, alignment, etc., and date from several historical periods. • Fort C. F. Smith memorial obelisk inscriptions are weathered and much of the content is illegible. • Electronic information kiosk containing cemetery records is available at visitor center. • Superintendent’s Lodge is structurally sound but otherwise in poor condition. The roof, windows, and heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system are in poor condition; the front porch needs to be rebuilt; there is lead paint in the building, which requires mitigation; interior plaster damage on walls; basement leaks; and there are pests inside the building. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued weathering of headstones and monuments. • Deteriorating health of turf. • Declining tree health because of disease and environmental conditions. • Deteriorating irrigation system. • Superintendent’s Lodge continues to deteriorate.
<p>Threats</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of nonnative/invasive species on cemetery landscape. • Continued deterioration of markers due to weathering. • Environmental conditions (freeze/thaw) affecting uniform alignment of headstones. • Collapsing gravesites due to wooden vaults. • Trespass horse and cattle grazing and excrement negatively impact grass, facilitate the introduction of invasive species, and detract from solemnity of the site. • Lack of water required to sustain cemetery landscape and deteriorated irrigation system that results in iron staining on markers. • Pests, including burrowing animals. • Lack of cemetery documentation including interment records, burial disposition, and reservations threatens resource preservation and risks potential damage due to cemetery routine maintenance. The lack of cemetery documentation also poses a threat to the public’s perception regarding NPS care for the cemetery and the military personnel interred within the park. • Mechanical trimming around markers has resulted in minor damage (largely from past practices). • Resource damage/loss due to vandalism. • Landscape damage by feral domestic animals including visitors’ pets. • Structural damage to Superintendent’s Lodge due to pests, water infiltration, weathering, and improper preservation work.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Custer National Cemetery
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with veterans groups. • Develop new interpretative media to broaden stories being told. • Provide public access to records/database and grave locator. • Develop Superintendent’s Lodge into public interpretive exhibit. • Direct overflow traffic to parking area around Superintendent’s Lodge. This parking area is currently under-used.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing plan with photo and GIS information for markers. • Historic structure report for Superintendent’s Lodge (needs update).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data cleaning and documentation for GIS atlas. • Historic structure report for Superintendent’s Lodge (update). • Inventory and ground truthing of interments and reservation confirmation. • Research and document boundary of cemetery.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize cultural landscape report. • Vegetation management plan. • Finalize cemetery operations plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dignified Burial and Other Veterans’ Benefits Improvement Act • National Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Executive Order 337443, “Boundary Establishment of One Square Mile for Custer Battlefield National Monument” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America” • “National Cemetery Regulations” (36 CFR 12) • “National Register of Historic Places” (36 CFR 60) • “National Historic Landmarks Program” (36 CFR 65) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director’s Order 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>NPS Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations</i> • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum, Archival, and Library Collections
<p>Brief Description of the FRV</p>	<p>The diverse museum and archival collections include approximately 185,000 items. The archives include manuscripts, photographs, rare books, oral histories, and documents of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, General George A. Custer and the officers and enlisted men of the 7th United States Cavalry, the involved tribes, and; the Sioux War of 1876–90. The object collections include archeological artifacts from the site, ethnology items, and historic materials. Some of these items are subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The library includes over 3,000 rare books possibly the largest publicly available collection of literature on military history, western Americana, tribal histories, and the various personalities who are part of the site’s history.</p>
<p>Related Significant Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national monument protects and manages world-class material and archival collections that include unique artifacts and documents associated with the battle, the individuals who fought there, and the history and traditions of the northern Plains Indians.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the museum and archival collection is temporarily being stored at the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC) in Tucson, Arizona. (The exceptions are items currently on exhibit at the visitor center and other items that may be subject to NAGPRA.) • White Swan Library remains available at the park. • Completed condition survey for textile and paper documents—condition ranges from poor to good. • Items that are on exhibit need to be rotated as they are degrading after 15 years of being exhibited (2014 condition assessment and inventory). • Condition of some objects in park’s collection is currently unknown and undergoing evaluation. • Catalogue and museum documentation is incomplete. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding conditions is improving. • Storage condition of collections is improving due to its movement to the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center. • Improving museum documentation.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum, Archival, and Library Collections
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving collection back to park without appropriate conditions (infrastructure and staff) in place to support ongoing collection management. • Lack of capacity and facility to manage the collections is preventing return of collections to the park and subsequently not fulfilling the NPS commitment to tribes and other stakeholders which undermines NPS relationships. • Path for returning the collections to the park is not defined, which has the potential to become a sensitive political and partnership issue with tribes and other stakeholders. • Ongoing environmental deterioration of artifacts and archives currently on display due to lack of staff and resources to properly rotate museum objects. • Potential for irreplaceable loss or damage to museum objects and archives due to lack of adequate fire suppression in visitor center. • Potential for theft of objects and archives. • Much of the 7th United States Cavalry collection is on long-term loan. Interpretation of the site would suffer if recalled by US Army. • Potential damage to collections from inadequate lighting and climate control within the storage building, as well as pests, including mice, silverfish, and carpet beetles. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement museum management plan recommendations (lighting, climate control, pest management, exhibit rotation). • Identify and engage with affiliated tribes and other partners. • Ensure consistency among museum management plan, long range interpretive plan, and exhibits. • Increase accessibility to collections by digitizing documents and photographs and creating online search features. • Improve access and quality of research of library and collections by consolidation of resources.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition survey of textiles (2013). • Paper and photograph collection condition survey (2013). • Museum management plan (2012). • Museum scope of collections (2011). • Digital asset management plan (inadequate) (2010). • 50% completed finding aids. • 56% of collection has been cataloged (completion planned in 2015). • Nineteenth century photo collection digitized. • Integrated pest management plan (ongoing).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring museum documentation to standards and complete catalogue records for remaining part of collection. • Complete collection condition survey and assessment. • Complete finding aids for remaining collection. • Copyright analysis for images (funding has been secured in fiscal year 2014 for 19th century images). • Digitize 20th century photo collection. • Photo-document museum collections. • Research, locate, and properly maintain natural history collection.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum, Archival, and Library Collections
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive museum treatment plan. • Cost recovery plan. • Digital asset management plan. • Health and safety plan. • Museum collection and library acquisition plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Historic Sites Act • Museum Properties Management Act • National Historic Preservation Act • National Parks Omnibus Management Act • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • "Protection of Archeological Resources: Uniform Regulations" (43 CFR 7) • Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 77-9: <i>In-Park Borrow Material</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Landscape Setting
<p>Brief Description of the FRV</p>	<p>The landscape retains a high degree of integrity and includes the following features: cultural and natural landscape features, including views and vistas; the Little Bighorn River; native prairie; topography, including ridgelines, coulees, ravines, and drainages; high-quality night sky and soundscapes.</p>
<p>Related Significant Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument preserves and interprets a near-pristine field of engagement that includes critical combat sites, archeological artifacts, and numerous monuments commemorating the combatants, including the first congressionally designated Indian memorial that honors the American Indian perspectives on the battle. • The Little Bighorn battlefield’s sense of place transcends military significance, allowing profound personal reflection on this historic event and its role in creating the western empire of the United States.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall landscape condition is good but some invasive plant concerns require ongoing monitoring. • Riparian areas are in good condition but with cautions due to activities outside park having the potential to influence river flow and water contamination. • Night sky condition remains moderate and is relatively good, while some detail is lost due to ambient artificial light from nearby communities and infrastructure. • Currently the acoustic conditions in the park are good. The existing sound level is predicted to 4.4 decibels above the natural ambient sound level and median sound level is recorded to be 28 decibels. Most artificial noise in the park comes from the nearby highway and frequent train traffic. • Overall viewshed condition is good to moderate with the views from several key vantage points retaining high scenic and historic integrity. • Long-range views are impacted by development patterns and air pollution. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie, riparian, and night sky conditions are stable. • Soundscape condition is stable with noise impacts from highway, freeway, and train traffic. • Viewshed condition is stable largely due to Custer Battlefield Preservation Committee (CBPC) and Crow tribal land ownership—both parties have stated an interest in preserving the viewshed. • Temperatures in the region have increased over time and are projected to continue to increase. Precipitation patterns are expected to become increasingly variable.
<p>Threats</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aridification due to climate change could lead to increased fire frequency, increased dust emissions, ozone formation, increased pollutant exposures, and decreased ecosystem resilience due to the effects of air pollution impacting plant and animal communities and viewsheds. • Social trails and accompanying increased erosion. • Potential viewshed impacts due to development outside park boundaries. • Inadequate staffing to properly monitor resource conditions. • Planned military operating area (Powder River Training Complex) may adversely impact soundscape. Acoustic conditions may also be impacted by increased traffic or development in the vicinity. • Night sky conditions are threatened by national trends in increased artificial lighting as well as any increase in nearby development.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Landscape Setting
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with Custer Battlefield Preservation Committee, Crow Tribe, and local landowners for land management to evaluate and mitigate the scale and location of potential and ongoing development and other human activities that may degrade the landscape. • Improve visual impact of park on night sky conditions by reducing artificial light and mitigating new lighting. • Continue working with US Air Force regarding extent and frequency of military operations area and park overflights. • Consider reducing noise by selecting quieter options for work contracts and use of tools in the park. • Expand interpretation of related sites from the battlefield landscape such as the Indian encampment and Crow's Nest. • Interpretation/education of the influences from climate change on plant and wildlife migration, invasive species, visitor use, and changes in local hydrologic patterns.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paleontological inventory (anticipated) (2014). • Stream monitoring report (natural resource condition assessment) (2014). • Acoustical monitoring snapshot (2013). • Soils map including disturbed areas (as in those that are not extant to period of significance) (2013). • Geologic resources inventory (2011). • High elevation national parks climate summary report (2011). • Cultural landscape inventory (2010). • Park atlas. • Vegetation map.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete paleontological inventory. • Completion of historic base map. • Data cleaning and documentation for GIS atlas. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • LIDAR. • Research historic aerial photography and digitize if available. • Ongoing monitoring of natural resources.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire management plan. • Cultural landscape inventory / cultural landscape report (update). • Health and safety plan. • Law enforcement needs assessment. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Vegetation management and restoration plan. • Visitor management resource protection assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Landscape Setting
