



Foundation Document

César E. Chávez National Monument

California

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Signatures
09/28/15



Cover Photo: The signing of the first contract between the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and a grape grower (Guimarra Company), ending the five year Delano grape strike. Photo by Chris Sanchez.

All historic photos courtesy of Walter P. Reuther Library, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs, Wayne State University.

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Farm workers in Indio, California, demonstrate in support of a ban of five dangerous pesticides that threaten the health of themselves and their children. Sign reads: "Abajo con las pesticidas" ("Down with pesticides"), Circa 1980s.

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 in order to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Farm workers in a field use short handled hoes to weed.

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.



Farm workers and supporters of the United Farm Workers (UFW) during the Peregrinacion (Pilgrimage), a 340 mile march from Delano to the steps of the state Capitol in Sacramento, California, 1966.

Brief Description of the Park

On October 8, 2012, President Barack Obama designated the César E. Chávez National Monument to commemorate the life and work of César Estrada Chávez, interpret the struggles and achievements of the broader farm worker movement throughout the United States, and protect historic resources. Located in Keene, California, in the Tehachapi Mountains, a transverse range separating the Central Valley of California on the northwest, and the Mojave Desert on the southeast, the monument includes the property known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (Our Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz). Recognized for its historic significance to César E. Chávez and the farm worker movement, La Paz was designated a national historic landmark by the Secretary of the Interior on the same day that the César E. Chávez National Monument was established through presidential proclamation under the 1906 Antiquities Act.

César E. Chávez is recognized for his achievements as the charismatic leader of the farm labor movement and the United Farm Workers of America (UFW), the first enduring agricultural labor union in the United States. The most important Latino leader in the United States during the 20th century, Chávez emerged as a civil rights leader during the 1950s. Chávez also assumed major roles in the broader labor movement, the Chicano movement, and the environmental movement. As a result, Chávez earned a higher degree of national prominence and significance during his lifetime than any other Latino in US history. Through hard work, perseverance, and personal sacrifice, Chávez dedicated his life to the struggle for respect and dignity for the farm workers of America.

Migrant farm workers' living and working conditions throughout the first half of the 20th century were brutal. The work was exhausting, and it required considerable amounts of skill, dexterity, efficiency, and stamina. Farm workers also had to contend with summertime heat, a lack of drinking water, poor sanitation facilities and housing, low wages, moving to follow crop seasons, and frequent work shortages. Government regulations and subsidies worked to the advantage of the largest agricultural growers, creating conditions ripe for the use and abuse of immigrant and migrant labor, including Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Mexican immigrants, as well as thousands of Americans who migrated to California in search of work during Great Depression and the Dust Bowl.

Chávez, along with dedicated leaders and organizers, led the UFW to a series of unprecedented victories, including union contracts for more than 100,000 farm workers. Members of the farm worker movement initially fought only for their collective bargaining rights—rights that the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 had specifically denied to farm workers. However, upon encountering staunch opposition from not only growers but also judges and law enforcement officers, members of the farm worker movement expanded their fight into the realm of civil rights. Insisting upon their rights to free assembly and free speech, farm workers responded to grower intransigence, court injunctions, violent strikebreakers, and police brutality with the nonviolent tactics long associated with the civil rights movement.

Beyond the fields, farm workers also faced abuse and injustice in the communities where they lived. Many were forced to live in substandard housing without access to educational opportunities, health care, and political participation. Abuses both in the fields and at home created the need for a broader social movement with an emphasis on community organizing.



With the support of Mexican American and Filipina/o American labor leaders, community leaders, student activists, religious leaders, and politically informed sympathizers and consumers across the country, members of the farm worker movement achieved unprecedented successes. The movement's efforts increased farm workers' wages above the poverty line; replaced a discriminatory and corrupt labor-contracting system with job rights that established seniority, anti-discrimination protections, and grievance procedures; banned the short-handled hoe; funded health care and pension plans for farm laborers; state-mandated clean drinking water and restroom facilities in the fields; regulated use of pesticides in the fields; and established a fund for community services, including goods, health care, legal assistance, banking services, child care, automobile repair, and low-income housing.

In 1970, the National Farm Workers Service Center, Inc., acquired the La Paz property for use as the UFW and the farm worker movement national headquarters. Previously operated as a tuberculosis sanatorium by Kern County, the site was renamed “Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz Educational Retreat Center.” At La Paz, the United Farm Workers grew and expanded from its early roots as a union for farm workers to become a voice for the poor and disenfranchised. As the UFW continued to wage traditional campaigns for union contracts, Chávez and other movement leaders at La Paz also continued to focus their efforts on expanding the movement’s service centers, raising awareness of the dangers of pesticides, developing educational strategies, and experimenting with community gardening. La Paz has remained in continuous use by the UFW and affiliated organizations since the 1970s.

La Paz attracted thousands of farm workers and other members of the movement from California and other parts of the country who came for meetings, conferences, and training. Although visiting La Paz was, for most farm workers, more difficult and rarer than a visit to the one of the union’s field offices or one of the movement’s service centers, visits to La Paz had a different purpose. Farm workers went to La Paz to receive the training they would need to solve problems themselves, and to help their fellow workers. La Paz was also a place where César E. Chávez and other movement leaders and staff engaged in their life’s work. It was a place where they celebrated victories and mourned losses. It was a place where they watched their union endure and modernize. It was a place where Chávez watched his children and the children of other movement families grow up, marry, and begin to raise children of their own. That Chávez wished to be buried at La Paz upon his death is an enduring testament to the strength of his association with the property.

The César E. Chávez National Monument at La Paz encompasses 117 acres of rolling hills, rock outcrops, oak woodland, and oak savanna. Significant historic resources within the monument boundary include a total of 27 buildings and numerous landscape features associated with the national historic landmark. These structures include the Chávez residence, dormitory, the cafeteria, the administration building, and the north unit, now known as the Villa La Paz Conference and Education Center. Also included within the boundary are the visitor center and Chávez Memorial Garden. The monument is managed collaboratively by the National Park Service and the National Chavez Center (NCC). The National Park Service owns and manages 1.9 acres of the monument and retains a conservation easement over another 8.6 acres of the site for resource protection and access to other historically significant buildings, structures, and associated landscapes located adjacent to the NPS lands. The remaining area is privately held lands owned and managed by the National Chavez Center. The United Farm Workers continues to use La Paz for its national headquarters. The National Park Service is directed to provide coordinated visitor services and interpretive opportunities with the National Chavez Center throughout the La Paz site, on property owned and managed by the National Chavez Center as well as on NPS-administered property.

