



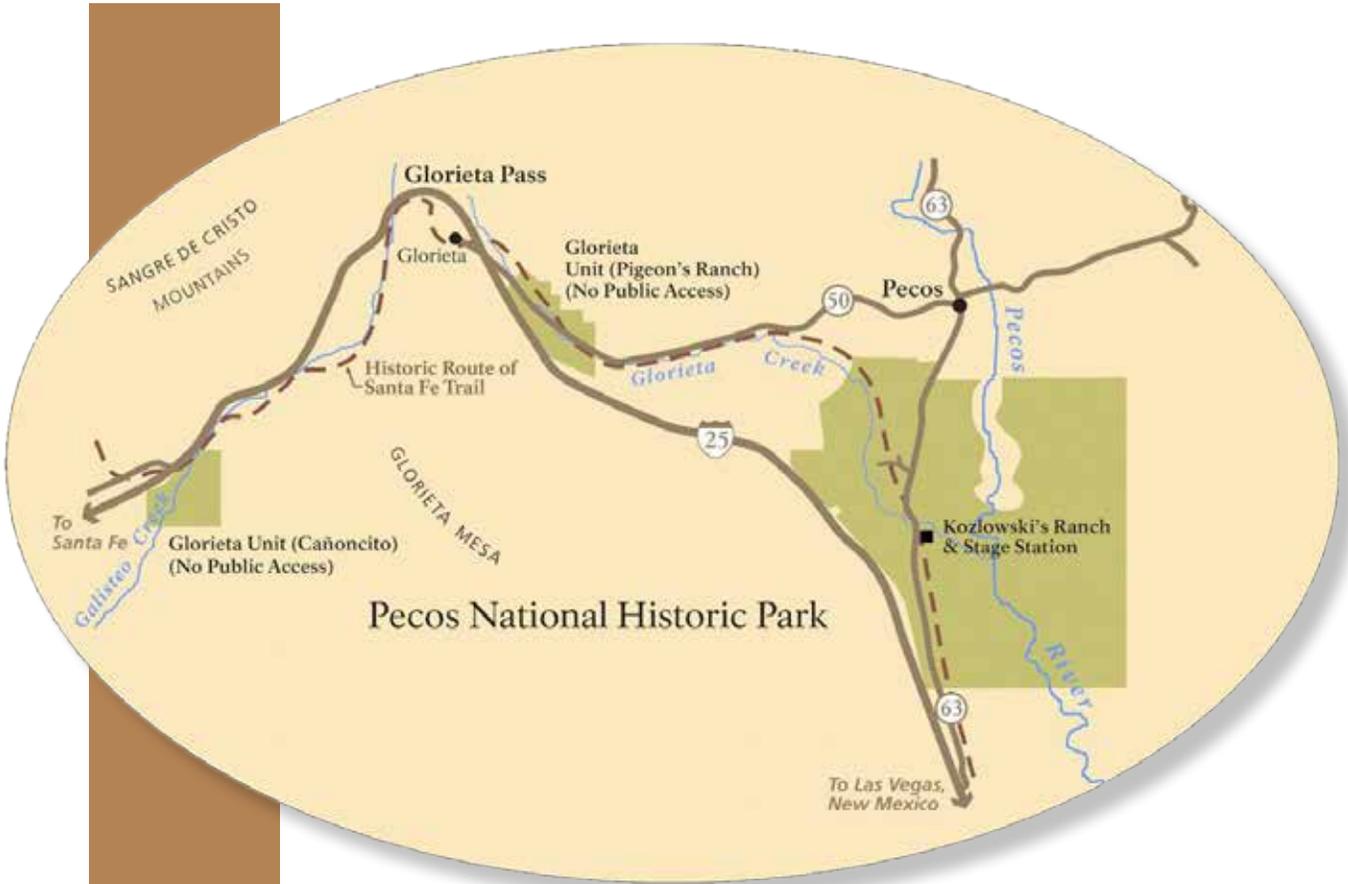
# Foundation Document

## Pecos National Historical Park

New Mexico

December 2015