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Federal Noxious Weed Act, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act • National Historic Preservation Act • National Invasive Species Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>Director's Order 18: Wildland Fire Management</i> • <i>NPS Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire</i> • <i>Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook</i> • <i>Director's Order 25: Land Protection</i> • <i>Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>Director's Order 28A: Archeology</i> • <i>Director's Order 32: Cooperating Associations</i> • <i>Director's Order 47: Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • <i>NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • <i>Director's Order 77-1: Wetland Protection</i> • <i>NPS Procedural Manual 77-1: Wetland Protection</i> • <i>Director's Order 77-2: Floodplain Management</i> • <i>Director's Order 77-7: Integrated Pest Management</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Flora and Fauna
Brief Description of the FRV	The preservation of native flora and fauna is essential to maintain a landscape reminiscent of the 1876 battlefield landscape.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Little Bighorn battlefield’s sense of place transcends military significance, allowing profound personal reflection on this historic event and its role in creating the western empire of the United States.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native upland prairie habitat is in relatively good condition. Soil stability and hydrologic functioning; measures of biotic integrity; and relative composition of functional vegetation groups are all within the expected range of natural variability for northern mixed-grass prairie. Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is an excellent example of native prairie in the watershed and region. The composition and structure of the native upland prairie habitat and riparian wetlands and woodlands provide good habitat for breeding landbirds and small mammals and other native fauna. The riparian wetlands and woodlands along the Little Bighorn River bordering the park are in good and properly functioning hydrological and ecological condition. Large native herbivores (bison, antelope, mule deer, and white-tailed deer) were historically in the ecosystem, but are either no longer present (bison) in the area or are intermittent. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native upland prairie habitat composition and structure appears to be stable. Riparian wetland and woodland conditions appear to be stable. There are not enough data and information on breeding landbirds, small mammals, or large herbivores to determine trends.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonnative invasive species, especially cheatgrass (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>) and Japanese brome (<i>B. japonicus</i>) are present and cause for moderate concern because if climate conditions and weather patterns change, nonnative species could come to dominate the prairie at the expense of native bunchgrasses and other species. Nonnative invasive species including Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>) and tamarisk (<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>) are present in the riparian corridor and could expand and threaten native species composition and habitat structure. Agricultural development along park borders and within the watershed has the potential to alter the hydrological functioning of the riparian system and negatively impact habitat. Wildland fire has potential to alter the native prairie and historical landscape by killing native shrubs (especially bigtooth sagebrush) and facilitating the spread of nonnative plants. Trespass livestock, including horses and cattle, may be damaging archeological sites, the National Cemetery, and the landscape setting, and may facilitate invasion by nonnative invasive species. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to recruit volunteers and interns to assist in resource management data collection. Partner with nonnative/invasive species management specialists, the Rocky Mountain Network and the Northern Rockies Exotic Plant Management Team to proactively monitor and manage nonnative/invasive plants. Eliminate the few Russian olive and tamarisk in the riparian corridor before they spread. Partner with local landowners in repairing boundary fences. Build a coalition with Bureau of Indian Affairs and tribal representatives and private landowners for conservation of the historical landscape and monitoring and conservation of riparian habitat. Continue working with the Rocky Mountain Network to monitor vegetation and soils and stream ecological integrity. Continue working with US Geological Survey on national rivers and streams assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Flora and Fauna
Opportunities (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with Avian Science Center at University of Montana to include data collection and monitoring at Little Bighorn in statewide and regional breeding landbird monitoring efforts. • Continue to coordinate resource data collection with other state, tribes, and federal agencies. • Carefully planned fire management can be a tool for maintaining and managing the native prairie.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream monitoring protocol (2014). • Stream ecological integrity report (2014). • Natural resource condition assessment (draft) (2014). • Vegetation classification and mapping report (2012). • Soil resource inventory (2012). • Vegetation and soils monitoring protocol (2011). • Vegetation and soils monitoring report (2010). • Cultural landscape inventory (2010). • Vital signs monitoring plan (2007). • Park atlas.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resources monitoring (update bird, mammals, including bats, reptiles and amphibians surveys). • Landscape dynamics monitoring data.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire management plan. • Feral dogs and invasive mammal management plan (finalize). • Resource stewardship strategy. • Vegetation management and restoration plan (including nonnative/invasive plant management and monitoring).
Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Noxious Weed Act, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act • National Historic Preservation Act • National Invasive Species Act • Clean Water Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Secretarial Order 3289: Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • NPS <i>Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire</i> • <i>Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • <i>NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • Director's Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i> • NPS <i>Procedural Manual 77-1: Wetland Protection</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • Director's Order 77-7: <i>Integrated Pest Management</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorials/Markers
Brief Description of the FRV	These include: the Indian memorial; Reno-Benteen marker; 7th United States Cavalry marker; battlefield markers including cairns and the horse cemetery.
Related Significant Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of the Little Bighorn, one of the most famous and decisive battles in American history, holds a unique place in the national consciousness as a high-water mark in the 400-year struggle between European Americans and American Indians. • Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument preserves and interprets a near-pristine field of engagement that includes critical combat sites, archeological artifacts, and numerous monuments commemorating the combatants, including the first congressionally designated Indian memorial that honors the American Indian perspectives on the battle. • Little Bighorn is the only known battlefield where commemorative markers denote the casualty site of every soldier, embodying a distinctive approach to memorializing and honoring the memories of the 7th US Cavalry who lost their lives at this climactic battle.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian memorial is in fair condition (deteriorated walkway, failure of weeping wall, social trails, nonnative vegetation, and stone capping). • Reno-Benteen marker is in good condition with minor spalling. • 7th United States Cavalry marker is in fair condition (moderate spalling, vandalism, chipping, iron staining, turf management including irrigation system, weathering). • Battlefield markers range from poor to good (there are old and new markers, many soldier markers are unstable, heavily weathered and stained, incomplete inventory). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing deterioration of memorials and markers due to weathering. • Increasing deterioration of the cultural landscape due to erosion. • Ongoing alignment and cleaning of markers is improving.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional or accidental vandalism or destruction of markers and memorials. • Wildland fire in shortgrass prairie damaging, staining, or destroying resources. • Nonnative and invasive plant species altering the visual and natural integrity of the site. • Lack of staff and resources to provide appropriate maintenance, ongoing inventory, and monitoring program. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use adaptive management to address immediate threats to resources. • Expand partnerships with tribal and organized groups (cooperative planning) to assist in monitoring and improving conditions. • Improve interpretation through a variety of contemporary media to emphasize sustainable use of the park and preservation ethics. • Use available data of park atlas for park management.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian memorial maintenance guide (2014). • 2013 inventory of battlefield markers including GIS and photo documentation. • 2013 condition assessment of 7th United States Calvary and Reno-Benteen memorials. • Ongoing GIS data collection to provide inventory location and condition assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorials/Markers
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data cleaning and documentation for GIS atlas. • Historic structure report (including treatment plan). • National register nomination form update. • Update park’s Facilities Management Software System (FMSS).
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan for ceremonial offerings at markers/memorials. • Development of cyclic maintenance strategy. • Visitor management resource protection assessment. • Law enforcement needs assessment (update; last assessment provided in 2003).
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • National Historic Preservation Act • National Parks Omnibus Management Act • Historic Sites Act • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America” • “Preservation of American Antiquities” (43 CFR 3) • “Protection of Archeological Resources: Uniform Regulations” (43 CFR 7) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of Place
<p>Brief Description of the FRV</p>	<p>These values include: a spiritual/ethereal sense of place; the visceral and emotional response/connection to place and landscape; a sense of the reality of war and its impacts; sacredness; memory and popular culture; and a place for healing.</p>
<p>Related Significant Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument preserves and interprets a near-pristine field of engagement that includes critical combat sites, archeological artifacts, and numerous monuments commemorating the combatants, including the first congressionally designated Indian memorial that honors the American Indian perspectives on the battle. • The Little Bighorn battlefield’s sense of place transcends military significance, allowing profound personal reflection on this historic event and its role in creating the western empire of the United States. • The larger than life personalities in the battle, including George Custer, Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Elizabeth Bacon Custer’s efforts to enshrine the memory of her husband, profoundly shaped popular culture’s portrayal of the battle and the Indian Wars of the trans-Mississippi West in film, theatre, art, and literature.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent memorial and ceremonial use including annual commemoration of the battle and Memorial Day events. • Viewshed is in good condition and site maintains high integrity, which allows visitor to experience significance of the site. • Strong sense of connection to the park by different groups including tribes, history groups, veterans. • Battle remains relevant due to its treatment in film, theater, art, literature, and other media. • Impacts of battle are still being felt by communities and people today. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less interest by younger generations as general interest in history decreases. • Visitation is decreasing, however, compared to other national battlefields, visitation remains relatively high. • Moving away from military to social history. • Visitation appears to be mostly new visitors instead of recurrent visitors. • Visitation from some diverse demographic groups may be on the increase such as international and tribal.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdated museum exhibits such as layout no longer accurately reflects current science and understanding of the battle and its influences. • Portable technologies may interfere with connecting to place. • External development outside park boundaries may negatively influence viewshed, air quality, and soundscape. • Auditory interference by train, highway, military overflight activities. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the exhibits within the confines of available resources. • Develop new interactive technologies to engage younger generations. • Work with partnerships to develop new infrastructure such as a visitor center. • Expand understanding of changing visitor demographics to develop interpretive and educational messages that will engage all visitors in a positive manner. • Expand interpretive media to broaden stories being told. • Expand visitor program to prepare for NPS centennial.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of Place
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative transportation feasibility study (2013). • Museum management plan (2012). • Long-range interpretive plan (2011). • Scope of collections statement (2010). • Cultural landscape inventory (2010). • Resources management plan (2007). • National Register of Historic Places nomination form (update currently in progress).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Register of Historic Places nomination form (update). • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easements related to the protection of adjacent lands (draft memorandum of agreement in discussion with Crow Tribe and CBPC). • Exhibit rotation plan. • General management plan amendment.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Comprehensive Water Infrastructure Plan including Design Support.** In 2014, two projects were developed to compete for \$1.5 million of funding in 2020. One project (PMIS 210210) would replace the park water transmission and distribution lines and related components (including all seven of the parks nonfunctional fire hydrants) that were installed in 1955, 1963, 1978, and 1979. A large portion of the water main is asbestos cement pipe, which is unrepairable by the staff. These components repeatedly fail, are not repairable, and have exceeded their useful service life. This water system supplies all potable, fire protection, and irrigation water for the park and Custer National Cemetery serving up to 400,000 visitors annually. In addition, it will be easier to maintain appropriate amounts of chlorine residual by reducing the amount of iron filtration needed and potentially eliminating the need for the (nonfunctioning) iron filtration system. Iron staining is currently deteriorating more than 4,200 headstones and monuments in Custer National Cemetery.