The areas that are currently open to visitors include a visitor center and a memorial garden in which César Chávez is buried. The monument is a new national park area “in progress,” with services and programs that are still under development. This new NPS monument will recognize through its interpretive programming the contributions to the farm worker movement of many people, cultures, and organizations. In the coming years, the National Park Service will provide more visitor opportunities, exhibits, and interpretive and educational programs to fully communicate the significance of the farm worker movement. This foundation document will aid the National Park Service and its partners, providing the underlying guidance for future management.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for César E. Chávez National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by presidential proclamation on October 8, 2012 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*CÉSAR E. CHÁVEZ NATIONAL MONUMENT
and its partners preserve, interpret, and commemorate the
collective struggles and achievements of the farm worker
movement, associated historic resources, and the life and legacy of
César E. Chávez for the benefit of present and future generations.*



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 César E. Chávez 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 César E. Chávez National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. César E. Chávez National Monument provides superlative opportunities to tell the story of the farm worker movement, a key social movement in the 20th century that empowered a generation of farm workers, taught them to organize, and developed a new generation of leaders. The movement demonstrated that ordinary people can do extraordinary things in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles and continues to inspire millions of people who never worked in the fields.
2. One of the most important Latino leaders in the United States during the 20th century, César E. Chávez became a prominent figure in US history through leadership in the farm worker, civil rights, environmental, and Chicano movements. His experiences with hard work, poverty, and racial discrimination, and his religious faith and sense of justice, resonate with many Americans.
3. Through bold yet sometimes fragile alliances, diverse leadership, community organizing, and innovative tactics, César E. Chávez and the farm worker movement brought international attention to farm workers' struggles and achieved substantial gains in basic human rights, dignity, equality, and opportunity.
4. The United Farm Workers of America, the nation's first enduring agricultural labor union, formed from a burgeoning farm worker social movement and an unprecedented coalition between Mexican and Filipino American farm workers. The UFW achieved the passage of the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, the first law in the continental United States recognizing farm workers' collective bargaining rights.
5. César E. Chávez and other members of the farm worker movement drew on spirituality and religious traditions to strengthen and substantiate the movement, and in doing so they shaped broader discussions of ecumenical cooperation, social justice, and politics within faith communities in California and other parts of the United States.
6. Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz has served not only as the long-term farm worker movement headquarters, but also as a place of refuge, organizing, and community for farm workers, families, movement leaders, and volunteers as they worked to gain rights for farm workers and provide a national voice for the poor and disenfranchised. César E. Chávez lived at La Paz for more than 20 years and chose it as his final resting place before his death in 1993.

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 César E. Chávez National Monument:

- **Archives and Collections:** The documents, photographs, artifacts, oral histories, and other records and items associated with the farm worker movement provide important insight, information, and documentation of the history of the movement.
- **Cultural Landscape and Historic District:** The historic buildings, landscapes, and features associated with the national historic landmark; memorials; and other structures and sites within the monument where important events took place (e.g., administration building). Additionally, the natural setting contributes to the sense of peace, tranquility, respite, and refuge that residents and visitors value at La Paz.
- **Knowledge and Understanding of the Values Embodied by the Movement:** Visitors to La Paz have the opportunity to learn about the core values that supported the farm worker movement including service, sacrifice, volunteerism, nonviolence, leadership development, environmentalism, community-building, inclusiveness, and cooperation. Visitors can explore the ways in which the community at La Paz strove to embody these values.
- **Richly Layered Stories:** Stories associated with the farm worker movement, including the perspectives of the full range of participants in the movement and stories told at other sites, illustrate its complex activities and history and far-reaching impacts and involvements.
- **Collaboration:** The farm worker movement extends far beyond La Paz. Collaboration with other sites, collections, and individuals is essential to telling the full story and preserving the full set of resources.



Photo courtesy of Cesar Chavez Foundation

Other Important Resources and Values

César E. Chávez 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 César E. Chávez National Monument:

- **Human History at La Paz:** The site at La Paz played host to many groups and activities prior to the farm worker movement, including American Indians, a quarry, and a tuberculosis sanitarium. Archeological resources, buildings, documents, and other resources help tell the story of these previous inhabitants.



Photo above: Protesters rally in support of farm workers at a Big Star store in Atlanta, Georgia, November 20, 1973.

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for César E. Chávez National Monument:

- **Power through Coalitions and Numbers:** The campaign for better working conditions and treatment of farm workers gained momentum through bold tactics and coalitions to form an enduring agricultural labor union.

Potential topics to explore within this theme:

- The union was a response to the hardships, racism, and unjust systems affecting farm workers.
- The union forged sometimes unlikely coalitions that bridged social divisions, forming lasting links between farm workers, labor leaders, civil rights advocates, religious organizations, and consumers.
- The union built momentum through increased numbers, demonstrating the power of collective action even for the disenfranchised.
- The union was committed to nonviolence, drawing on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr.
- The union used tactics such as boycotts, strikes, and marches to raise the profile and impact of the farm worker movement, and also influenced other important labor boycotts and activism.

- **More Than a Union, a Movement to Transform Society:** Harsh conditions and discrimination, both in the fields and at home in local communities, created grave hardships for farm workers; addressing these injustices necessitated a broader social movement which continues to change society and improve lives today.

Potential topics to explore within this theme:

- Farm labor is brutal, exhausting work, requiring considerable amounts of skill, dexterity, efficiency, and stamina. Farm workers also had to contend with summertime heat, a lack of drinking water, exposure to pesticides, poor sanitation facilities and housing, low wages, moving to follow crop seasons, and frequent work shortages.
- Government regulations and subsidies worked to the advantage of the largest agricultural growers, creating conditions ripe for the use and abuse of immigrant and migrant labor.
- Farm workers confronted abuses and discrimination not just at the workplace but in the communities where they lived, including: substandard housing; lack of educational opportunities and health care; and limited access to civic and political participation.
- Many of the harsh conditions and discriminations persist today, and organizations continue to fight for improvements.
- The farm worker movement was born in an era of civil rights awakening and community organizing. The farm worker movement collaborated with, learned from, and provided lessons to numerous other movements and activists.
- The movement went beyond typical workplace union organizing to confront injustices and unjust systems in society, including the oppression and exploitation of women, people of color, and people with low incomes.
- By integrating union organizing with community organizing, the movement was able to achieve successes never before seen in the history of US farm labor organizing.
- The efforts of the farm worker movement continue to inspire people to improve lives through community service and to seek transformational change in society through hard work, leadership, and nonviolence.



- **“Sí Se Puede!” Attitude:** The slogan “Sí se puede!” (“Yes we can”) fueled the farm worker movement, motivating ordinary people and inspiring millions who never worked in the fields to take action.

Potential topics to explore within this theme:

- The farm worker movement is associated with a range of character-defining attitudes ranging from self-determination and empowerment to service, sacrifice, and concern for the collective good.
 - Defying decades of oppression and exploitation, the farm worker movement provided opportunities, belief in themselves, and hope for farm workers, many of whom were people of color, women, and low income, to reach for a better life through training and leadership roles. The movement developed and depended on a new generation of diverse and charismatic leaders, including Chicanos, Filipino Americans, and women. Dolores Huerta, Larry Itliong, and Gilbert Padilla were among the recognized leaders who emerged, as well as countless lesser-known leaders such as Helen Chavez, Peter Velasco, and Jessie De La Cruz.
 - The movement was driven by ordinary people achieving extraordinary things, inspiring millions of workers, college students, homemakers, youth, and disenfranchised groups to achieve their dreams and take action to improve their own communities.
 - The movement brought public attention to the cause and inspired urban activists and nationally prominent leaders to help fight for the rights of farm workers.
 - Patience and perseverance was required to sustain the movement in the face of failures, complexity, disagreements, mistakes, and nuances that surfaced over time.
- **A Unique and Enduring Legacy:** César E. Chávez was a multifaceted man and leader whose background and core values resonate with many Americans.



