



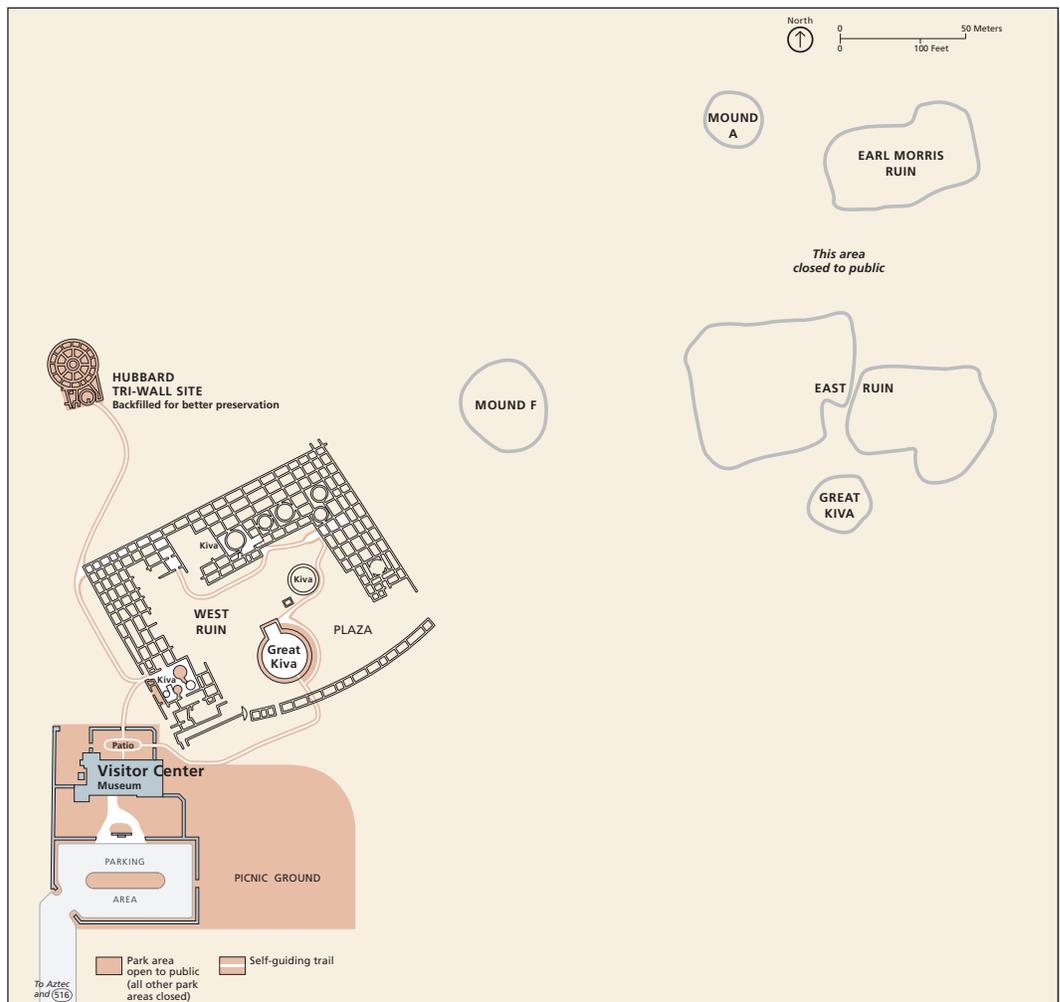
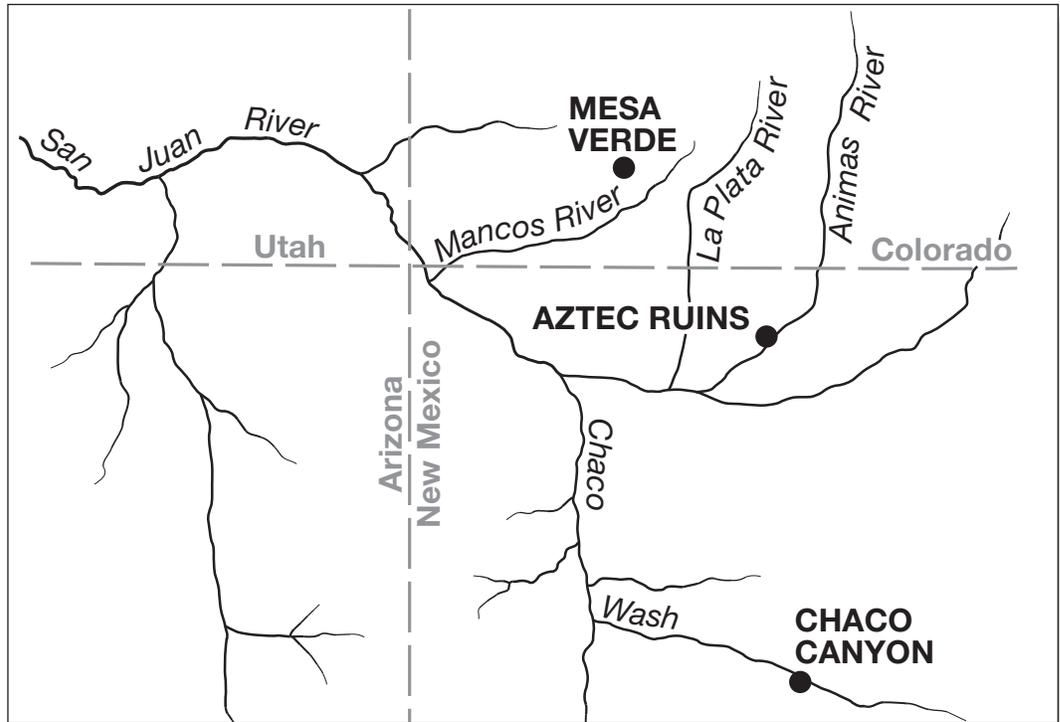
Foundation Document