The second project (PMIS 210117) would replace components of the water source. Infiltration galleries constructed in 1961, 1963, and 1979, respectively, would be replaced with a new water source to provide an adequate volume of water for the dry summer season. This project would also allow repair of the water filtration system. The existing water filtration is an iron and manganese removal system that has not operated for the last five years. This project will replace all the mechanical components in a 1978 booster building, including all the valves and switches to control a 2 horsepower (hp) pump, a 7.5 hp pump, and 30 hp fire pump. Lack of adequate fire protection is one of the reasons the majority of the park's curatorial artifacts and museum collection were removed in 2011 (see below). These items cannot be returned until this condition is corrected. All of the park structures, modern and historic, and the cultural landscape are placed at an increased risk of fire damage due to the nonfunctioning fire hydrants and lack of access by local fire departments to the water in the park storage tank.

- **Facility Planning for Return of Museum Collection.** This planning effort, expected to begin in 2014, will support implementation of some of the 1986 General Management Plan recommendations. The General Management Plan identified deficiencies in operations including visitor center issues and safeguarding the museum collection. The visitor center concerns included visitor experience, exhibits, and building systems/envelope deficiencies.

Completing the planning process and preparing the construction documents for a curatorial facility is essential to fulfill the mission of the park. Curatorial storage was previously contained within the basement of the visitor center. By 2011, the condition of the visitor center had degraded to the point that the internationally significant museum collection was not adequately protected from water infiltration and professional museum environmental control standards were not met. As a result, the world-class artifact and document collection was relocated to an NPS custodial facility in Tucson, Arizona (WACC). Park management and stakeholders agree that the collection should be returned to the park as soon as possible. The return of the curatorial collection to the park has been a principal objective of NPS management and a fundamental commitment. This project will complete the necessary planning to return the collection.

Planning for the return of the museum collection will look at adaptive reuse of existing buildings within the park and potential construction of a new off-site facility. Adaptive reuse will include analysis of office space needs and reorganization. Plans would likely include building improvements, environmental controls for museum and curatorial items, structural fire system improvements, as well as enhancements to visitor flow and administrative spaces. This project will amend the existing general management plan.