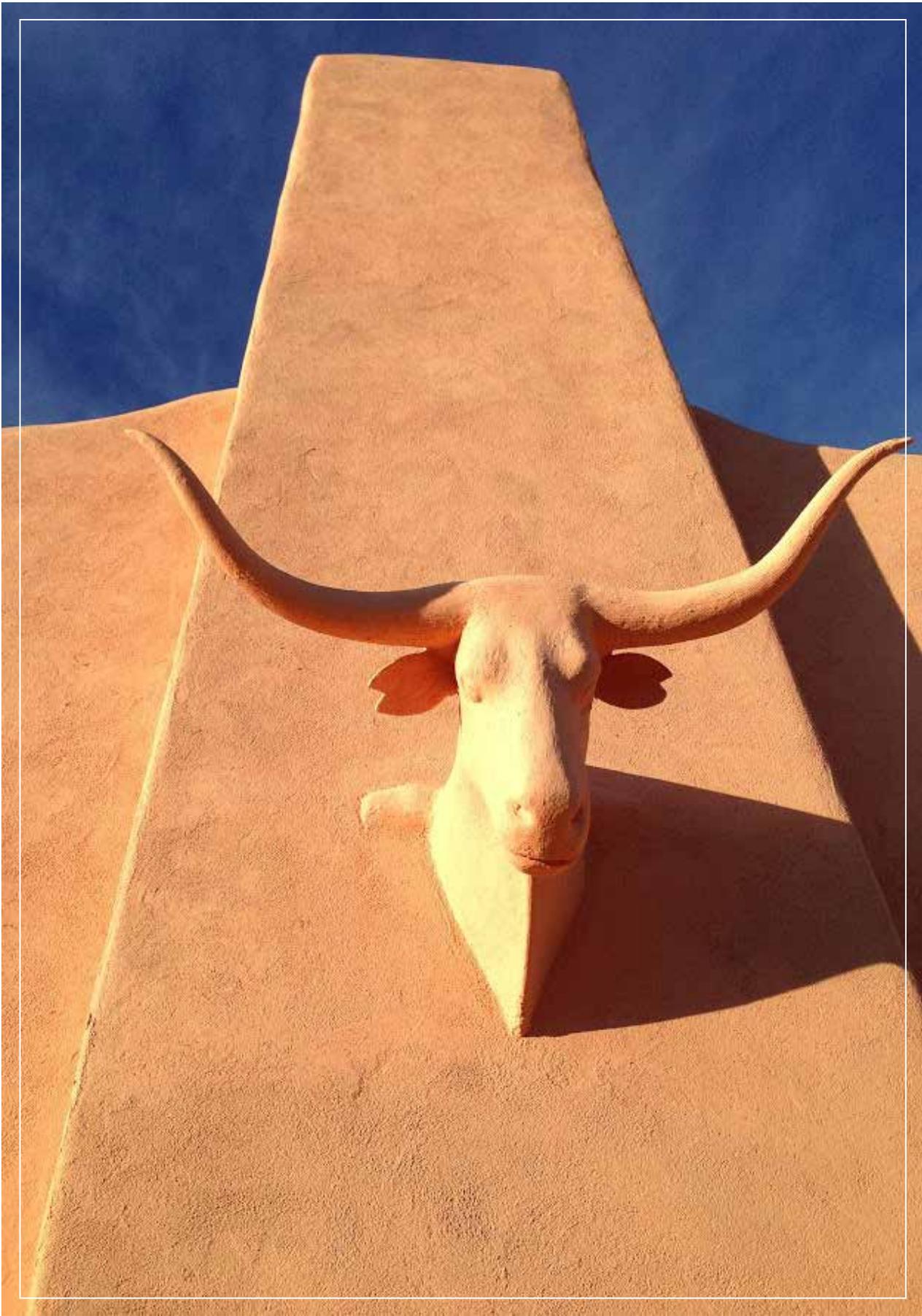




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## Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