*Dolores Huerta
and Larry Itliong,
c. 1970s.*

Potential topics to explore within this theme:

- The early life of César Chávez reflects the struggles and experiences of many Latino Americans, and his extraordinary personal story continues to resonate with people today.
- César Chávez led the movement with vision and fortitude in the face of struggles and criticisms, and his role in the perceived successes and failures of the movement continues to undergo scrutiny today.
- The movement reflects and embodies César Chávez’s passion for nonviolence, his strong Catholic and spiritual beliefs, and his commitment to a life of community, service, and sacrifice, and his work continues to inspire new generations to continue the pursuit of social justice.
- César Chávez influenced multiple movements (labor, civil rights, Chicano, environmental, etc.) and the impact of his legacy lives on in the form of affordable housing, community centers, Latino art and theater, and organizations dedicated to his memory and impact on US history.

- **Home as Refuge:** Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz served as the home and refuge for César Chávez and the community that came together to support the farm labor movement.

Potential topics to explore within this theme:

- César's modest home at La Paz is where he lived, worked, and raised his family for more than 20 years.
- La Paz is a peaceful refuge for work and creativity, a place where César planned his campaigns, recharged his batteries, experimented with community and gardening, and recovered his center.
- The peaceful La Paz landscape, with its mountains, trails, and cultivated gardens, was reminiscent of the rural nature of many farm workers' homelands. At the same time, it is a stark contrast to the hot, flat fields of the agricultural valleys where many farm workers worked and lived.
- La Paz supported a diverse community of farm workers, families, movement leaders, and volunteers committed to a larger purpose and service to others.
- As the headquarters of the farm worker movement, La Paz served as an education center where future movement leaders were trained and as a place where movement leaders strategized their next campaigns.



Pickers in a field hold a banner showing support of the grape and lettuce strike, 1970s.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

- **Management Plan (Presidential Proclamation 8884 of October 8, 2012).** The Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the monument within 3 years of the date of this proclamation.
 - The management plan will ensure that the monument fulfills the following purposes for the benefit of present and future generations: (1) to preserve the historic resources; (2) to commemorate the life and work of César Chávez; and (3) to interpret the struggles and achievements of the broader farm worker movement throughout the United States.
 - The management plan shall, among other provisions, set forth the desired relationship of the monument to other related resources, programs, and organizations at La Paz, as well as at other sites significant to the farm worker movement, such as The Forty Acres National Historic Landmark site and the Filipino Community Hall in Delano, California, the Santa Rita Center in Phoenix, Arizona, and McDonnell Hall in San Jose, California, including march routes.
 - The management planning process shall provide for maximum public involvement, including consultation with the National Chavez Center and the Cesar Chavez Foundation.
 - The management planning process shall identify steps to be taken to provide interpretive opportunities for the entirety of the National Historic Landmark District at La Paz and related sites as described above, where appropriate for a broader understanding of the farm worker movement.

- **Consultation with the National Chavez Center and the Cesar Chavez Foundation and other Stakeholders (Presidential Proclamation 8884 of October 8, 2012).** The National Park Service shall consult with the National Chavez Center, the Cesar Chavez Foundation, and other appropriate organizations in planning for interpretation and visitor services at the monument.
- **Interpretive Programming Direction (Presidential Proclamation 8884 of October 8, 2012).** The National Park Service shall, in its interpretive programming, recognize the contributions of many people, cultures, and organizations to the farm worker movement, such as women, youth, and religious organizations.
- **Coordinated Visitor Services (Presidential Proclamation 8884 of October 8, 2012).** To the extent practicable and appropriate, the National Park Service shall seek to provide coordinated visitor services and interpretive opportunities with the National Chavez Center throughout the La Paz site, on property owned and managed by the National Chavez Center as well as on property administered by the National Park Service. The National Park Service is directed to use applicable authorities to seek to enter into agreements with the National Chavez Center to address common interests, including provision of visitor services, interpretation and education, establishment and care of museum collections, and care of historic resources.

Administrative Commitments

The National Park Service has entered into a number of agreements with the National Chavez Center for operations and visitor services. Easements are in place for historic conservation, access, and utilities. For a complete list of administrative commitments, see appendix B.



César Chávez with Senator Edward (Ted) Kennedy and Coretta Scott King at a farm worker rally, Circa 1970s. United Farm Workers Collection.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values (see appendix C)
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. Please see appendix C for the analysis of fundamental resources and values.

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 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.



César Chávez and his “Huelga” car during the Delano Grape Strike, Tulare County, California, ca. 1965.

The following are key issues for César E. Chávez National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Connecting People to the Story of César E. Chávez and the Farm Worker Movement** – While the National Park Service and National Chavez Center work cooperatively on interpretation and outreach, both organizations could benefit from defining shared visitor experience goals and standards. The monument and its partners would like the story to be made more accessible and engaging to all age groups and diverse audiences, many of which have different levels of understanding of the history of the farm worker movement. Excellent opportunities exist to establish both intellectual and emotional connections with visitors. Universal concepts related to César Chávez and the farm worker movement such as social change, democracy, community, activism, and faith, are topics that most visitors can connect to some way. Connecting with Latino audiences and other people of color, particularly youth, is a high priority for the monument.

Since becoming a national monument, visitation at La Paz has increased substantially. While visitors to La Paz prior to the monument designation typically had some connection to the farm worker movement, most current visitors have little connection to or previous knowledge of César Chávez and the farm worker movement prior to their visit. New interpretive media and materials are needed to convey the breadth of the story to the wide range of audiences that visit the monument. Lack of staffing limits the ability of the National Park Service to reach out to urban communities such as Los Angeles (two hours away). Greater outreach and engagement from various stakeholders beyond La Paz is a critical component in both engaging broader audiences and communicating interpretive messages.

Associated planning needs: long-range interpretive plan, general management plan (phase 1)

- **Partnership Development and Organizational Capacity** – Defining the roles and responsibilities of the National Park Service and the National Chavez Center in maintaining and operating the monument, telling the story, and performing outreach activities will strengthen each organization’s ability to carry out the purpose of the monument. Engaging new partners could provide additional opportunities to achieve the monument’s purpose, particularly given the current NPS capacity in terms of staffing and budget. The monument currently only has one full-time NPS staff person, with varying levels of part-time assistance from other parks and the NPS regional office. Given these limitations, the National Chavez Center currently manages much of the visitor operations and performs nearly all maintenance on NPS property with NPS financial support through a cooperative agreement. Such arrangements are short-term. Additionally, many people and organizations beyond the National Park Service and the National Chavez Center are interested in helping to share the story. However, roles and opportunities for stakeholders beyond La Paz have not yet been explored. Defining these relationships for long-term management require a shared understanding of the physical, financial, and knowledge assets that each partner can contribute.

Associated planning needs: long-range interpretive plan, general management plan (phase 1), strategic plan

- **Defining a Long-Term Vision for the Monument**– As a newly designated national park unit, the monument lacks an overall shared vision and long-term management guidance among the National Park Service, the National Chavez Center, and other potential stakeholders and park partners for resource protection and visitor use and enjoyment. In gathering input for this foundation document, it is clear that there are a wide variety of ideas including:
 - scholarship (a research facility and archive repository)
 - community outreach to engage and inspire diverse audiences
 - a center for training future leaders
 - interpretation of this story in the broader context of social change and our nation’s democracy
 - memorialization of César Chávez and the farm worker movement

These ideas are not necessarily mutually exclusive, but a planning process that includes partner and stakeholder involvement, communities that played a role in the farm worker movement, educational institutions, and the general public input is needed to determine if they are appropriate, feasible, and desirable goals for the monument to pursue.