- **Transportation, Circulation, and Visitor Access.** During peak visitation season, parking lots inside the park are frequently full, forcing motorists to keep circulating for an open spot and aggravating vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-pedestrian conflicts in the parking area. Visitors often are advised to drive through the tour road first and come back to the visitor center so that a parking spot may become available. The road connecting the two park units (Custer Battlefield and Reno-Benteen Battlefield) is the 5.2-mile tour road, which is narrow (average 18 feet wide) and difficult for two-way traffic that consists of a large number of oversized vehicles. The roadbed and pavement surface were not designed to withstand the current traffic load of oversized vehicles that includes RVs, tour buses, and large trucks. As a result, the tour road experiences excessive deterioration and requires frequent maintenance. Over the last several decades, layers of pavement have been built above the shoulder, creating steep drop-offs.
- **Climate Change.** Since 1895, the average temperature increased across the United States by about 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), with more than 80% of this increase occurring since 1980. At Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, an increasing linear trend in mean annual temperature of +1.4°F per century has been recorded from 1901 to 2002. The mean annual temperature for the area that includes Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is projected to increase 5°F to 8°F by the end of the century, when compared with the 1901–2002 average. Projections for precipitation are more uncertain with 13 out of the 18 global climate models projecting a decrease in precipitation.

Water resources could be altered by climate change and from groundwater pumping for human water supply and adjacent development. Water is important for sustaining the existing ecological systems, cultural landscape, and park operations, including visitor services at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. A drier landscape may increase the potential for wildland fire that could threaten historic structures and/or cultural sites. 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.

Data Needs: Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Description/Rationale	Priority (H,M,L)
FRV	Inventory and ground truthing interments and reservation confirmation	One of the park mandates is to manage cemetery; fundamental issue of incomplete burial information; research and create inventory to the extent that it is possible.	H
FRV	Bring museum documentation to standards and complete catalog records for remaining part of collection	Would address major ownership issues; has legal ramifications; need to know resources owned by the park.	H
FRV	Natural resources monitoring	Ongoing; resources may be deteriorating; therefore, it is important to continue monitoring their health and evaluate whether there are additional monitoring needs.	H
FRV	Cultural resource assessment	This assessment would provide baseline data that would help focus other planning efforts and operational needs.	H
FRV	Historic structure report	This is the primary guide for the treatment and use of historic structures and its immediate environment; significant deterioration of historic structures; policy mandate.	H
FRV	Update Facilities Management Software System (FMSS)	Improve FMSS hierarchy structure and ensure all resources are captured. Improve reporting and data entry to reflect actual work required and improve cyclic funding competitiveness.	H
FRV	National Register of Historic Places nomination form update	Research effort and resulting data would help clarify significance of historic structures; baseline data would help focus other planning efforts; policy mandate.	H
FRV	Complete collection condition survey and assessment	This includes completing assessment both at the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center and at the park. Condition assessment would help to better understand the collection and would guide its management. Recommends treatment needed for long-term preservation. Cannot fulfill commitment to return collection if this plan is not completed; additionally, it addresses resources in the park as required by NPS policy.	H
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	Already PMIS project; required by policy; baseline documentation of the ethnographic resources in the park and documents tribal connection to these resources; does not have same urgency level as water issues, national register nomination and health and safety issues.	H

Data Needs: Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Description/Rationale	Priority (H,M,L)
FRV	Data cleaning and documentation for GIS atlas	Ground truthing data; needed to make atlas useful, otherwise unreliable; will serve as starting point for future GIS data input.	M/H
FRV	Visitor use study	Including carrying capacity, visitor demographics/ social survey; current information is anecdotal; may help target audience; data would support visitor use management plan.	M
FRV	LIDAR	Need accurate inventory of resources in the park as baseline data; would help interpret resources.	M
FRV	Research and document boundary of cemetery	Would help address operational issues such as irrigation; need to define boundaries per requirement of legislation.	M
FRV	Copyright analysis for images	Facilitate in-house use of historic photographs and response to research requests.	M
FRV	Digitize 20th century photo collection	Need to show evolution of battlefield and infrastructure; effort would inform park interpretation and would assist in communication evolution of the park over time.	M
FRV	Completion of historic base map	Need to have a map to show movement of troops and would have implications for interpretation.	M
FRV	Photographs of collection items	Ongoing; would help document items in collection and facilitate their use in museum and web exhibits.	L/M
FRV	Complete finding aids for remaining archives	Facilitate use of archival collections by staff and researchers.	L/M
FRV	Research historic aerial photography and digitize if available	Valuable data set for baseline documentation that may have implications on interpretation.	L
FRV	Research/locate and properly maintain natural history collection	Natural history collections resulting from permitted and nonpermitted collecting—may be in nonfederal repositories and are not presently accessioned or cataloged. Research is necessary to determine if such collections exist. Currently, there is no in-park storage capacity for a collection.	L
FRV	Complete paleontological inventory	A park-specific paleontological inventory would provide additional details of the monument's significant paleontological resources.	L

Planning Needs: Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Description/Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
FRV	Cemetery operations plan	Plan would provide guidance on interment including information such as grave excavation procedures and best management practices; grounds maintenance; and operational standards and measures based on the desired conditions of the cemetery.	H
FRV	Comprehensive museum collection treatment plan	Prioritization plan for conservation treatment of objects and archives; relates to moving collection back.	H
Parkwide Issue	Comprehensive water infrastructure plan	Highest priority for park due to operational implications; engineering plan and engineering support; needs include how to build in pieces and design support (planned out-years).	H
FRV	Cultural landscape report	Baseline data; would help focus other planning efforts and operational needs. Report would provide in-depth understanding of the history, evolution, and significance of park resources. Also policy mandate for all NPS national cemeteries per Director's Order 61.	H
FRV	Development of cyclic maintenance strategy	Need a plan to strategize allocation of funds; will help compete for funding; there are critical resources that are not currently identified as needing maintenance.	H
FRV	Exhibit rotation plan	Derives from museum management plan and LRIP; rotation has not occurred in over 15 years causing damage to exhibit as a result.	H
FRV	General management plan amendment	Current GMP is un-implementable as currently drafted.	H
FRV	Health and safety plan	Legal and policy mandate.	H
FRV	Law enforcement needs assessment	Cyclic plan; requires update every five years; last assessment for park conducted in 2003.	H
FRV	Management plan for ceremonial offerings	Key operational issues; opportunity to create partnership and cooperation.	H
FRV	Visitor management resource protection assessment	Required every three years by RM-9 Law Enforcement Manual (last one was completed in 2003).	H

Planning Needs: Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Description/Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
FRV	Museum collection and library acquisition plan	Identify museum objects and archives for exhibit rotation and collection growth. Items that may fit in collection are being sold at auctions as owners are passing away. Create document that identifies what the park library and museum should be collecting and recommended future acquisitions.	M/H
FRV	Digital asset management plan	Implementation plan for making digital assets held at the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center and at park available to park staff and in the future to the public.	M
FRV	Resource stewardship strategy	Roadmap for desired conditions.	M
FRV	Sign plan	Plan would provide clear guidance for visitors to access the park and tour the battlefield. It would also help address safety issues as related to parking and trails.	M
FRV	Vegetation management and restoration plan	Exotic plant management plan already outlines basic guidelines; a more comprehensive and specific plan to this park would be helpful.	M
FRV	Visitor use management plan	Plan would implement carrying capacity recommendations; help address visitor conflicts and develop strategies for managing traffic and visitor use during peak visitation periods.	M
FRV	Cost recovery plan	Plan that helps recover costs associated with archival research.	L
FRV	Easements related to the protection of adjacent lands—current memorandum of agreement in draft	Ongoing effort; there are existing easements, therefore, no imminent threat.	L

Part 3: Contributors

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Establishment Order and Legislative Acts for Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

Brief Summary of Legislation and Executive Orders

August 1, 1879—Custer Battlefield National Cemetery (today’s Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument) was officially recognized and designated Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, a national cemetery of the Fourth Class by General Order No. 78, Headquarters of the Army.