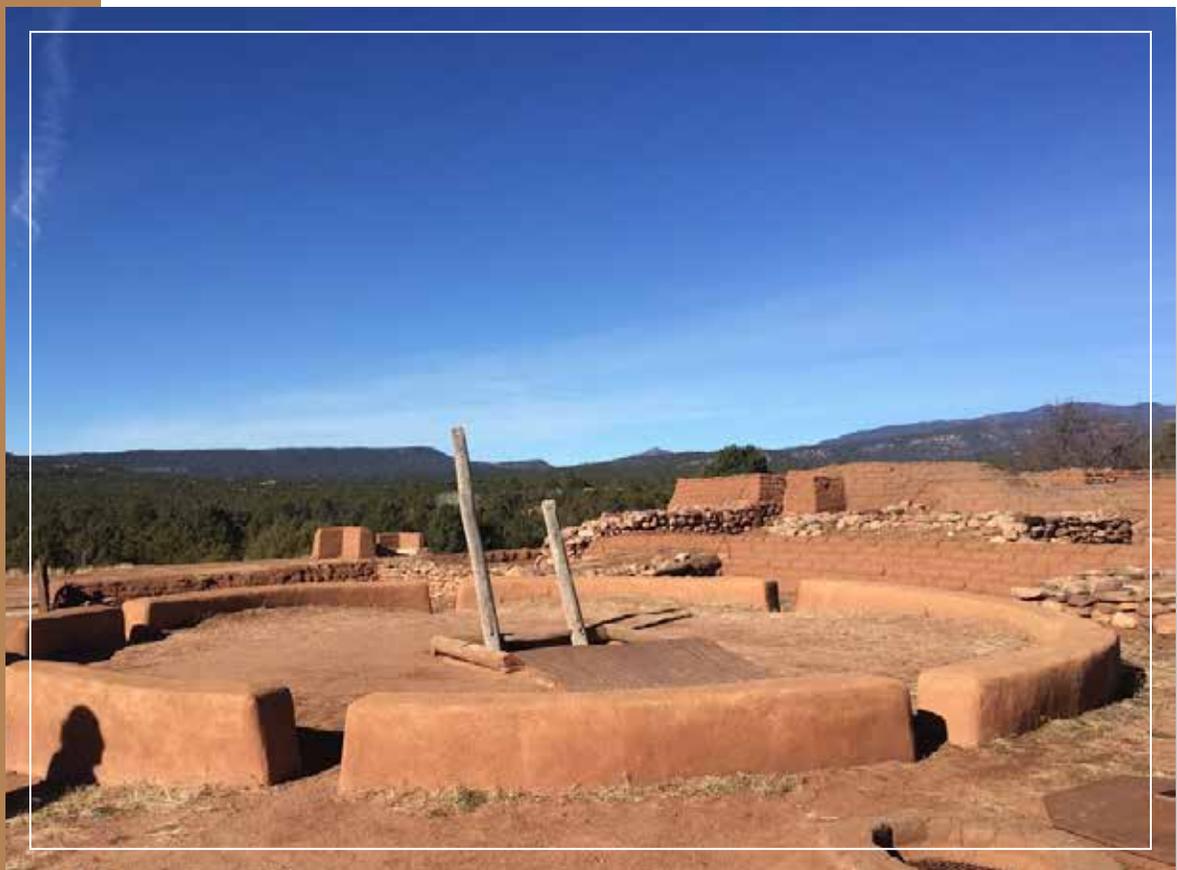
*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological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

## Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the 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 Pecos National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



## Part 1: Core Components

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

### Brief Description of the Park

Pecos National Historical Park is 28 miles southeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Most of the park lies in the upper Pecos River Valley. This narrow valley is bordered by the 13,000-foot Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the north, the rugged hills of the Tecolote Range to the east, and the steep Glorieta Mesa to the west. The 8,200-foot Glorieta Mesa escarpment is the most prominent geographic feature in the area, rising abruptly above the 7,000-foot valley floor.

The upper Pecos River Basin is part of a broad pass through the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. This passageway skirts the south end of the Tecolote Range and extends up the Pecos Valley before traversing the gentle slopes of Glorieta Pass west to the Apache Canyon area and the Rio Grande Valley.

Historically, the Pecos River Valley was a diverse area, with successive populations funneling through the valley. The Paleo-Indians, Archaic peoples, Basketmakers, and Puebloan peoples all left evidence of early use and settlement in the valley. Situated in a strategic location along the trade path between pueblo farmers of the Rio Grande and hunting tribes of the buffalo plains, the Pecos Indians built a fortress-like pueblo during the 15th century, which became the trading center for the region.

Two generations after Coronado's visit in 1542, the Spanish established a mission at Pecos, and the economic contacts continued. By the late 1700s, Hispanic settlers occupied most of the land in the Pecos Valley. Inhabitants saw commerce increase again with the development of a trade route from St. Louis to Santa Fe, which became known as the Santa Fe Trail.