Aztec Ruins National Monument

New Mexico

August 2015





Contents

- Mission of the National Park Service 1**
- Introduction. 2**
- Part 1: Core Components 3**
 - Brief Description of the Monument 3
 - Monument Purpose 4
 - Monument Significance 5
 - Fundamental Resources and Values 6
 - Other Important Resources and Values 7
 - Interpretive Themes 8
- Part 2: Dynamic Components 9**
 - Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments 9
 - Assessment of Planning and Data Needs 9
 - Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values 9
 - Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values 18
 - Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs . . . 20
 - Planning and Data Needs 21
- Part 3: Contributors 24**
 - Aztec Ruins National Monument 24
 - Intermountain Region 24
 - Other NPS Staff 24
- Appendixes 25**
 - Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for
Aztec Ruins National Monument 25
 - Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments 27
 - Appendix C: Tribes Traditionally Associated with
Aztec Ruins National Monument 30





Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



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

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the monument as well as the monument’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 monument planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for monument 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 monument. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the monument. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the monument are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids monument managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for monument management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to monument purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and monument 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 Aztec Ruins 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 monument, monument 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 Monument

Located along the Animas River in northwest New Mexico, Aztec Ruins National Monument contains some of the best-preserved monumental great house architecture in the Southwest. Characterized by its symmetrical layout and unique complex of architectural features, the monument protects the core of an extensive ceremonial center and is indicative of the cultural expression that occurred from the late AD 1000s to 1300. Original intact masonry, wooden roofs, and tri-wall structures highlight a strategically constructed community located between two major centers—Chaco Canyon to the south and Mesa Verde to the north. The number, variety, and massive scale of the structures concentrated in this area are remarkable. Along with the monument’s expansive West Ruin and reconstructed Great Kiva are the remnants of many buildings, roads, earthworks, and kivas on the nearby terrace and bottom lands that contribute to the greater Chacoan community.

Established in 1923 as 4.6-acre site to protect a “ruin of great antiquity and historical interest,” the monument was expanded through several boundary changes and now encompasses 318 acres within the city of Aztec, New Mexico. Early farmers took advantage of the perennial waters of the Animas River, and the monument’s first inhabitants were strongly influenced by Chacoan culture in architecture and ceremonial life. The population at Aztec ebbed at times but persisted through cycles of drought and cultural changes. A formal layout of the settlement, purposeful landscape modifications, and the orientation and visual relationships among the buildings indicate a grand design.

Most prominent are the great houses with many connected rooms that surround a central plaza. The monument’s largest structure, the West Ruin, resembles the great houses built at Chaco and elsewhere in the Southwest. It consists of at least 400 contiguous rooms of three stories and numerous kivas, including the Great Kiva that was likely used for communitywide events. Earl Morris’s pioneering excavation and reconstruction efforts between 1916 and 1934 made the Great Kiva internationally famous. The historic Earl Morris residence, now serving as the monument’s visitor center, is composed of architectural stone and ancient wood recovered from the massive archeological site.

By the late 1200s, the monument’s inhabitants had left Aztec Ruins. A combination of factors influenced their move, including drought, depletion of resources, social changes, religious and political issues, and perhaps the allure of better-watered country. Many American Indian peoples of the Southwest trace their history here, maintaining deep spiritual ties through oral tradition, prayer, and ceremony.

In addition to its inclusion as a national park system unit, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designated Aztec Ruins National Monument, along with Chaco Culture National Historical Park and five Chacoan sites managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as a World Heritage Site in 1987. With this listing, the national monument became one of 23 World Heritage Sites in the United States.

Monument Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Aztec Ruins National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. President Warren G. Harding established the monument by Presidential Proclamation No. 1650 (42 Stat. 2295) on January 24, 1923 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the monument.

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT protects an exceptionally well-preserved great house community along the banks of the Animas River, and provides opportunities for greater understanding of the evolution of the Chacoan culture.





Monument 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 Aztec Ruins National Monument, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the monument 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 monument planning and management.

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

1. Aztec Ruins National Monument contains some of the best-preserved monumental great house architecture in the Southwest. This community, strategically constructed along the Animas River, is characterized by its symmetrical layout and unique complex of architectural features that include rare tri-walled structures.
2. Aztec Ruins National Monument protects the only fully reconstructed great kiva in the Southwest, providing visitors a unique opportunity to connect to the past and experience the scale of this monumental architecture.
3. Aztec Ruins National Monument illustrates the evolution and adaptation of cultures, including the Chacoan and Mesa Verdean traditions that continue today through American Indian peoples who trace their history here.
4. The incredible condition of the great house architecture and landscape modifications today highlights the long-standing role of Aztec Ruins National Monument as a leader in the science of preservation. Because original wooden roofs still cover many rooms, extensive tree ring dating has been completed, making Aztec Ruins one of the best dated sites in the Southwest.