December 7, 1886—Executive Order No. 337443 established an approximately one square mile boundary for Custer Battlefield National Cemetery.

April 14, 1926—Congress created the Reno/Benteen Battlefield and the Army was ordered to take charge of the site in August 1930 (44 Stat. 251).

April 15, 1930—All rights, titles, and interests of the Crow Indians, from whose land the battlefield was created, transferred to the US government (46 Stat. 168).

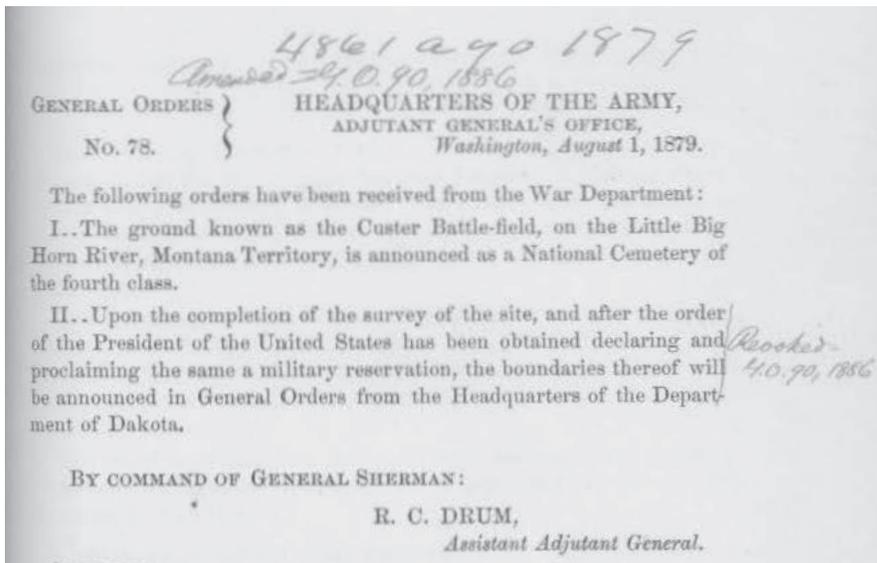
August 10, 1939—Congress authorized a public historical museum (53 Stat. 1337) and accepted Mrs. George A. Custer’s collection.

June 3, 1940—Executive Order No. 8428 transferred management of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery to the National Park Service (NPS) effective July 1, 1940.

March 22, 1946—60 Stat. 59 redesignated Custer National Cemetery as Custer Battlefield National Monument.

August 7, 1946—60 Stat. 885 authorized appropriations for maintenance and repair of the approach road to the battlefield and for the road connecting the two units of the park.

December 10, 1991—Congress redesignated Custer Battlefield National Monument as Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, and authorized a memorial to honor American Indian participation in the Battle of the Little Bighorn (105 Stat. 1631).



WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 27, 1886.

SIR: Upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, I have the honor to request that the following-described tracts of land, in the Territory of Montana, embraced within the limits of the Crow Indian Reservation, created by treaty dated May 7, 1868, Executive orders dated respectively October 20, 1875, and March 8, 1876, and act of Congress approved July 10, 1882, may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive for military purposes, in connection with the post of Fort Custer, viz:

1.—*Post reservation.*

Commencing at the center stone of the parade ground of Fort Custer, Mont., and running thence due south 3 miles to the place of beginning on the southern boundary; thence due east 3 miles; thence due north 6 miles; thence due west 6 miles; thence due south 6 miles; thence due east 3 miles to the place of beginning. Area: 36 square miles.

2.—*National cemetery of Custer's battle-field.*

Reservation.—Commencing at a point 1,200 feet north 35 degrees west of Custer's monument, and running thence north 35 degrees east 1,200 feet; thence south 35 degrees east 1 mile; thence south 55 degrees west to the right bank of the Little Big Horn River; thence along said right bank to the prolongation of the western boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area: 1 square mile.

3.—*Limestone reservation, near old Fort C. F. Smith, Mont.*

Commencing at a point 1,772 feet due north and 700 feet due east of the site of the flag-staff of the old post of Fort C. F. Smith, and running thence due south 1 mile and 5,206 feet; thence due west 2 miles; thence due north 1 mile and 4,470 feet to midstream of the Big Horn River; thence down said midstream to its intersection with the prolongation of the eastern boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area: 3.48 square miles.

Tracings of the proposed reservations are inclosed herewith.

It appears that about thirteen Indian families have received allotments of land within the limits of the proposed reservation for the post of Fort Custer (No. 1), and the Department of the Interior reports that, with the distinct understanding "that these thirteen families shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located, and to retain their present allotments of land and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof, unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same," that Department will interpose no objection to the declaration of the proposed reservation as herein requested.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 7, 1886.

The within request is approved and the reservations are made and proclaimed accordingly; *Provided*, That the thirteen Indian families herein referred to shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located and to retain their present allotments of land, and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

CHAP. 138.—An Act Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land and erect a monument on the site of the battle with the Sioux Indians in which the commands of Major Reno and Major Benteen were engaged.

April 14, 1926.
[H. R. 135.]
[Public, No. 117.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such land as may be deemed appropriate, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, on the site of the battle with the Sioux Indians in which the commands of Major Marcus A. Reno and Major Frederick W. Benteen were engaged, and to erect thereon a suitable monument and historical tablet.

Sioux Indians.
Site to be acquired for monument where troops under Majors Reno and Benteen fought with.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Amount authorized for.

Approved, April 14, 1926.

April 15, 1930.
[H. R. 155.]
[Public, No. 129.]

CHAP. 169.—An Act Providing compensation to the Crow Indians for Custer Battle Field National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

Custer Battle Field National Cemetery.
Sum authorized to pay Crow Indians for lands taken for.
Vol. 15, p. 649.
Post, p. 876.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not to exceed \$3,045 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of compensating the Crow Indians and their successors in interest for the appropriation of certain tribal and allotted lands from the reservation established by treaty dated May 7, 1868 (Fifteenth Statutes, page 649), for cemetery purposes as a site for the Custer Battle Field National Cemetery by Executive order dated December 7, 1886.

Payments to individual allottees.

SEC. 2. That out of the money herein authorized to be appropriated there shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Indians the sum of \$2,965, and that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from such sum any amounts found to be due to individual allottees, said amounts to be subject to disposition in accordance with existing law and regulations of the Interior Department: *Provided,* That the deposit of said sum to the credit of the said Indians shall constitute full satisfaction to the said Indians for the taking of their lands comprised within the Custer Battle Field National Cemetery and shall forever bar any legal or equitable claim that the Indians may have to said lands or to the payment of compensation therefor. That the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to make payments, out of the money herein authorized to be appropriated, the sum of \$80 to the successors in interest under allotment numbered 423 of White Goose, which allotted lands were subsequently patented to S. G. Reynolds on August 26, 1912: *Provided,* That the acceptance of such sum by the successors in interest under the said allotment and patent shall constitute full satisfaction for the taking of that portion of the allotted and patented lands comprised within the Custer Battle Field National Cemetery and shall forever bar any legal or equitable claim that such successors in interest shall have to said lands or to the payment of compensation therefor.

Provisos.
Sum to be a full satisfaction for lands.

Amount for lands patented to S. G. Reynolds.

Acceptance in full satisfaction therefor.