This route to Santa Fe was also used for military expeditions during the Mexican War and the American Civil War. The two areas included in the Glorieta Unit (Pigeon's Ranch and Cañoncito) were the setting for one of the Civil War's most important southwestern battles—the Battle of Glorieta Pass. With the advent of railroads, the gateway provided a natural passage through the basin. Over time, almost all of the trails, roads, railroads, and highways followed the ancient trade and travel routes from the Great Plains to the Rio Grande Valley. Today, the park contains outstanding remnants of the area's history set in a 20th-century ranch backdrop. Over the years, despite the advent of modern towns and ranches, the scene has remained virtually unchanged. In 2013, the park received more than 37,000 visitors.

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Pecos National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was initially established as a national monument when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on June 28, 1965. Subsequent legislation expanded the park and renamed the monument a national historical park (see appendix A). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to interpret the history of the Pecos area and its “gateway” role between the plains and the Rio Grande Valley and to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources of the Pecos Pueblo, Spanish missions, Santa Fe Trail, Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass, and Forked Lightning Ranch.*



## 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 Pecos National Historical Park, 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 Pecos National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. **Multicultural Crossroads and Commerce** – The upper Pecos River Valley is a multicultural crossroads where trade, commerce, settlement, and conflict shaped the culture of the region. Glorieta Pass, the gateway through the southern Sangre de Cristo Mountains, contains prehistoric, historic, and modern routes, connecting the Rio Grande Valley area with other destinations.
2. **Living Landscape, Scenery, and Cultural Continuity** – The area of Pecos Pueblo, in use from past to present, is a place still valued and used for traditional practices by descendants of those who settled here.
3. **Kidder's Landmark Archeology** – Alfred V. Kidder's innovative use of stratigraphy and nomenclature at Pecos provides the foundation for modern Southwest archeology. The park hosts the annual archeological Pecos Conference every five years and conserves a world-class museum collection of artifacts and documents with cultural and scientific value.
4. **Upper Pecos River Watershed** – The Upper Pecos River watershed and its natural resources provide a diverse landscape that has nurtured settlement and facilitated multicultural interactions. These resources were important to people living in the region in the past and continue to be enjoyed by people today.
5. **American Civil War Comes to the West** – The park includes Pigeon's Ranch and Cañoncito, the location of the 1862 Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass. The outcome of this battle, fought along the Santa Fe Trail, halted Confederate advancement into the West.
6. **Forked Lightning Ranch** – This Pueblo Revival style ranch was first owned and developed by Tex Austin, who introduced the concept of dude ranching into the Pecos Valley. Later the ranch was acquired by Col. E. E. "Buddy" Fogelson and Greer Garson. Their generosity and support was instrumental in the establishment of the Pecos National Monument and later designation as Pecos National Historical Park.
7. **Colonization, Conflict, and Change** – The expansion of Spanish presence and influence over civil, agrarian, and religious practices is reflected throughout the pueblo landscape. Archeological evidence documents the construction of a Spanish mission complex, including one of the largest churches in 17th-century New Mexico.

## 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 Pecos National Historical Park:

- Pecos Pueblo and Spanish Missions** – The remains of a prehistoric pueblo stand alongside the weathered adobe walls of a Spanish Colonial-era church on a ridge in a valley shared by the Glorieta Creek and Pecos River. Because of the advantageous position at the juncture of trade between the people of the Rio Grande Valley and the plains tribes, the people of the Pecos Pueblo acted as trading hosts to the surrounding cultures, becoming economically powerful, while successfully maintaining their cultural identity as Puebloan, and evolving into a regional power. However, in 1540, with the arrival of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's expedition into the northern Rio Grande Valley, life at the Pecos Pueblo changed significantly. New Spain's frontier advanced into pueblo villages in an attempt to convert the Pecos people and colonize their land. For nearly two centuries, the Spanish lived immediately adjacent to the Pecos Pueblo, constructed a mission complex, established the largest church in the region, and successfully farmed the land. Despite some resentment and conflict during the Spanish colonization period, the Pecos Puebloans were sometimes allies and traders with the Spanish. The people of the Pecos Pueblo largely lived amicably with the Spanish settlers, but conflict was often present and especially evident during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 when many missions (including the 17th century church at Pecos) were destroyed and Spanish missionaries and colonists were driven out of the Pecos area, only to return years later. Then after decades of suffering diseases and increased attacks from nearby tribes, the last remaining Pecos people left to join their brethren at Jemez Pueblo in 1838. Today the people of Jemez Pueblo have several religious societies continuing some of the traditional ceremonies and traditions from the prehistoric Pecos Pueblo and revere their ancestral lands greatly. Today, the ruins of the Pecos Pueblo and Spanish Mission Complex stand ready to testify to the complicated nature of their existence.
- Cultural Continuity** – Many descendants of past inhabitants and settlers still live in the surrounding area and have a strong connection to this landscape and scenery. There are several special ceremonies in the pueblo and mission church that descendants participate in each year. The park serves as a tangible link to the past by providing connections to both personal heritage and the general history of individuals, families, and groups.
- Archeology, Museum Collections, and Archives** – Alfred V. Kidder conducted archeological excavations at the abandoned Pecos Pueblo from 1915 to 1929, generating a collection of artifacts that was used to create a basic chronology for the cultural periods of the entire Southwest region. As one of the first archeologists to use the systematic method of stratigraphy, Kidder laid the foundation for modern archeological field methods and established the Pecos Conference. The Peabody Museum retains the rights to the artifacts and documentation from Kidder's excavations; however, a majority of these materials are housed on-site in either the park curatorial storage facility or visitor center museum.