The presidential proclamation establishing the monument also directs the National Park Service to identify desired relationships with other related resources, programs, and organizations in achieving park purpose including sites such as The Forty Acres National Historic Landmark and the Filipino Community Hall in Delano, California; McDonnell Hall in San Jose, California; and the Santa Rita Center in Phoenix, Arizona.

Associated planning need: general management plan (phase 1)



UFW demonstration in San Francisco, California, c. 1970. Demonstrators carry signs in support of the Chiquita Boycott, the Grape Boycott, and against United States’ Involvement in Central America.

- **Resource Preservation and Documentation** – Now that La Paz is a national historic landmark and a national monument, the National Park Service has an obligation to ensure that resources are protected through adequate documentation and appropriate treatment plans. Through recent site visits and surveys, the National Park Service has identified some immediate needs for preservation of historic structures.

Archival and museum collections are also irreplaceable, so these resources need to be secure and protected from fire or other environmental damage. The National Chavez Center is currently creating appropriate archival storage for their collections. NPS collections are currently very limited, but will probably increase over time, requiring adequate storage facilities. Immediate needs are for the contents of César Chávez’s private office (artifacts on loan from the National Chavez Center that are currently on display in the visitor center) to be appropriately protected.

Relevant archival materials outside of NPS and NCC ownership also must be preserved in order to tell the full story of Chávez and the farm worker movement. The Walter Reuther Library at Wayne State University in Michigan has carried much of this responsibility. However, it would be important to identify and assess the status of other archival collections to ensure their long-term preservation.

Evidence of archeological resources has been identified during site visits. Additional survey and documentation are needed to ensure that sites are not lost through future development or ground disturbing activities.

Associated planning needs: oral history plan, integrated pest management plan, cultural landscape report, historic structure report

- **Safe and Adequate Park Operations and Maintenance** – NPS site evaluations conducted after establishment of the national monument have identified a number of safety and facility needs related to park operations. Of high priority is the safety of the existing entrance road to the monument. The current entrance is located on the steep side of the hill above the Tehachapi Creek channel. The entrance has poor sight distance and requires negotiation of a low-water crossing through the creek, which can be impassable during times of high flow. Opportunities exist to explore a safer entrance to the monument with Kern County and the National Chavez Center. Additional safety concerns include water quality and hazard trees that may pose threats to historic structures and/or visitors and staff.

The National Park Service is currently borrowing administrative space from the César Chavez Foundation in the National Chavez Center administrative building at La Paz. Office space is available in the lower level of the visitor center. However, this space needs to be evaluated and remodeled before it can be used for long-term office space and storage.

Associated planning needs: strategic plan, park asset management plan, entrance road plan

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.

Criteria and Considerations for Prioritization

The following criteria were used to evaluate the priority of each planning or data need:

- Ability of the plan to address a key issue.
- Emergency/urgency of the issue.
- Prevention of resource degradation. Consideration of protection of the fundamental resources or values.
- Ability to impact visitor use and experience.
- Feasibility of completing plan or study.

High Priority Planning Needs

Long-range Interpretive Plan.

Rationale and scope — As a new national park unit, the monument needs a long-range interpretive plan to define desired objectives and approaches to interpretation and educational media and programming related to the purpose and significance of César E. Chávez National Monument. This plan would define what the interpretive and educational program will accomplish and how it will be operated during the next 5 to 10 years. Its most important feature is the desired future interpretation and education program, which further defines interpretive themes and identifies informational topics, audiences, and the services that will best enable those audiences to meaningfully explore monument resources. The long-range interpretive plan would define how the park and its partners (National Chavez Center, etc.) would collaborate to provide programming.

A strategy for collecting and telling multiple perspectives would be a key component of the plan. The interpretive planning process would include full participation and collaboration by monument partners and other sites, agencies, organizations, and educational institutions associated with the farm worker movement.

A major challenge to completing this plan is a lack of interpretive staff. Leveraging the Harpers Ferry Center, regional and network assistance would be essential.

Sequencing — Public scoping to define the overall “vision” for the monument should be completed prior to developing the long-range interpretive plan. This could be done as a separate planning effort or as a first phase of the long-range interpretive plan.

General Management Plan, Phase 1: Defining a Vision for Management of the César E. Chávez National Monument (Vision Plan).

Rationale and scope — As described in the issue statements above, as a newly designated monument César E. Chávez National Monument lacks an overall shared vision and management direction. In gathering input for the foundation document, stakeholders suggested a variety of goals and objectives for the monument, ranging from scholarship to outreach, to training and inspiration of the next generation of organizers, to interpretation of the story in both a narrow and wide sense. A planning process involving the National Park Service, the National Chavez Center, other stakeholders and partners, and the general public is needed to determine which are appropriate, feasible, and desirable goals for the monument to pursue.

This plan would be similar to the scoping and preliminary alternatives phases of a general management plan, culminating in desired conditions for future park management. Public engagement would be an important component in defining the future vision of the monument. These visions would be broad and very conceptual, and would not go into detailed management prescriptions. However, strategies for achieving long-term goals and required implementation plans would be identified.

Sequencing — Phase 1 of the general management plan would be used to guide future park activities and development, including the interpretive and educational programs developed as part of the long-range interpretive plan. This plan could potentially be done as a first public involvement phase of the long-range interpretive plan. Eventually the remainder of a management plan would be completed, but this is the essential first step that must be done in order to move forward with other high priority planning needs.

Strategic Plan.

Rationale and scope — As described in the issues statements above, the National Park Service and the National Chavez Center need to better develop their partnership and maximize their organizational capacity. The roles and responsibilities of both organizations in maintaining and operating the monument, telling the story, and performing outreach activities need to be defined.

A strategic plan would be developed as a joint effort between the National Park Service and the National Chavez Center. The plan would determine short-term goals and actions based on what the partners decide they would like to achieve together. The plan would identify the different physical, financial, and knowledge assets each partner can contribute in the near term, and determine the best use of these resources to achieve joint goals. The strategic plan will also help to address operational and safety issues by identifying solutions and prioritizing park and partner actions in the near term.



Photo
courtesy of
Cesar Chavez
Foundation

Oral History Plan.

Rationale and scope — Oral histories must be gathered as soon as possible because farm worker movement participants are growing old and passing away. They are a rich, yet rapidly diminishing resource that directly inform multiple fundamental resources and values, including “Richly Layered Stories” and “Knowledge and Understanding of Values Embodied by the Movement.” Some oral histories have already been gathered by other organizations, but the National Park Service and the National Chavez Center are not fully aware of the status and location of all oral history collections related to the farm worker movement.

This effort would begin with an assessment of existing oral history programs and collections, including those collected by other organizations and institutions. This assessment would then identify and prioritize which oral histories remain to be collected, focusing on the most urgent situations.

Oral history collection would focus on first-person narratives from farm worker movement participants, making sure to include stories from the wide variety of people who participated in the movement. The collection of these oral histories could be done in collaboration with partners.

This effort would also include getting copies of oral histories for the museum or library collection. This effort could also revisit oral histories with previous participants to explore their stories further. Given the limited staff at the park, outside assistance would be required in order to complete this effort. Partnerships with universities could be an ideal method to achieve this.