SEC. 3. That there is hereby granted to the United States, and its assigns, for use for cemetery and other governmental purposes, all right, title, and interest of the Crow Indians or their successors in interest to the tribal and allotted lands comprised within the said Custer Battle Field National Cemetery as set apart by Executive order of December 7, 1886.

Approved, April 15, 1930.

[CHAPTER 634]

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a public historical museum in the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, Montana.

August 10, 1939
[S. 28]
[Public, No. 362]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed (1) to select a site within the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, Montana; (2) to erect and maintain thereon, as a memorial to Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer and the officers and soldiers under his command at the Battle of Little Big Horn River, June 25, 1876, a public museum suitable for housing a collection of historical relics; (3) to accept on behalf of the United States for exhibit in such museum the collection of relics now a part of the estate of Mrs. George A. Custer, deceased, the wife of such Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer; and (4), in his discretion, to accept such other historical relics as he may deem appropriate for exhibit therein.

Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, Mont.
Erection, etc., of public museum within, authorized.

Acceptance for exhibit of historical relics.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, to do all things necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, by contract or otherwise, with or without advertising, under such conditions as he may prescribe, including the engagement by contract of services of such architects, sculptors, artists, or firms, and such other technical and professional personnel as he may deem necessary, without regard to civil-service requirements and restrictions of law governing the employment and compensation of employees of the United States.

Administrative duties of Secretary of War.

Engagement of technical services.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Appropriation authorized.

Approved, August 10, 1939.

E. O. 8428

Title 3—The President

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8428

REVOKING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6228 OF JULY 28, 1933, AS TO CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL CEMETERY

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, entitled "Organization of Executive Agencies", section 2 of Executive Order No. 6228 of July 28, 1933, interpreting the said order of June 10, 1933, is hereby revoked insofar as it pertains to or affects the transfer of the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in the State of Montana.

This order shall become effective on July 1, 1940.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT
THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 3 1940.

Calendar No. 938

79TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 928

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

FEBRUARY 13 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1185]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1185) to change the designation of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, to "Custer Battlefield National Monument," and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, with recommendation that it do pass.

Custer Battlefield National Cemetery includes the site of Gen. George A. Custer's famous last engagement on June 25 and 26, 1876, and a small cemetery. It is felt that the designation of the area as a national cemetery is inappropriate, as it places all the emphasis on the cemetery, with no recognition of the battlefield site, which is of greater historical significance and interest to the general public.

The act of August 10, 1939, provided for the erection of a historical museum in the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery. In the administration and development of the area, therefore, the greater emphasis will be given to the historic events that occurred there.

In view of this situation, the Secretary of the Interior has recommended that the name be changed. Your committee concur in this recommendation and commend the measure to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

The report from the Secretary of the Interior follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 19, 1945.

60 STAT.] 79TH CONG., 2D SESS.—CHS. 109, 110, 112—MAR. 22, 23, 1946

[CHAPTER 110]

AN ACT

To change the designation of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, to "Custer Battlefield National Monument", and for other purposes.

March 22, 1946
[S. 1185]
[Public Law 332]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the area now within the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, shall hereafter be known as the "Custer Battlefield National Monument", under which name this national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery.

Custer Battlefield
National Monument,
Mont.

Approved March 22, 1946.

[CHAPTER 788]

AN ACT

To provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Park Service.

August 7, 1946
[H. R. 6629]
[Public Law 63]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That appropriations for the National Park Service are authorized for—

National Park Service,
Appropriations authorized.

(a) Necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington; necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various points in the boundary line of Glacier National Park, Montana, and the international boundary; repair and maintenance of approximately two and seventy-seven one-hundredths miles of road leading from United States Highway 187 to the north entrance of Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming; maintenance of approach roads through the Lassen National Forest leading to Lassen Volcanic National Park, California; maintenance and repair of the Generals Highway between the boundaries of Sequoia National Park, California, and the Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon National Park, California; maintenance of approximately two and one-fourth miles of roads comprising those portions of the Fresno-Kings Canyon approach road, Park Ridge Lookout Road, and Ash Mountain-Advance truck trail, necessary to the administration and protection of the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks; maintenance of the roads in the national forests leading out of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana; maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Station, Yosemite National Park, California; and maintenance and repair of the approach road to the Custer Battlefield National Monument and the road connecting the said monument with the Reno Monument site, Montana.

Roads.

102D CONGRESS
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
102-126

LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

JUNE 24, 1991.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 848]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill H.R. 848, to authorize the establishment of a memorial at Custer Battlefield National Monument to honor the Indians who fought in the Battle of the Little Bighorn, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following in lieu thereof:

TITLE I

SEC. 101. REDESIGNATION OF MONUMENT.

The Custer Battlefield National Monument in Montana shall, on and after the date of enactment of this Act, be known as the "Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument" (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "monument"). Any reference to the Custer Battlefield National Monument in any law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument.

SEC. 102. CUSTER NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The cemetery located within the monument shall be designated as the Custer National Cemetery.

being portrayed, and artistic merit. The design and plans for the memorial shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary.

SEC. 204. DONATIONS OF FUNDS, PROPERTY, AND SERVICES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may accept and expend donations of funds, property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, or public entities for the purpose of providing for the memorial.

SEC. 205. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Amend the title so as to read:

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 848¹ is to redesignate the Custer Battlefield National Monument as the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument and to establish an Indian Bighorn Battlefield National Monument and to establish an Indian memorial at the monument.

BACKGROUND

Custer Battlefield National Monument, located in the valley of the Little Bighorn River within the Crow Reservation in south-central Montana, was the site of the 1876 battle between the U.S. Army and bands of the Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, Arikara and Arapaho tribes. The National Monument was established to preserve lands where the Battle of the Little Bighorn was fought on June 25 and 26, 1876. The 7th Cavalry with 700 men under the command of Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer fought and were clearly defeated by the estimated 10,000 Indians encamped in the valley. All five companies under Custer's command were killed, with losses exceeding 260 soldiers and attached personnel. Three years afterwards the battlefield was designated a national cemetery. The cemetery was transferred from the U.S. Army to the National Park Service in 1940 and the site was redesignated as the Custer Battelfield National Monument in 1946. For many years there has been an effort to establish a monument to the Indians involved in the battle to change the name of the battlefield.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 101 redesignates the Custer Battlefield National Monument as the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. The Committee notes that all battlefield sites within the National Park System are named for the geographic places where they were fought, not for the participants in them and that the official designation of the battle by the U.S. Army is the Battle of the Little Bighorn. The Committee also notes other historical documents also reference the battlefield as such, including the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, a widow of General George Armstrong Custer. While there is some controversy about the name change, the Committee received extensive testimony supporting the name change from such diverse sources as the National Congress of American Indians,

¹ H.R. 848 was introduced on February 6, 1991 by Mr. Campbell of Colorado. Related measures were also introduced by Mr. Marlenee (H.R. 770) and Mr. Campbell (H.R. 847).

Public Law 102-201
102d Congress

An Act

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument.

Dec. 10, 1991

[H.R. 848]

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

Montana.
Indians.

16 USC 431 note.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. REDESIGNATION OF MONUMENT.

The Custer Battlefield National Monument in Montana shall, on and after the date of enactment of this Act, be known as the "Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument" (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "monument"). Any reference to the Custer Battlefield National Monument in any law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument.

SEC. 102. CUSTER NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The cemetery located within the monument shall be designated as the Custer National Cemetery.

TITLE II

16 USC 431 note.

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

- (1) a monument was erected in 1881 at Last Stand Hill to commemorate the soldiers, scouts, and civilians attached to the 7th United States Cavalry who fell in the Battle of the Little Bighorn;
- (2) while many members of the Cheyenne, Sioux, and other Indian Nations gave their lives defending their families and traditional lifestyle and livelihood, nothing stands at the battlefield to commemorate those individuals; and
- (3) the public interest will best be served by establishing a memorial at the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument to honor the Indian participants in the battle.