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 monument 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 monument. 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 monument and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the monument purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Aztec Ruins National Monument:

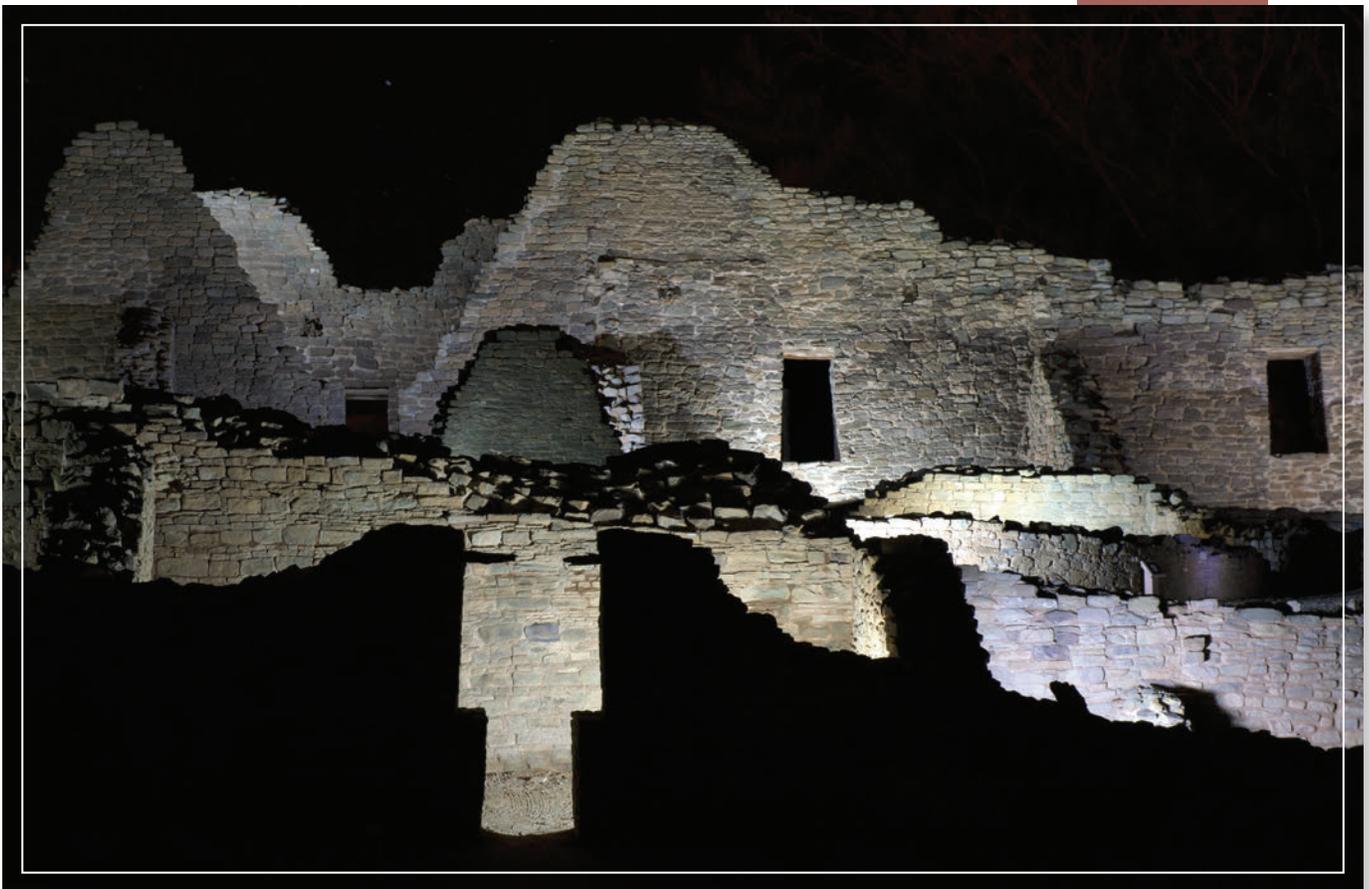
- **Great House Architecture and Community** – The monumental architecture of Aztec Ruins National Monument includes the west, east, and north great houses, and 52 contemporaneous sites. Unique tri-walled structures, wooden roofs, earthworks, and other features illustrate cultural expression that occurred from the late AD 1000s to 1300. A planned community with a symmetrical layout mirroring the great house communities at Chaco, Aztec Ruins is similarly connected to other Chacoan outliers by a system of regional road segments. The architecture and landscape modifications illustrate the adaptation and blending of different cultures over time, just as later Spanish culture influenced and borrowed from that of the American Indians in the Southwest. This community is a prime example of culture change and dynamics. Aztec Ruins is sacred to many American Indians who maintain strong spiritual connections to the site.
- **State of Preservation** – Aztec Ruins contains a representative spectrum of Southwest architecture and includes some of the best-preserved Chacoan structures of its kind. Original wooden roofs preserve exemplary tree-ring specimens for dating, and intact plaster in the great houses illustrate exceptional preservation. The monument provides outstanding opportunities for continued archeological research and discovery.
- **Animas River and Water Resources** – These resources help visitors understand and appreciate past and contemporary irrigation management and provide a historical link to the life-sustaining elements that the Animas River Valley provided for early inhabitants. The Animas River also connects the monument to the city of Aztec and provides an important water resource for the heritage garden.
- **Reconstructed Great Kiva and Earl Morris Residence** – Dominating West Ruin's enclosed plaza, the Great Kiva provides a multisensory experience for visitors to walk in the footsteps of the people who built this ceremonial structure. Earl Morris's pioneering excavation and reconstruction efforts between 1916 and 1934 made the Great Kiva internationally famous. The historic Earl Morris residence, now serving as the monument's visitor center, is composed of architectural stone and ancient wood recovered from the massive archeological site.

Other Important Resources and Values

Aztec Ruins National Monument contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the monument 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 monument and warrant special consideration in monument planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Aztec Ruins National Monument:

- **World Heritage Site** – Chaco Culture World Heritage Site, which includes Aztec Ruins National Monument, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, and five Chacoan sites managed by the Bureau of Land Management, recognizes the global significance of Chaco Culture with Aztec Ruins as a key component of the Chaco system. This designation garners attention when dealing with issues outside of NPS boundaries, including the five Chacoan Bureau of Land Management sites.
- **Public Works Features** – The historic district that encompasses the monument’s picnic area, Great Kiva, museum (including parking lot, circulation, entryway, and plaza/garden), visitor center expansion, and historic irrigation ditches showcase important contributions of the Public Works Administration, Civil Works Administration, and Civilian Conservation Corps during the New Deal era. The historic district also highlights past and present ties to contemporary conservation corps.