Integrated Pest Management Plan.

Rationale and scope — Pests, particularly squirrels, are threatening historic structures and landscapes at La Paz. Rodents and birds have gained access to a number of buildings, causing damage to the physical structures and creating potential health hazards for building occupants. Burrows are undermining building foundations and creating safety hazards. Ground squirrels, wild rabbits, and wild boar are causing damage to landscape features such as foundation plantings, lawn areas, and retaining walls. A sitewide integrated pest management plan would provide a framework for determining appropriate pest management actions and the combination of strategies that would be most effective for each pest situation.



Cultural Landscape Report.

Rationale and scope — A cultural landscape report is the primary document for guiding management and preservation of a cultural landscape. A cultural landscape report for La Paz will provide park managers with an in-depth understanding of the history, evolution, and significance of the cultural landscape to inform stewardship of these resources. Finally, the cultural landscape report will recommend future landscape treatments that could range from a set of design or management guidelines for preservation of the landscape to a detailed site plan for rehabilitation or restoration. The cultural landscape report would also inform site planning efforts and interpretive planning for the monument.

Sequencing — A cultural landscape inventory is already underway and will provide background data for the development of the cultural landscape report. The National Chavez Center will soon be embarking on a master plan for their portions of the La Paz property and would find additional historical data useful to their planning efforts.

Chávez Home Historic Structure Report.

Rationale and scope — The historic structure report for the Chávez home is needed to provide long-term guidance for its care and maintenance. The historic structure report would provide documentary, graphic, and physical information about the Chávez home's history and condition; address goals for current and future use; and serve as a guide for repair, rehabilitation, restoration, or other maintenance needs.

Entrance Road Planning.

Rationale and scope — The existing main road entrance to the monument, at the intersection with Kern County's Woodford-Tehachapi Road, has poor sight distance and is located on a steep hillside above the Tehachapi Creek channel. Additionally, the low water crossing at the creek channel can be impassable during periods of high flow. Thus, there is limited potential to improve the safety of the existing intersection at this location. The National Park Service would work with the National Chavez Center and Kern County transportation / public works to explore opportunities for a new entrance that can safely accommodate buses and other visitor traffic at the monument. Given that all are nonfederally owned roads, such an improvement project probably would be eligible for the Federal Land Access Road Program.

Park Asset Management Plan.

Rationale and scope — With the designation of the national monument, the National Park Service gained ownership of structures and facilities, including the visitor center, Chávez residence, and the memorial garden. The National Park Service also retains a conservation easement over another 8.6 acres of the site for resource protection and access to other historically significant buildings, structures, and associated landscapes located adjacent to the NPS lands. A park asset management plan is needed to provide information to help guide future decisions about preservation, maintenance, and use of the monument's facilities and infrastructure.

A park asset management plan provides a snapshot of a national park unit's current asset portfolio and the funding requirements of those assets. Assets include any property which the National Park Service desires to track and manage. An asset may be a physical structure or grouping of structures, land features, or other tangible property that has a specific service or function. The park asset management plan would identify all monument assets, the condition of the assets, determination of which assets have the highest priority in terms of mission, and identification of the resources required to maintain the assets over time.

Summary of Planning and Data Needs

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Visitor Experience		
Plans		
Long-range interpretive plan	H	
Communications plan	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be a sub-component of the long-range interpretive plan • Provide a structured approach to working with external audiences • Identify key messages from a public affairs / marketing perspective
Exhibit plan	M	Implementation for long-range interpretive plan
Resource Management		
Plans		
Chávez home historic structure report	H	
Cultural landscape report	H	
Integrated pest management plan	H	
Oral history plan	H	
Preservation maintenance plan for landscape features	M	
Data Needs and Studies		
Archeological survey	M	
Document natural systems and features	M	
Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) documentation	M	
Historic resource study	M	
Operations and Facilities		
Plans		
General Management Plan, Phase 1: Defining a Vision for Management of the César E. Chávez National Monument (Vision Plan)	H	
Entrance road planning	H	
Park asset management plan	H	
Strategic plan	H	
Business plan	M	Would include planning for how the National Park Service and its partners would achieve park goals
Fire management plan	M	
Partnership plan	M	
Plan for NPS administrative space in visitor center building	M	
Data Needs and Studies		
Accessibility assessments for exhibits and facilities	M	
Public health survey	M	

Part 3: Contributors

César E. Chávez National Monument

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UFW National Executive Board Members at La Paz, Keene, California, c. 1980s. Left to right: Oscar Mondragón, Frank Ortiz, Arturo Mendoza, David Martinez, Pete Velasco, César E. Chávez, Dolores Huerta, Richard Chavez and Arturo Rodriguez

Appendixes

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation for César E. Chávez National Monument

Presidential Proclamation 8884 of October 8, 2012 – Establishment of the César E. Chávez National Monument

The property in Keene, California, known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (Our Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz), is recognized for its historic significance to César Estrada Chávez and the farm worker movement. César Chávez is one of the most revered civil rights leaders in the history of the United States. From humble beginnings in Yuma, Arizona, to the founding of the United Farm Workers (UFW) movement, César Chávez knew firsthand the hard work of farm workers in the fields across the United States and their contribution to feeding the Nation. He saw and experienced the difficult conditions and hardships that confronted farm worker families. And through his hard work, perseverance, and personal sacrifice, he dedicated his life to the struggle for respect and dignity for the farm workers of America.

His faith, his passion for nonviolence rooted in the teachings of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mohandas Gandhi, and his inspirational leadership are best reflected in his own eloquent words: “When the man who feeds the world by toiling in the fields is himself deprived of the basic rights of feeding, sheltering, and caring for his own family, the whole community of man is sick.”

La Paz served as the national headquarters of the UFW and the home and workplace of César Chávez, his family, union members, and supporters. It remains the symbol of the movement’s most significant achievements and its expanding horizons.

In 1972, the UFW made La Paz its official national headquarters. With existing residential buildings, administrative spaces, maintenance shops, and supporting infrastructure from its former use as a tuberculosis sanatorium, the property supported a new community almost immediately. César Chávez and his family moved to the property, as did a fluctuating population of union employees, members, and supporters.

From the 1970s through César Chávez’s death in 1993, La Paz was at the forefront of the American farm worker movement. Thousands of farm workers and their supporters from California and across the country streamed through La Paz to meet with movement leaders, learn from other farm workers, devise strategies, negotiate contracts, receive training, volunteer their time, and celebrate meaningful events. Throughout this period, La Paz became a symbol of the accomplishments and broadening of the American farm worker movement.

At La Paz, members of the farm worker movement celebrated such victories as the passage of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, the first Federal law recognizing farm workers’ collective bargaining rights. At La Paz, the UFW grew and expanded from its early roots as a union for farm workers to become a national voice for the poor and disenfranchised.

For César Chávez, La Paz also provided the respite he needed to continue serving the farm worker movement. His attachment to La Paz as both a refuge and a place where he engaged in his life’s work grew stronger over the years.