SEC. 202. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall establish a committee to be known as the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Advisory Committee (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Advisory Committee").

(b) MEMBERSHIP AND CHAIRPERSON.—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 11 members appointed by the Secretary, with 6 of the individuals appointed representing Native American tribes who participated in the Battle of the Little Bighorn or who now reside in the area, 2 of the individuals appointed being nationally recognized artists and 3 of the individuals appointed being knowledgeable in history, historic preservation, and landscape ar-

chitecture. The Advisory Committee shall designate one of its members as Chairperson.

(c) **QUORUM; MEETINGS.**—Six members of the Advisory Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Advisory Committee shall act and advise by affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present. The Advisory Committee shall meet on a regular basis. Notice of meetings and agenda shall be published in local newspapers which have a distribution which generally covers the area affected by the monument. Advisory Committee meetings shall be held at locations and in such a manner as to ensure adequate public involvement.

(d) **ADVISORY FUNCTIONS.**—The Advisory Committee shall advise the Secretary to ensure that the memorial designed and constructed as provided in section 203 shall be appropriate to the monument, its resources and landscape, sensitive to the history being portrayed and artistically commendable.

(e) **TECHNICAL STAFF SUPPORT.**—In order to provide staff support and technical services to assist the Advisory Committee in carrying out its duties under this Act, upon request of the Advisory Committee, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to detail any personnel of the National Park Service to the Advisory Committee.

(f) **COMPENSATION.**—Members of the Advisory Committee shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service under section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code.

(g) **CHARTER.**—The provisions of section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. Appendix; 86 Stat. 776), are hereby waived with respect to the Advisory Committee.

(h) **TERMINATION.**—The Advisory Committee shall terminate upon dedication of the memorial authorized under section 203.

SEC. 203. MEMORIAL.

(a) **DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE.**—In order to honor and recognize the Indians who fought to preserve their land and culture in the Battle of the Little Bighorn, to provide visitors with an improved understanding of the events leading up to and the consequences of the fateful battle, and to encourage peace among people of all races, the Secretary shall design, construct, and maintain a memorial at the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument.

(b) **SITE.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall select the site of the memorial. Such area shall be located on the ridge in that part of the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument which is in the vicinity of the 7th Cavalry Monument, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Custer Battlefield National Monument General Development Map” dated March 1990 and numbered 381/80,044-A.

(c) **DESIGN COMPETITION.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall hold a national design competition to select the design of the memorial. The design criteria shall include but not necessarily be limited to compatibility with the monument and its resources in form and scale, sensitivity to the history being portrayed, and artistic merit. The design and plans for the memorial shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary.

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Title	Purpose / Description	Start Date	Expiration Date	Signatories
Concessions Contract				
Apsaalooke Tours	Transferred from Little Bighorn College; provides transportation and guide services.	2013	2015	Park tour concession
Cooperative Agreements				
P11AC10816	To enable Western National Parks Association (WNPA) to carry out tasks requested by NPS-Intermountain Region (IMR) parks to enhance visitor experiences.	2011	2016	WNPA and NPS-IMR
Interagency Agreements				
Law Enforcement	National level agreement.	2007	2017	US Bureau of Reclamation; US Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), NPS, and US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
Intergovernmental Agreements				
Powder River Training Complex (PRTC)	Document airspace mitigation measures for the proposed PRTC.	2014	Indefinite	US Air Force, NPS, Federal Aviation Administration, and various State Historic Preservation Offices and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices
Montana Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement	Wildland fire management	2011	2015	State of Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, BLM, NPS, BIA, FWS, and US Forest Service
Law Enforcement Agreement	In-park law enforcement assistance; out of park emergency response.	2010	2015	Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area (BICA), Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (LIBI), and Bighorn County, Montana
Department of Interior and Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)	THPO program established for Crow Tribe pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act.	2007	Reviewed every 4 years	Department of Interior and THPO

Title	Purpose / Description	Start Date	Expiration Date	Signatories
Interpark Agreement				
Cooperative Fire Agreement	Fire management	2012	2017	Yellowstone National Park and LIBI
Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC)	Temporarily stores the park's museum collection and archive, which includes more than 123,000 historical archives items and nearly 26,000 historic objects and specimens.	2011	2021 (renewable)	WACC and LIBI
Memorandums of Understanding				
Custer Battlefield Preservation Committee	Document CBPC purpose and NPS/ CBPC agreements and authorities regarding management of CBPC lands.	2014	Indefinite	NPS and adjacent landowners
Friends of Little Bighorn Battlefield	Philanthropic and partnership agreement.	2011	2016	Official "Friends" group
Cooperative Fire Agreement	Wildland fire suppression	2010	2015	BIA, the Crow Indian Agency, NPS, and LIBI
Museum Loans				
Seventh Cavalry Loan – US Army	Several active loans to and from the Battlefield, including one for U.S. 7th Cavalry war records and associated artifacts; acknowledged that they are to be shared with public.	1942	Indefinite	US Army and the US Department of Interior
Right-of-Way				
Right-of-way	Grant allowing for access to Reno-Benteen Battlefield.	1987	Indefinite	NPS and adjacent landowners
Right-of-way – War Department	Connect the former Custer Battlefield Reservation with the Reno Battlefield Military Reservation; entrance road to the park.	1938	Indefinite	NPS and adjacent landowners
Custer Battlefield Deed, No. 8 1937	Granted to the United States Government. A right-of-way extending from Custer Battlefield to the Reno-Benteen Battlefield, through Crow (allotted) land.	1937	Indefinite	US Army and the Crow Tribe
Water Rights Agreement				
Water Rights Compact between the State of Montana and the Crow Tribe	Settlement of any and all existing water rights claims of or on behalf of the Crow Tribe of Indians in the State of Montana; recognizes Crow Tribal water rights as senior to those of the NPS.	1999	Indefinite	State of Montana, and the Crow Tribe
Water Rights Compact between the State of Montana and the United States, National Park Service	Settlement of any and all claims to water for certain lands administered by the National Park Service within the State of Montana at the time of the effective date of this Compact.	1994	Indefinite	NPS, the State of Montana, and the Crow Tribe

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Name	Type	Published
Indian Memorial Maintenance Guide	Management Plan	2014
Acoustical Monitoring Snapshot Spring 2013	Data Report	2013
Alternative Transportation Feasibility Study Volume I Feasibility Study and Recommendations	Park Planning	2013
Alternative Transportation Feasibility Study Volume II Options and Criteria for Evaluation	Park Planning	2013
Condition Assessment of 7th United States Calvary and Reno-Benteen Memorials	Data Report	2013
Condition Survey of Textiles in Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Museum Collection	Data Report	2013
Inventory of Battlefield Markers including GIS and Photo Documentation	Resource Inventory	2013
Little Bighorn Battlefield Paper and Photograph Collection Condition Survey	Data Report	2013
Little Bighorn Battlefield Rare Book and Historic Document Collection Condition Survey	Data Report	2013
Proper Functioning Condition Assessment of the Little Bighorn River	Data Report	2013
Survey of Textiles at Little Bighorn National Monument	Data Report	2013
Avian Area Searches on Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Data Report	2012
Fire Management Plan Environmental Assessment / Assessment of Effect	Management Plan	2012
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Museum Management Plan	Management Plan	2012
Riparian Forest Demography: Hydroclimatic Tree-Establishment Conditions and a Search for "Witness" Trees	Data Report	2012
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Metals Collection Condition Survey	Data Report	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition	Data Report	2011