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, monument purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for monument staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all monument significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values. The long-range interpretive plan for Aztec Ruins National Monument was completed in 2013.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by monument 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 monument and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the monument.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Aztec Ruins National Monument:

- The monumental scale and accessibility of the remarkably well-preserved Aztec West Ruin great house and its associated archeological resources foster contemplation of the rich culture of the Ancestral Puebloan builders and offer evocative and inspirational connections to the people themselves.
- The world-class resources of Aztec Ruins National Monument provide an opportunity to explore the complexity, diversity, and longevity of the cultures of the Four Corners region and their relationship to our overall understanding of human history.
- The evolution and interaction of archeological and indigenous perspectives with other scholarly and popular viewpoints about Aztec Ruins National Monument increase opportunities to understand and appreciate this special place.
- The proximity of the Aztec Ruins National Monument landscape to the contemporary city of Aztec provides a rare opportunity to compare and contrast how different people interact with their environment.



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 monument, or through a judicial process. They may expand on monument purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the monument. 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 monument and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Aztec Ruins National Monument.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Aztec Ruins 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 monument's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Great House Architecture and Community
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aztec Ruins National Monument contains some of the best-preserved monumental great house architecture in the Southwest. This community, strategically constructed along the Animas River, is characterized by its symmetrical layout and unique complex of architectural features that include rare tri-walled structures. • Aztec Ruins National Monument protects the only fully reconstructed great kiva in the Southwest, providing visitors a unique opportunity to connect to the past and experience the scale of this monumental architecture. • Aztec Ruins National Monument illustrates the evolution and adaptation of cultures, including the Chacoan and Mesa Verdean traditions that continue today through American Indian peoples who trace their history here. • The incredible condition of the great house architecture and landscape modifications today highlights the long-standing role of Aztec Ruins National Monument as a leader in the science of preservation. Because original wooden roofs still cover many rooms, extensive tree ring dating has been completed, making Aztec Ruins one of the best dated sites in the Southwest.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Ruin is in generally good condition; East Ruin is in generally good condition; North Ruin is considered stable. • Monument has documented two tri-wall structures; one is accessible and has been backfilled; the other structure is not accessible and needs stabilization. • Some evidence indicates that a third tri-wall structure may exist, but more information is needed to confirm. • North Road segment (outside monument) is plowed over. • Monument does not own most of its artifacts (most are owned by the American Museum of Natural History). • Lack of published material about the monument (e.g., excavation reports). • Cultural landscape inventories have been completed. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument has conducted more East Ruin tours. • Monument is more accessible to the public. • Monument is beginning to implement its vegetation management and cultural landscape preservation maintenance plan (2012). • Larger recognition of the greater Chacoan landscape by researchers and scholars.
Threats	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private land development adjacent to the monument. • Trespass into monument from adjacent, private roads. • Plants and wildlife can cause degradation and destabilization of archeological sites. • Invasive species and other disturbances that need to be remediated in order to improve the condition of the cultural landscape. • Stream bank erosion and stream channel migration can impact archeological sites. • Projected increase in storm intensity and frequency due to climate change could degrade archeological sites through erosion and sedimentation. • Monument facility projects. • Oil and gas development – the monument has active oil and gas wells, and companies access these wells via a dirt road that traverses adjacent to a great house site. • Vandalism due to various public and private access points around the monument.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Great House Architecture and Community
Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of a quad wall kiva (research needed as well). • Interpreting a greater extent of the monument's resources. • Controlling impacts from wildlife and plants. • Land acquisition (especially from private inholdings and mineral, oil, and gas rights). • Finish writing excavation reports (e.g., Aron Adams revisions from 1984 excavation reports). • Cultural landscapes symposium coincides with the recognition of the greater Chacoan landscape (the report produced from the symposium could be an important future management tool). • Restoration of cultural landscapes by removing invasive and nonnative species, then planting native species. • Public engagement (e.g., restoration, citizen science, and volunteer activities).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather data on North Ruin. • Collate GIS databases from past excavations and more recent excavations. • Facility projects for GIS (e.g., power lines, utilities, trenches, etc.). • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act / Aztec Ruins National Monument / American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) items need to be resolved and data incorporated into the Interior Collection Management System.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan. • Collections storage plan (needed if AMNH collections are retained). • Comprehensive wayside plan for interpreting new areas open to the public, including the Old Spanish Trail, the riparian ecosystem, Aztec East Ruin, the North Mesa, and planned primitive camping. • Emergency operations plan for museum collections. • Update/amend the national register document. • Complete parkwide cultural landscape report. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • 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" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes" • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-341) • Religious Freedom Restoration Act • 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>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	State of Preservation
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aztec Ruins National Monument contains some of the best-preserved monumental great house architecture in the Southwest. This community, strategically constructed along the Animas River, is characterized by its symmetrical layout and unique complex of architectural features that include rare tri-walled structures. • Aztec Ruins National Monument protects the only fully reconstructed great kiva in the Southwest, providing visitors a unique opportunity to connect to the past and experience the scale of this monumental architecture. • The incredible condition of the great house architecture and landscape modifications today highlights the long-standing role of Aztec Ruins National Monument as a leader in the science of preservation. Because original wooden roofs still cover many rooms, extensive tree ring dating has been completed, making Aztec Ruins one of the best dated sites in the Southwest.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Ruin is in generally good condition; East Ruin in generally good condition; North Ruin is considered stable. • Monument has documented two tri-wall structures; one is accessible and has been backfilled; the other structure is not accessible and needs stabilization. • Monument staff has indicated a quad wall kiva structure may exist, but more information is needed to confirm. • North Road segment (outside monument) is plowed over. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring of climate change and its effects on cultural resources.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism. • After-hours traffic and lack of law enforcement personnel. • Recently constructed pedestrian bridge and Old Spanish Trail bring a lot more visitors to the monument who do not usually circulate through the visitor center first, unlike most visitors who drive to the monument. • Moisture continues to have various impacts on monument resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to analyze secondary wood from excavations. • Public stewardship opportunity – the monument is a place where visitors and tribes can participate in preservation activities and advocate for preservation. • New audiences are accessing the monument via the recently constructed pedestrian bridge and the most direct way to engage these local audiences is through interpretation and advocacy.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise and update the tree-ring databases. • Obtain and track data on use of the recently constructed pedestrian bridge.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for wood preservation.