La Paz was a place where he and other farm worker leaders strategized and reflected on challenges the union was facing, celebrated victories and mourned losses, and watched the union endure and modernize. The building that is now the Visitor Center contains César Chávez's office (which still houses original furnishings and artifacts), as well as the UFW legal aid offices. La Paz also was a place where he watched his children grow up, marry, and begin to raise children of their own. The home of César and Helen Chávez remains at La Paz. That César Chávez wished to be buried at La Paz upon his death is an enduring testament to the strength of his association with the property. The Chávez Memorial Garden contains the grave site of César Chávez. Other buildings and structures at the La Paz campus, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated a National Historic Landmark, are recognized as contributing to its historic significance.

This site marks the extraordinary achievements and contributions to the history of the United States made by César Chávez and the farm worker movement that he led with great vision and fortitude. La Paz reflects his conviction that ordinary people can do extraordinary things.

WHEREAS section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 USC 431) (the "Antiquities Act"), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz was designated a National Historic Landmark on October 8, 2012, establishing its national significance based on its association with César Chávez and the farm worker movement that he led;

WHEREAS the National Chavez Center and the César Chavez Foundation have expressed support for establishing a unit of the National Park System at La Paz;

WHEREAS the National Chavez Center has donated to the United States certain lands and interests in lands at La Paz (including fee title in the Visitor Center that contains the office of César Chávez and legal aid offices, César Chávez's home, and the Memorial Garden that includes the grave of César Chávez, as well as an easement for the protection of and access to other historically significant buildings, structures, and associated landscapes located adjacent to the fee lands) for administration by the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) in accordance with the provisions of the Antiquities Act and other applicable laws;

WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve the historic objects at La Paz;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Antiquities Act hereby proclaim, set apart, and reserve as the César E. Chávez National Monument (monument) the objects identified above and all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 10.5 acres, together with appurtenant easements for all necessary purposes, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public lands laws, including withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights. Lands and interests in lands within the monument's boundaries not owned or controlled by the United States shall be reserved as part of the monument upon acquisition of ownership or control by the United States.

The Secretary shall manage the monument through the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, consistent with the purposes and provisions of this proclamation. For the purpose of preserving, restoring, and enhancing the public visitation and appreciation of the monument, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the monument within 3 years of the date of this proclamation. The management plan will ensure that the monument fulfills the following purposes for the benefit of present and future generations: (1) to preserve the historic resources; (2) to commemorate the life and work of César Chávez; and (3) to interpret the struggles and achievements of the broader farm worker movement throughout the United States. The management plan shall, among other provisions, set forth the desired relationship of the monument to other related resources, programs, and organizations at La Paz, as well as at other sites significant to the farm worker movement, such as The Forty Acres National Historic Landmark site and the Filipino Community Hall in Delano, California, the Santa Rita Center in Phoenix, Arizona, and McDonnell Hall in San Jose, California, including march routes. The management planning process shall provide for maximum public involvement, including consultation with the National Chavez Center and the César Chavez Foundation, and shall identify steps to be taken to provide interpretive opportunities for the entirety of the National Historic Landmark District at La Paz and related sites as described above, where appropriate for a broader understanding of the farm worker movement.

The National Park Service shall consult with the National Chavez Center, the César Chavez Foundation, and other appropriate organizations in planning for interpretation and visitor services at the monument. The National Park Service shall, in its interpretive programming, recognize the contributions of many people, cultures, and organizations to the farm worker movement, such as women, youth, and religious organizations. To the extent practicable and appropriate, the National Park Service shall seek to provide coordinated visitor services and interpretive opportunities with the National Chavez Center throughout the La Paz site, on property owned and managed by the National Chavez Center as well as on property administered by the National Park Service. The National Park Service is directed to use applicable authorities to seek to enter into agreements with the National Chavez Center to address common interests, including provision of visitor services, interpretation and education, establishment and care of museum collections, and care of historic resources.

Further, to the extent authorized by law, the Secretary shall promulgate any additional regulations needed for the proper care and management of the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-seventh.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Cooperative agreement with the National Chavez Center	Cooperative agreement	10/8/2012	10/8/2018	National Park Service (NPS), National Chavez Center (NCC)	Umbrella cooperative management agreement; task agreements for specific projects and services
Task agreement	Task agreement	9/1/2013	renewed yearly	National Park Service, National Chavez Center	NPS and NCC collaboration to provide visitor services, maintain NPS property and associated areas, and support operational needs of the monument
Museum loan agreement	Loan agreement	10/8/2013	renewed yearly	National Park Service, National Chavez Center	NCC loan of contents of César Chávez’s office for display in the visitor center
Bookstore operations	Cooperating association agreement	10/8/2012	10/8/2017 (renewable)	National Park Service, National Chavez Center	NCC cooperating association operation of bookstore
Life estate on Chávez house	Life estate	10/4/2012	N/A	National Park Service, National Chavez Center	Helen Fabela Chávez may continue to reside in the Chávez home for the remainder of her life
Conservation easement	Easement	10/4/2012	N/A	National Park Service, National Chavez Center	Preservation of the architectural, historic, and cultural resources and associated open space on NCC land surrounding NPS land
National Chavez Center reserved rights	Land transfer – reserved rights	10/4/2012	N/A	National Park Service, National Chavez Center	In donating land to the National Park Service, the National Chavez Center has reserved specific rights for activities on those lands
Utility easements	Easement	10/4/2012	N/A	National Park Service, National Chavez Center	NCC access to utilities on NPS property and NPS access to utilities on NCC property
Access and parking easement	Easement	10/4/2012	N/A	National Park Service, National Chavez Center	NPS access to NPS lands over NCC property

Appendix C: Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values and Other Important Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archives and Collections
Statement of Importance	The documents, photographs, artifacts, oral histories, and other records and items associated with the farm worker movement provide important insight, information, and documentation of the history of the movement.
Related Significance Statements	All
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections displayed at the monument currently consist of all loaned material, borrowed under a single loan agreement, including the contents of the Chávez Office and exhibits in the visitor center. • The museum collection is generally in good shape with the exception of the painting of the Virgin of Guadalupe and Jesus in the main exhibit area, which is in need of conservation. • The Virgin of Guadalupe and Jesus painting appears unstable, showing cracking, flaking, light damage, and probably other types of degradation. • For the Chávez Office, the National Park Service needs to monitor the environment, humidity, and lighting to ensure that the artifacts do not deteriorate. • The United Farm Workers has many archives that are kept off site and need to be catalogued to identify items of value. • The National Chavez Center has an archival project with the University of California, Los Angeles to inventory and provide management prescriptions for archives and collections at Villa La Paz. The National Chavez Center has long-term plans to build a curatorial facility. • Wayne State University's Walter Reuther Library manages archives and collections related to César Chávez and the farm worker movement. A portion of the collection has been scanned and microfiche copies have been provided to the National Chavez Center. Researchers must travel to Wayne State to view the complete collection and original documents. • Guadalupe banner for 1966 March Route is currently retained by the State of California. • Books and paper items should be assessed to ensure that they are preserved. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Chavez Center is working with the University of California, Los Angeles to ensure better protection of archives and collections. • National Park Service has conducted an evaluation of the borrowed collection and identified areas for improved storage and conservation. • National Park Service occasionally receives books and other items. Most items are given to the National Chavez Center for incorporation into their collections. Without a scope of collections there is no direction for accession or acquisition for the monument.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archives and Collections
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting used for César’s office exhibit may be damaging artifacts. • Temperature fluctuations in the Chávez Office may be causing condensation resulting in changes to humidity levels, which could lead to degradation of artifacts. • Ongoing security needs of museum collections on loan to the National Park Service. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for park and partner staff and volunteers to ensure proper museum curation. • Once the March Route banner (the Standard of Our Lady of Guadalupe) has been returned to the National Chavez Center from the State of California, opportunity for this artifact to be loaned to the National Park Service for display in the visitor center. • Over time, there will be collections at the national monument that people can see or learn from. • Develop partnerships with the owners of other collections and archival materials (United Farm Workers, National Chavez Center, Wayne State University). • Potential to consolidate information and develop finding aids to assist with research.
<p>Related Resources and Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayne State University collections.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum management trip report, October 2012.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection condition survey. • Security survey and fire protection survey.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collection statement. • Museum management plan. • Integrated pest management and housekeeping plan. • Emergency operations plan. • Structural fire plan. • Historic furnishings report for the Chávez Office.
<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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) <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) • Director’s Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management • Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • Checklist for preservation and protection of museum collections