Name	Type	Published
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition	Data Report	2011
Geologic Resources Inventory Report	Resources Inventory	2011
High Elevation National Parks – 2010 Climate Summary Report	Data Report	2011
Long-Range Interpretive Plan	Park Planning	2011
Northern Rocky Mountains Invasive Plant Management Plan	Management Plan	2011
Rocky Mountain Network Vegetation Composition Structure and Soils Monitoring Protocol	Monitoring Protocol	2011
2010 Business Plan	Park Planning	2010
Botanical Observations and newly Reported Plant Taxa for Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Data Report	2010
Cultural Landscapes Inventory	Resources Inventory [SENSITIVE DATA NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE]	2010
Existing Traffic and Parking Conditions and Implications for Transportation Alternatives: Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Final Report	Data Report	2010
Investigating the Oxbows and Testing Metal Detector Efficiency at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana	Data Report	2010
Rocky Mountain Climate Protocol – Climate monitoring in the Greater Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain inventory and monitoring networks, Version 1.0	Data Report	2010
Scope of Collection Statement	Park Planning	2010
Uncovering History: The Legacy of Archeological Investigations at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana	Overview and Assessment	2010
Vegetation Composition, Structure, and Soils Monitoring in Grasslands, Shrublands, and Woodlands at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument – 2009 Annual Data Report	Data Report	2010
Intermountain Region Cultural Resource Program Review	Data Report	2009
Visitor Center Assessment	Data Report	2009

Name	Type	Published
Aerial Photo Inventory, Acquisition and Orthorectification Project for Little Bighorn NB and Grant-Kohrs NHS	Data Report	2008
Intermountain Region New Deal Resources – Research Findings for Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Resources Inventory	2008
Stricken Field the Little Bighorn since 1876	Data Report	2008
Assessment of Historical Water-Quality Data for National Park Units in the Rocky Mountain Network, Colorado and Montana, through 2004	Data Report	2007
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Resources Management Plan	Management Plan	2007
Weather and Climate Inventory National Park Service Rocky Mountain Network	Data Report	2007
A Survey of the Vascular Plants and Birds of Little Bighorn National Battlefield Final Report	Data Report	2006
Archeological Mitigation of the Federal Lands Highway Program Plan to Rehabilitate Tour Road, Route 10, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana	Data Report	2006
Interim Visitor Center Plan Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect	Park Planning	2006
The Road Inventory of Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument LIBI - 1380	Resources Inventory	2006
Nonnative Plant Survey at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Data Report	2005
Rehabilitate Tour Road Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect	Park Planning	2005
Superintendent's Annual Narrative Report	Annual Report	2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1998, 1997
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Rehabilitate Route 10 Environmental Assessment Biological Report	Park Planning	2004
Paleontological Resource Inventory and Monitoring Rocky Mountain Network	Resources Inventory [SENSITIVE DATA NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE]	2004
Assessment of Collection Management and Recommendations	Data Report	2003

Name	Type	Published
Annual Performance Plan Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2003	Annual Report	2002
Archeological Investigations of the “Horse Cemetery” Site, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Resources Inventory	2002
Fish Inventories in Four Park Units of the Rocky Mountain Network	Data Report	2002
Field Report – Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (Transportation Study)	Park Planning	2001
Museum Collection Emergency Operation Plan	Park Planning	2001
Reptile and Amphibian Inventory at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site and Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Data Report	2001
Strategic Plan Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Park Planning	2001
A Systematic Survey of Vegetation at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Data Report	2000
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Scope of Collection Statement	Park Planning	2000
Archival Reorganization at Little Bighorn Battlefield	Data Report	1999
Battlefield – East Highway 212 Cultural Resource Inventory in Big Horn County, Montana	Resources Inventory	1999
Archeological Inventory of the Indian Memorial Site, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana	Resources Inventory	1998
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Housekeeping Plan	Park Planning	1998
Museum Collection Storage Assessment	Park Planning	1998
Traffic Safety Study	Data Report	1998
Little Bighorn Battlefield Paintings, Paper, and Photograph Condition Survey	Data Report	1997
A Good Walk Around the Boundary – Archeological Inventory of the Dyck and Other Properties Adjacent to Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Resources Inventory	1997
Strategic Plan October 1, 1997 – September 30, 2002	Park Planning	1997

Name	Type	Published
Osteological Analysis of Human Skeletons Excavated from Custer National Cemetery	Resources Inventory	1997
Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis	Data Report	1997
Interpretive Prospectus	Park Planning	1997
A Look at Cedar Coulee and Sharpshooter Ridge: Archeological Inventory of the Faron Iron Property Near Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Resources Inventory [SENSITIVE DATA NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE]	1996
Trip Report and Artifact Condition Surveys	Data Report	1995
Final General Management and Development Concept Plans Updated May 1995	Park Planning	1995
Little Bighorn Battlefield Textile Condition Survey	Data Report	1994
Archeological Mapping of the Pitsch Property: the Valley Fight Segment of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, Montana	Resources Inventory [SENSITIVE DATA NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE]	1993
Statement for Management, Custer Battlefield National Monument	Park Planning	1990,1985
Environmental Assessment for the Construction of an Indian Memorial at Custer Battlefield National Monument	Park Planning	1989
Custer Battlefield National Monument Oral History Program Final Report – An Oral History of the Battle of Little Bighorn from the Perspective of the Northern Cheyenne Descendants	Park Planning	1987
National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form	Park Planning	1987
Archeological Perspectives on the Battle of Little Bighorn	Park Planning	1988
Final General Management and Development Concept Plans	Park Planning	1986
1983 Archeological Investigation at Custer Battlefield National Monument	Data Report	1983
Fire Management Plan	Management Plan	1977
Administrative History of Custer Battlefield National Monument	Data Report	1958

Appendix D: Traditionally Associated Tribes

Tribal Contacts
<p>Northern Arapaho Business Council Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming PO Box 396 Fort Washakie, WY 82514</p>
<p>Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana PO Box 1027 Poplar, MT 59255</p>
<p>Cheyenne and Arapaho Business Committee Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma PO Box 167 Concho, OK 73022</p>
<p>Cheyenne River Lakota Tribal Council Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota PO Box 590 Eagle Butte, SD 57625</p>
<p>Crow Creek Lakota Tribal Council Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota PO Box 50 Fort Thompson, SD 57339</p>
<p>Crow Nation Executive Branch Crow Tribe of Montana PO Box 159 Crow Agency, MT 59022</p>
<p>Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe Executive Committee Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota PO Box 283 Flandreau, SD 57028</p>
<p>Lower Brule Lakota Tribal Council Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota 187 Oyate Circle Lower Brule, SD 57548</p>
<p>Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana PO Box 128 Lame Deer, MT 59043</p>
<p>Oglala Sioux Tribal Council Oglala Sioux Tribe PO Box 2070 Pine Ridge, SD 57770</p>
<p>Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota PO Box 430 Rosebud, SD 57570</p>

Tribal Contacts

Santee Sioux Nation Tribal Council
Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska
108 Spirit Lake Avenue West
Niobrara, NE 68760

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribal Council
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota
PO Box 509
Agency Village, SD 57262

Spirit Lake Tribal Council
Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota
PO Box 359
Fort Totten, ND 58335

Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota
PO Box D
Fort Yates, ND 58538

Three Affiliated Tribes Business Council
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota
404 Frontage Road
New Town, ND 58763

Upper Sioux Community Board of Trustees
Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota
PO Box 147
Granite Falls, MN 56241

Yankton Lakota Tribal Business & Claims
Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
PO Box 1153
Wagner, SD 57380



**Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument**

February 2015

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.

Denice Swanke

09 February 2015

RECOMMENDED

Denice Swanke, Superintendent, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

Date

Sue E. Masica

3/9/2015

APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

Date

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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.

LIBI 381/126984

March 2015

Foundation Document • Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