Fundamental Resource or Value	State of Preservation
<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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "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 <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Animas River and Water Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aztec Ruins National Monument contains some of the best-preserved monumental great house architecture in the Southwest. This community, strategically constructed along the Animas River, is characterized by its symmetrical layout and unique complex of architectural features that include rare tri-walled structures.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animas River has perennial flows. • Approximately 1 mile of stream bank is located along monument boundaries. • The National Park Service manages up to the edge of the stream bank in most locations (except for City of Aztec and private inholding areas). • There are two federally threatened and endangered species that have potential habitat in the monument seasonally – the southwestern willow flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoo. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable and often decreased river flow and decreased water quality. • Increased need for monitoring threatened and endangered species. • Average annual temperature is projected to increase +4.1° to 5.2°F by 2050. Increases in days exceeding a maximum temperature of 95°F and increase in storm events are also projected. Accelerated erosion and damage to cultural resources from flash flood events are possible. Nonnative plants including salt cedar could also expand.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural runoff impacts water quality. • Landowner conflicts regarding water rights affect river management efforts that have various impacts on the river segment that flows along monument boundaries. • Bank cutting and erosion threaten archeological resources. • Pending water rights adjudication with the State of New Mexico. • Projected decrease in snowfall, rainfall, and increased temperature could reduce the flow of springs, streams, and rivers. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply for NPS water trail designation (the river will probably become a local water trail before official NPS water trail designation). • Provide additional interpretive and visitor services. • Collaboration among government agencies and nongovernmental organizations to develop a feasibility study to create a water trail. • Confirm the monument’s water rights. • Develop information to formalize water transfer priorities. • Develop information to submit for a water rights transfer application. • Implement vegetation management and cultural landscape preservation maintenance plan. • Remove noncontributing structures (e.g., fences, old buried cars, concrete, etc.). • Provide new interpretive services regarding restoration work. • Preserve irrigation water rights for purpose of large-scale landscape restoration.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation mapping for weed control and restoration (ongoing). • Develop information and formalize water transfer priorities. • Obtain technical assessment from the NPS Water Resources Division – needed to determine stream bank stabilization and restoration needs. • Conduct threatened and endangered species survey work prior to restoration work (ongoing).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Animas River and Water Resources
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream bank stabilization and restoration planning (initiate after obtaining technical assistance from NPS Water Resources Division). • Comprehensive wayside plan for interpreting the Ruins Road Trail segment of the Animas River Trail (includes East Ruin, North Mesa, a riparian area and primitive camping area within the monument). • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Resource stewardship strategy.
<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 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3206, American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and the Endangered Species Act • Wilderness Act of 1964 (PL 88-577) • Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • 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"> • Director's Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4, "Natural Resource Management")



Fundamental Resource or Value	Reconstructed Great Kiva and Earl Morris Residence
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aztec Ruins National Monument protects the only fully reconstructed great kiva in the Southwest, providing visitors a unique opportunity to connect to the past and experience the scale of this monumental architecture.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good condition in general, but Great Kiva has significant structural cracks that traverse several rooms. • Leaking pipes in the fire suppression system in the visitor center / Earl Morris residence. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural cracks in the Great Kiva. • Bats and rodents urinating and defecating on Great Kiva. • Cottonwood branches and trees falling on the visitor center and Great Kiva present safety and structural hazards. • Visitor degradation and vandalism (e.g., pulling out stones, after-hours impacts such as starting fires, and general wear and tear). • Slick stairs due to greater moisture at entry points, presenting safety hazards. • The Farmers Ditch is an active threat and has damaged archeological sites determined to be national register-eligible. • Oil and gas and fracking activities could cause more degradation and aggravate cracks in the Great Kiva. • Leaking pipes in the fire suppression system in the visitor center / Earl Morris residence threaten park operations and present safety hazards. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage an ethic of visitors as lifelong stewards. • Local history – there are a lot of local citizens who have relatives who worked with Earl Morris or helped rebuild the Great Kiva. • The Great Kiva location provides monument staff with the best opportunity to connect with tribes (e.g., for native youth outreach and providing space for traditional practices).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geotechnical report and data for the origin of the cracks in the Great Kiva.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair plan for Great Kiva cracks (currently being developed but not yet fully funded). • Integrated pest management plan to mitigate damages caused by bats and rodents. • Preservation plan for repointing in the visitor center / Earl Morris residence. • Historic resource studies for Earl Morris residence. • Accessibility planning and guidance for historic buildings. • Resource stewardship strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Reconstructed Great Kiva and Earl Morris Residence
<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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • 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" • "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	World Heritage Site
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chaco Culture World Heritage Site, which includes Aztec Ruins National Monument, has maintained the required UNESCO documentation. Dual agency management – National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More education about World Heritage Sites in the National Park Service (i.e., online World Heritage Junior Ranger program and more interpretive programming related to World Heritage Sites). Bureau of Land Management has allowed a significant amount of development (especially oil and gas development) immediately adjacent to the World Heritage Site boundary.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenging for monument and Chaco Culture National Historical Park to provide required UNESCO documentation to maintain World Heritage Site designation. No additional funding or assistance for reporting and completing administrative tasks and on-the-ground work needed to support the designation. Development (especially oil and gas development) immediately adjacent to the World Heritage Site boundary. Climate change and associated impacts on the cultural resources that contribute to World Heritage Site designation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interagency Management Group needs to be re-instituted – there is an opportunity to collectively manage (Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service) and develop stronger interagency partnerships with the Bureau of Land Management, US Forest Service, and Navajo Nation. Increased international visitation. Develop and use public outreach materials, such as the World Heritage Site brochure (co-produced by Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS data for boundary issues (especially at outlier sites / detached units that are part of the World Heritage Site). Visitor study – demographics have changed significantly and monument does not know visitation, especially international visitors.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”