Photos courtesy of Cesar Chavez Foundation.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape and Historic District
Statement of Importance	The historic buildings, landscapes, and features associated with the national historic landmark; memorials; and other structures and sites within the monument where important events took place (e.g., administration building). Additionally, the natural setting contributes to the sense of peace, tranquility, respite, and refuge that residents and visitors value at La Paz.
Related Significance Statements	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current maintenance activities such as weeding, mowing, sweeping, and pruning in designed garden areas retain site character; however, other less-formally planted areas of the monument do not appear to receive the same level of maintenance and as a result present some stabilization issues. • Some constructed drainage systems and features appear to have failed or may be in poor condition, creating erosion and in some cases, undermining structures. • Surface paving throughout the property may be creating additional runoff, altering natural drainage systems and the ability of the soil to absorb excess moisture. • A number of historic buildings have entry points for rodents and birds because of deteriorated or missing fabric (broken windows, missing shingles, missing vent covering), in some cases caused by the pest themselves. Evidence of this damage is exhibited by holes in wood siding caused by woodpeckers and flickers, as well as holes in building fabric caused by rodents. • Baseline documentation for all resources (including natural systems / environmental history) is needed and is underway for the cultural landscape (cultural landscape inventory) and the Chávez home (Historic American Building Survey). • Fuel loads are considered low and not as much of a threat to structures. • Several buildings within the monument boundary are in need of deferred maintenance and stabilization. • The Chávez home needs a historic structures report to address deferred maintenance and stabilization. • Private lands surrounding the monument contain important viewsheds. Additionally, César Chávez hiked to these lands regularly. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing documentation and assessment of the cultural landscape will assist management in preserving these features. • Documentation and assessment of historic structures has been initiated for the broader monument. • Baseline documentation for the Chávez home is underway.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape and Historic District
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting used for César’s office exhibit may be damaging artifacts. • Irregular temperatures in the Chávez Office may be causing humidity and could lead to degradation of artifacts. • Lack of security of museum collections on loan to the National Park Service. • Several large trees in proximity to historic buildings and public areas appear to be in poor condition and present potential hazards to people and buildings. A number of trees have the potential to drop limbs or uproot sidewalks and building foundations. • There are foundation plantings that either have been planted too close to buildings or have grown unmaintained, causing damage to buildings and structures. • Ground squirrels, wild rabbits, and wild boar are causing damage to foundation plantings, lawn areas, and retaining walls, which in turn create potential concerns for public safety. • Rodents and birds have gained access to a number of buildings onsite, leaving behind material that creates concern for the health of occupants. Damage to building contents also is occurring. • The adjacent railroad could impact monument features if expanded in the future. • The projected increase in mean annual temperature (+2.7° to 7.9° F by 2100) and projected increase in drought events and storm intensity/frequency due to a changing climate could impact the cultural landscape and historic resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing assessments and evaluations provide opportunities to facilitate further collaboration and share knowledge for interpretation, education, and preservation. • Cooperative agreement with the University of Oregon Cultural Landscape Program. • Current efforts to document the property provide additional information for interpretation and education. • Cooperation with California State Polytechnic University, Pomona to document the Chávez home through a Historic American Building Survey document.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory (underway). • Historic American Building Survey for Chávez home (underway).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake Historic American Landscape Survey documentation. • Archeological survey. • Document natural systems.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, phase 1. • Cultural landscape report. • Historic structure report for the Chávez home. • Preservation maintenance plan for landscapes. • Structural fire management plan. • Fire management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape and Historic District
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, Buildings, and Antiquities 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 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “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) • 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> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Knowledge and Understanding of the Values Embodied by the Movement
Statement of Importance	Visitors to La Paz have the opportunity to learn about the core values that supported the farm worker movement including service, sacrifice, volunteerism, nonviolence, leadership development, environmentalism, community-building, inclusiveness, and cooperation. As a community, La Paz itself embodied these values.
Related Significance Statements	All
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation has increased since the monument was established. • Existing exhibits are inadequate for providing the context and broader themes related to the farm worker movement. • Limited staffing and funding affects the ability of the National Park Service to reach audiences, particularly long-distance learning opportunities. • New interpretive media and materials both at the monument and online are needed. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing collaboration and partnership building is occurring through participation in associated events.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Knowledge and Understanding of the Values Embodied by the Movement
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First-person witnesses to farm worker movement events are becoming increasingly scarce as participants age and pass away. • Limited budgets and staffing affect the ability of the monument to conduct outreach and programs. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building partnerships with other groups and organizations and academic institutions where we can share and communicate the values of La Paz. • Ongoing partnership with National Chavez Center. • Partnerships with nearby national park units. For example, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and the Los Angeles Area communities and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks with the Central Valley. • Network parks such as Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks provide assistance in operations and interpretation. • Events and anniversaries provide opportunities to collaborate with the National Chavez Center and other organizations. Agbayani Village and upcoming anniversary of the Grape Strike. • Oral history projects such as Agbayani Village 40th anniversary event. Could be replicated with the anniversary of the Grape Strike in 2015. • Youth summits. • NPS training opportunities for NCC staff. • Borrowing exhibits from other organizations and institutions. • Create an interactive map. • Develop Junior Ranger program and other activities for children.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of oral history programs.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, phase 1. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Communications plan. • Exhibit plan.
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"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 <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> (chapters 7, 8, 9, and 10) • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Richly Layered Stories
Statement of Importance	Stories associated with the farm worker movement, including those told at other sites, illustrate its complex activities and history and far-reaching impacts and involvements.
Related Significance Statements	All
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is ongoing work by universities and organizations, including the National Park Service, to collect stories related to the farm worker movement. • Many visitors come who have memories/stories of participating in the boycott. There is an opportunity to broaden connections by relating experiences that became a national and international phenomenon for millions of people. • The National Park Service is not fully aware of all of the efforts to collect oral histories. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Chavez Center working with the University of California, Los Angeles to ensure better protection of archives and collections. • The National Park Service has conducted an evaluation of the borrowed collection and identified areas for improved storage and conservation. • The National Park Service occasionally receives books and other items. Most items are given to the National Chavez Center for incorporation into their collections. Without a scope of collections there is no direction for accession or acquisition for the monument.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of farm worker movement participants who have not shared their stories via an oral history. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for additional research to broaden the story—for example as it relates to women and Filipino farm workers. • Opportunity to tell the broader story—nationally. • Opportunities exist to partner with universities that have been collecting stories and oral histories. • The National Park Service could acquire oral histories from other collections. • Oral histories provide excellent opportunities to enhance interpretation and education. • Oral histories provide an opportunity to share these stories with new generations. • Milestone events such as anniversaries (50 years for Grape Strike and the March Route) provide more opportunities to collect stories and oral histories. • The NPS Centennial coincides with important anniversary events. • Day-to-day opportunities to engage with Chávez family members and other farm worker movement participants.
Related Resources and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayne State University collections. • Farmworker Movement Documentation Project website.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, phase 1. • Assessment of oral history programs.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Richly Layered Stories
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collection statement. • Museum management plan. • Oral history 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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <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) • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Fundamental Resource or Value	Collaboration
Statement of Importance	The farm worker movement extends far beyond La Paz. Collaboration with other sites, collections, and individuals is essential to telling the full story and preserving the full set of resources.
Related Significance Statements	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many other sites related to the farm worker movement as identified in the special resource study are in need of documentation and protection. • The National Park Service does not currently have formal relationships with any other organization or location related to the farm worker movement (beyond La Paz, The Forty Acres National Historic Landmark, and onsite partners). • The presidential proclamation directs the National Park Service to complete a management plan which, among other things, sets forth the desired relationship of the monument to other related resources, programs, and organizations at La Paz. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts are increasing with the establishment of the monument to connect with other sites and organizations. • Ongoing collaboration and partnership building is occurring through participating in associated events.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing limits NPS ability to reach beyond the monument. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to connect with sites and organizations identified in the special resource study and to complete potential national historic landmark nominations through partnerships. • Collaboration within the National Park Service as well as external organizations (NPS regional offices, Washington, other park sites). • Ongoing partnership with National Chavez Center. • Partnerships with nearby national park units. For example, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and the Los Angeles Area communities, and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks with the Central Valley. • Events and anniversaries provide opportunities to collaborate with the National Chavez Center and other organizations. • There is ongoing work by universities and other organizations to collect stories related to the farm worker movement. Opportunity for the National Park Service to share stories. • Consider how national trails, heritage areas, and other parks with broad stories (i.e., the underground railroad network) tell stories that are much larger than the sites themselves.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collaboration
<p>Related Resources and Values</p>	<p>Many other resources related to the farm worker movement exist beyond La Paz, as described in the César Chávez special resource study and recognized in the presidential proclamation, which established the monument. The presidential proclamation specifically identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forty Acres National Historic Landmark site in Delano, California • Filipino Community Hall in Delano, California • Santa Rita Center in Phoenix, Arizona • McDonnell Hall in San Jose, California • march routes
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General management plan, phase 1. • Strategic plan. • Partnership plan. • National historic landmark nominations for other relevant sites.
<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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <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> (chapters 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10) • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Human History at La Paz
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current assessments and documentation have been focused on the period of significance for the monument. • Earlier history of the site has been recognized in the national historic landmark nomination and cultural landscape inventory work. However, more information and assessment are needed on American Indian use, quarry, and sanatorium eras. • Earlier building foundations have been uncovered, but more information is needed to document the era. • Ties to American Indian groups and associations are unclear. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While some value of this local history has been recognized, little assessment has been conducted.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to lose or impact archeological sites without further documentation or inventory/surveys. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological inventories and surveys, historic resource study for the monument. • Potential for interpretation and education. • Potential local community members could provide more knowledge and history of past uses. • Bakersfield Californian editor and columnist Olivia Garcia is writing her graduate thesis at California State University, Bakersfield on the sanatorium era at La Paz.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory (underway).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake Historic American Landscape Survey documentation. • Archeological survey. • Document natural systems.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report.