Other Important Resource or Value	Public Works Features
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic area, Great Kiva, museum, and visitor center are in good condition. • Monument is working with contemporary conservation corps. • A new native plant trail has been developed near the historic visitor center in the picnic area. • Works Progress Administration section of the visitor center is changing dramatically—switching use of two rooms and developing new exhibit fabrication. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More monument visitors, including pedestrians and cyclists, due to Animas River Trail System improvements and new City of Aztec bus stop providing access to the pedestrian bridge. • Relationships with contemporary conservation corps have strengthened.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Old Spanish Trail from the pedestrian bridge travels through the public works area of the monument, bringing visitors from a different direction than the usual monument approach that begins at the visitor center, could lead to more impacts on public works features. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent trail could be built to the heritage garden. • Increased education and interpretation opportunities due to enhanced public transit and trail system improvements in the City of Aztec.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • Data on how visitor use changes with the new features (e.g., trails, picnic area, recently constructed pedestrian bridge, heritage garden, etc.). Old Spanish Trail and pedestrian bridge need to be added to park atlas.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete parkwide cultural landscape report. • Comprehensive wayside plan. • Interpretive sign plan for the native plants walk and heritage garden. • Plan for rehabilitating and reusing the Aztec Trading Post.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 68) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</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 monument 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 affect 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 Aztec Ruins National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **External Threats / Urban Development** – A private land developer directly adjacent to the monument on North Mesa is considering selling property to the National Park Service or building a housing subdivision. Archeological sites have been documented on 80 acres on North Mesa outside of the monument’s administrative boundary. The prehistoric North Road runs across this area. Private development in the area has significantly damaged the North Road. Additional development is likely to have significant impacts on the monument’s viewscape.

The data needs associated with this parkwide issue include obtaining the most current LiDAR imaging of the area to document and research access roads and perform a viewshed analysis. The planning needs associated with this parkwide issue are to work with the NPS Intermountain Region Lands Office (in progress) regarding potential development processes the National Park Service and the land developer would be required to take in obtaining access to land, securing appropriate development permits, and providing infrastructure for utilities that would probably have to come across the park. The monument would need to update its 1993 land protection plan and develop a mitigation plan with the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division.

- **Vandalism / Lack of Law Enforcement Presence** – Archeological resource damage is documented often within monument boundaries, typically resulting from activities that occur outside hours of operation. There is currently no NPS law enforcement at the monument. Looting occurs, as well as cases of individuals who have built fires in ruins. The recently constructed Old Spanish Trail and pedestrian bridge near the monument, which is part of the city’s Animas River Trails System, may contribute to the vandalism activities. Possible poaching of wildlife and waterfowl is a concern.

The data need associated with this key parkwide issue includes obtaining information on use of the pedestrian bridge (e.g., data counter/logger). The data and planning needs associated with this parkwide issue are a law enforcement needs assessment, jurisdictional inventory, and general planning for new visitor services at the monument, such as comprehensive visitor services and new wayside exhibits.

- **Water Rights** – The monument needs to preserve water rights through a technical assistance request from the NPS Water Resources Division.

- **Resolving Ownership of Collections** – The American Museum of Natural History owns a substantial amount of the collections resulting from the excavations conducted at Aztec Ruins National Monument from 1916 through 1928, though a small portion has been physically located at the monument since excavation. There is also a need to resolve collections ownership issues in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The monument would like the American Museum of Natural History to resolve the NAGPRA collections issues.
- **Land Acquisition** – Within legislatively approved boundaries of the monument, there are inholdings held by private landowners. These inholdings threaten resources and visitor experience due to potential mineral development rights, as well as general private development that would not be consistent with the monument’s purpose.

The planning need associated with this parkwide issue is to update the 1993 land protection plan and develop land acquisition approval forms to propose land acquisition for monument purposes.

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, monument significance, and monument 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 monument 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 monument 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	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Yes	Visitor use study	H	A visitor use study assesses the quality of the visitor experience in addition to providing valuable demographics information. The study could include in-depth surveys for each season to gain a better understanding of visitation dynamics, such as what visitors like about the monument, the effectiveness of interpretive media and programs, and what changes would enhance their experience. The study may also include a facility use analysis.
Yes	Develop information / formalize water transfer priorities	H	Relates to the need for the monument to transfer water rights from North Mesa to the picnic area.
Yes	Resolve NAGPRA / Aztec Ruins National Monument / AMNH items and incorporate data into the Interior Collection Management System	H	Relates to the need for the American Museum of Natural History to resolve the NAGPRA collections issues.
Yes	Geotechnical report and data for the origin of the cracks in the Great Kiva	H	Report would assess the origin of the cracks in the Great Kiva and the stability of the structure. Report would provide preservation options.
No	Law enforcement needs assessment	H	This assessment would identify the law enforcement needs of the monument and analyze the types of services necessary to support law enforcement.
Yes	Facility projects for GIS (e.g., power lines, utilities, trenches, etc.)	M	
Yes	Obtain and track data on use of the new bridge	M	
Yes	Obtain technical assessment from Water Resources Division regarding stream bank stabilization and restoration needs	M	
Yes	Gather data on North Ruin	L	
Yes	Vegetation mapping for weed control and restoration (ongoing)	L	
Yes	Conduct threatened and endangered species survey work prior to restoration work (ongoing)	L	
Yes	Collate GIS databases from past excavations and more recent excavations	L	
Yes	Revise and update the tree-ring databases	L	
No	GIS data for boundary issues	L	

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Yes	Complete parkwide cultural landscape report	H	The cultural landscape report is needed in addition to the monument's existing vegetation management and cultural landscape preservation maintenance plan to develop treatment recommendations for structural elements within the landscape, including the irrigation system.
Yes	Historic resource studies for Earl Morris residence	H	The historic resource studies would provide a narrative history of the house, which would then be used as the basis for updating and revising the national register nomination for the Earl Morris residence.
Yes	Accessibility planning and guidance for historic buildings	H	Addresses structural improvements that need to be made to historic monument infrastructure, such as the back doorway of the visitor center.
Yes	Comprehensive wayside plan	H	Plan would address improvements and opportunities for waysides and exhibits throughout the monument. The plan would also evaluate wayside opportunities for the Old Spanish Trail link to the pedestrian bridge.
No	Update 1993 land protection plan and develop land acquisition approval forms proposals	H	In addition to updating the land protection plan, the monument needs to develop land acquisition approval forms for specific land acquisitions.
Yes	Emergency operations plan for museum collections	M	
Yes	Preservation plan for repointing in the visitor center / Earl Morris residence	M	
No	Rehabilitation and reuse plan for Aztec Trading Post	M	
Yes	Resource stewardship strategy	L	
Yes	Planning for adaptation to climate change	L	
Yes	Collections management plan	L	
Yes	Collections storage plan	L	
Yes	Integrated pest management plan	L	
Yes	Training for wood preservation	L	
Yes	Stream bank stabilization and restoration planning (initiate after obtaining technical assistance from NPS Water Resources Division)	L	

Part 3: Contributors

Aztec Ruins National Monument*

Aron Adams, Chief of Cultural Resources (Aztec Ruins National Monument)

Matilda Arviso, Administrative Officer

Lauren Blacik, Chief of Visitor Services (Aztec Ruins National Monument)

Wendy Bustard, Curator (Chaco Culture National Historical Park)

Christine Czazasty, Chief of Interpretation (Chaco Culture National Historical Park)

Dabney Ford, Chief of Cultural Resources (Chaco Culture National Historical Park)

Jim Protzman, Chief of Facility Management

Larry T. Turk, Superintendent

Jim Von Haden, Chief of Natural Resources

Donald Whyte, Chief Ranger (Chaco Culture National Historical Park)

*Unless otherwise noted, staff is assigned to both Aztec Ruins National Monument and Chaco Culture National Historical Park. All staff listed above participated in the joint workshop and development of both park foundations.

Intermountain Region

Skip Meehan, Planner and Regional Liaison

Other NPS Staff

Ken Bingenheimer, Quality Assurance / Quality Control, Denver Service Center – Planning

Tabitha Carver-Roberts, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center – Planning

Rebecca Corning, Contract Librarian, Denver Service Center – Planning

Steve DeGrush, Natural Resource Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning

Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning

Larissa Read, Project Manager, Denver Service Center – Planning

Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, Denver Service Center - Planning

Brenda Todd, Cultural Resource Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Aztec Ruins National Monument

AREA: AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO

AUTHORIZATION

Proclamation No. 1650, January 24, 1923 (42 Stat.2295), established Aztec Ruins National Monument.

ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Proclamation No. 1650 authorized acquisition by deed of conveyance.

Act of October 28, 1988 (P.L. 100-559, 102 Stat.2800), authorizes acquisition by donation, exchange, or purchase with appropriated funds.

ESTABLISHED

January 24, 1923

*BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Proclamation No. 1840, July 2, 1928 (45 Stat.2954), revised the boundary to include additional acreage.

Proclamation No. 1928, December 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 3040), revised the boundary to include additional acreage.

Proclamation No. 2787, May 27, 1948 (62 Stat. 1613), revised the boundary to include additional acreage.

Act of October 28, 1988, revised the boundary to include an additional 292 acres.

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

None

STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION

None

AREA NUMBERS

MIS -7380

*Denotes section revised

Revised December 12, 2012

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

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 24, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, there is near the town of Aztec, New Mexico, a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest; and

Aztec Ruin National Monument, N. Mex. Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the ground on which said ruin stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruin for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved and set apart as a national monument to be known as the Aztec Ruin National Monument all that piece or parcel of land in the County of San Juan, State of New Mexico, shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point 347 feet north from the south line of section 4 and 20 feet east from the west side of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 30 north, range 11 west, N. M. P. M. and running thence north 0° 53' east 179.1 feet; thence north 64° 46' east 385 feet; thence south 81° 23' east 52.3 feet; thence south 42° 45' east 436.4 feet; thence south 67° 01' west 501.4 feet; thence north 0° 53' east 176.5 feet; thence west 240 feet to place of beginning, containing 4.6 acres, all in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 30 north, range 11 west.