Other Important Resource or Value	Human History at La Paz
<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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities 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 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "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) • 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



Fillipino farm workers gather to plan the construction of Agbayani Village, Delano, California. The Paolo Agbayani Village was created to house retired Filipino farm workers who had no family in the United States, 1972.

Appendix D: Short-Term Actions to Address Key Park Issues

In discussing key park issues and associated planning needs, workshop participants also identified a number of immediate actions that the park and its partners can take in the near future to begin to address key issues. While these actions do not replace the planning needs, they provide some useful first steps for the recently designated national monument.

Operations and Partnerships

- Develop a decision-making framework for the National Park Service and National Chavez Center to coordinate planning and management. Each organization should participate in each other's planning processes. However, the National Park Service and National Chavez Center would make the final decisions for actions and implementation on their own lands. The National Park Service should participate in the development of the National Chavez Foundation's master plans for both La Paz and the Forty Acres. National Chavez Center should participate in developing a vision for the new national monument.
- Document the collective physical, financial, and knowledge assets for each organization. Use this information to help make decisions about how the National Park Service and National Chavez Center can each best contribute to sharing the story of César Chávez and the farm worker movement.
- Remove hazardous trees that have been identified through a recent survey (Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks could provide assistance).
- Take advantage of National Park Service Centennial project opportunities; create a centennial signature project.
- Leverage Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway funding for projects adjacent to their rail lines.



Naturalization Ceremony at César E. Chávez National Monument.

Interpretation

- Update current visitor center exhibits in the near term as a temporary measure until the long-range interpretive plan is developed. Opportunities include:
 - Update the interpretive text associated with photos to reflect broader interpretive themes. Assistance could be provided from the Pacific West Regional Office.
 - Identify the messages or actions that visitors can take back to their own communities. Create a “call to action” for visitors to do when they get home.
 - Provide music in the visitor center on a regular basis.
 - Borrow exhibits from other organizations and institutions on a rotating basis.
 - Develop a new exhibit about the role of Filipinos in the farm worker movement. Build on the work done for the 40th anniversary of Agbayani Village.
 - Develop an exhibit about the role of women in the farm worker movement.
 - Standardize the audiovisual presentation offered at the visitor center.
- Other opportunities for improving interpretation (could be done independently in the near future or incorporated into long-range interpretive plan):
 - Provide opportunities for NPS interpretive training for National Chavez Center staff that work in the visitor center or otherwise interact with the visiting public.
 - Create an interactive map on the park website that documents what happened throughout the farm worker movement.
 - Contact the education specialist at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks about outreach with school kids (traveling trunks, social media, etc.).
 - Develop scavenger hunts or other activities for children to complete during their visit. Work with National Chavez Center to expand these activities beyond NPS-owned lands (for example, using the National Chavez Center trail system or visiting the Peace Grove adjacent to Villa La Paz to learn about the sacrifice of movement participants and the movement’s commitment of nonviolence).
 - Develop a Junior Ranger program through the Teacher Ranger Teacher program.
 - Build and leverage relationships with farm worker entities and other community-based organizations to find cost-effective methods for visitor outreach and increasing visitation to site.

Cultural Resources

- Complete a cultural resource condition assessment and structural fire plan (underway).
- Complete the cultural landscape inventory (University of Oregon assistance and underway this year).

Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation César E. Chávez National Monument

September 2015

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

RECOMMENDED

Ruben Andrade, Superintendent, César E. Chávez National Monument

Date

APPROVED

Martha J. Lee, Acting Regional Director, Pacific West 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.

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