National Monument, New Mexico, Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

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

Reserved from settlement, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management and control of this monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535) as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732).

Supervision, etc., by Director of National Park Service, Vol. 33, p. 333.

Vol. 41, p. 732.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Western National Parks Association (WNPA)	National cooperative agreement	Last reviewed / signed 2/24/2011– Until terminated		Operate in-park bookstore with educational resources. Provide publishing and other in-kind and direct financial support.	There is a year-round full-time WNPA employee at the monument. Interpretive rangers and volunteers frequently staff the bookstore.
Law enforcement agreement	Implicit within City of Aztec limits	2003 – N/A	City of Aztec	Provide law enforcement services, respond to incidents and alarms, provide emergency medical services, and cooperate with NPS personnel on any necessary investigations.	
Structural fire plan and City of Aztec Fire Department	General agreement	5/29/2014 – 5/29/2019	City of Aztec	Provide response to structural fire emergencies and alarms; assist with wildland firefighting for the first four hours of an incident.	
Emergency medical services	Implicit within San Juan County	N/A	San Juan County	Provide emergency response services.	
Fire/burn management plan with Mesa Verde National Park	Interpark agreement	5/30/2014 – Renewed annually		Respond to wildland fire incidents. Provide any necessary inspecting of conditions, planning response, and certifying firefighters.	
Five-year burn plan	Interpark agreement with Mesa Verde National Park	2014 – 2019		Assist with fire activities not related to wildland fire, like administrative burn piles or removal of fuels.	
Farmers Ditch at Aztec Ruins National Monument	Fifty-foot right-of-way (from either side of the ditch bank)	1891		To allow access to Farmers Ditch Company for maintenance of the ditch.	This right-of-way stays in place as long as the ditch functions.
Water rights	State water rights/deeds on parcels of land within the monument	1948 Echo Ditch Decree		To maintain water rights. Water rights can be deemed no longer beneficially usable by the Office of the State Engineer, or they can be sold.	Must maintain beneficial use in allocated areas. Transfer rights to where water is needed.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Friends of Aztec Ruins	Memorandum of agreement	2/26/2012 – Until revoked		To establish guidelines for interactions between Aztec Ruins National Monument and the Friends of Aztec Ruins, a nonprofit organization that raises money for the direct support of the monument.	Annual Friends of Aztec Ruins memberships are sold at the front desk for \$20.
Friends of Aztec Ruins donation box management	Memorandum of agreement	11/28/2012		To allow the Friends of Aztec Ruins to collect and manage revenue from the visitor center donation box. Establish guidelines for signage and collection procedures.	
Intermountain Region Inventory and Monitoring Network	Charter	2011			
Intermountain Region Exotic Plant Management Team	Charter	8/7/2013			
Junior ROTC	Youth Conservation Corps grant through Aztec Municipal Schools	Annually		To employ cadets to work on projects of park need during the school year and summer.	
Crow Canyon	Memorandum of understanding	2/13/2015 – 2/13/2020		To partner on staff training, public educational opportunities, and research.	
American Museum of Natural History (AMNH)	Loan agreement	10/2014 – Every 5 years	AMNH	To loan 14 artifacts from the AMNH collection to Aztec Ruins National Monument for museum exhibits.	
Herbarium collections with San Juan College NPS accession AZRU-327	Informal – collections housed at no cost	2006/2007		To curate voucher specimens of plants from the 2006/2007 Glen/Rink study.	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Herbarium Collection at University of New Mexico Herbarium NPS accession AZRU-327	Informal – collections housed at no cost	2006/2007		To curate voucher specimens of plants from the 2006/2007 Glen/Rink Study.	
Herbarium collections with Northern Arizona University Deaver Herbarium	Informal – collections housed at no cost	2006/2007		To curate voucher specimens of plants from the 2006/2007 Glen/Rink study.	
City of Farmington electric	Rights-of-way			To allow City of Farmington to access their electric lines within monument boundaries.	
PNM gas lines	Rights-of-way			To allow PNM to access gas lines within monument boundaries.	
North Star Water lines	Rights-of-way			To allow North Star Water to access the water line within monument boundaries.	
Oil and gas development – XTO Energy	Rights-of-way			To allow XTO Energy to access gas wells within monument boundaries.	
Oil and gas development – XTO Energy	Lease			To allow XTO Energy to develop natural gas operations within monument boundaries.	
Oil and gas development – Conoco Phillips	Rights-of-way			To allow XTO Energy to access gas wells within monument boundaries.	
Oil and gas development – Conoco Phillips	Lease			To allow XTO Energy to develop natural gas operations within monument boundaries.	
Environmental Protection Agency	Notice of intent for the application of regulated pesticides	2011 – 2016		To provide notice to the EPA of the intent for application of regulated pesticides and report annual usage. Five year cycle; new notice of intent would be created for 2016–2021.	
Office space for Intermountain Region employee	Verbal agreement with Tammy Gallegos	1/24/2015 – Until revoked		To provide an office space with utilities to an Intermountain Regional requisitioner.	

Appendix C: Tribes Traditionally Associated with Aztec Ruins National Monument

Hopi Tribe of Arizona

Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico

Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico

Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico

Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico

Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico

Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico

Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico

Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico

Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico

Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico

Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico

Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico

Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico

Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico

Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico

Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico

Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico

Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico

Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado

Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah

Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas

Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico

Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation Aztec Ruins National Monument

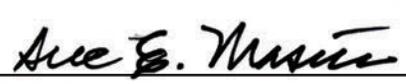
July 2015

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.


RECOMMENDED

Larry T. Turk, Superintendent, Aztec Ruins National Monument


Date


APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region


Date



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.

AZRU 319/128966

August 2015

Foundation Document • Aztec Ruins National Monument