- **Natural Resources of the Upper Pecos River Watershed** – The natural resources of the Upper Pecos River watershed have influenced the long sequence of commerce, settlement, and conflict of the area. This reliable water source, and riparian/wetland habitat, is a rare ecosystem in the arid Southwest.
- **Features Associated with the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass** – The park contains many sites and remnant features related to the 1862 Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass. Located along the Santa Fe Trail, the main military route between Santa Fe and Fort Union, Pigeon’s Ranch provided the setting for three days of battle between Union and Confederate forces. The Cañoncito Unit preserves the site where Union forces were successful in destroying the Confederate supply lines, an ambush that ultimately led to the permanent Confederate retreat from the Southwest. In the main unit of the park, the Union Army’s Camp Lewis was adjacent to Kozlowski’s stage stop and trading post. The trading post also served as an army field hospital. A number of Civil War artifacts, such as bullets, buttons, epaulets, cannonballs, sabre, photographs, and surgical instruments, form a part of the park’s museum collections.
- **Forked Lightning Ranch** – Composed of parcels from the original old Pecos Pueblo Land Grant, the various components of the Forked Lightning Ranch span a range of historic occupation and use. The remains of Kozlowski’s Stage Stop on the Santa Fe Trail (1858–1880) ultimately became part of Tex Austin’s ranch headquarters and trading post when he purchased 5,500 acres in 1925. Austin commissioned John Gaw Meem, famous Pueblo Revival architect, to build the main ranch house on a bluff above the Pecos River. From the nine bedroom ranch house, Austin operated Forked Lightning as a dude ranch for tourists visiting New Mexico and a working cattle ranch reputed to run several thousand head of cattle on 100,000 acres of leased grazing land in the Pecos Valley. Dallas oil man and rancher E. E. “Buddy” Fogelson purchased the ranch in 1941, expanding it to 13,000 acres. He kept a small herd of Santa Gertrudis cattle and used the main ranch house for his summer home with his wife, actress Greer Garson. Much of the property was sold to The Conservation Fund in the 1980s and was later acquired by the federal government and added to the park for the purpose of preserving and interpreting the cultural and natural resources associated with the ranch and within the park.
- **Opportunities for Visitor Understanding** – The park was expanded in 1990 to interpret the history of the Pecos area and its “gateway” role between the plains and Rio Grande Valley. Park staff, visitor center exhibits, guided tours, self-guided interpretive trails, and educational media provide park and virtual visitors with a wide variety of opportunities to enjoy the park, inspire people’s quest for knowledge, and build a deeper understanding of the park’s resources and multi-themed histories. There are few modern intrusions visible from the park, so visitors can still experience a view similar to what people of prehistoric times saw.



## Other Important Resources and Values

Pecos National Historical Park 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 Pecos National Historical Park:

- **E. E. Fogelson Visitor Center and Museum** – As visitors come to Pecos National Historical Park, they are oriented to the park at the E. E. Fogelson Visitor Center and Museum. It was opened to the public in 1984; many of the exhibits were donated by E. E. “Buddy” Fogelson and Greer Garson. Local artisans contributed to the building’s unique features that can be seen in the woodwork and tin finishes.
- **Hispanic Homesteads** – When Mexico gained independence from Spain, the settlement patterns through the land grant process continued through the early years of the 19th century. Five Hispanic homesteads were established within what are today’s park boundaries. These sites have a period of occupation from 1820–1930s. Homesteaders existed on a subsistence economy, with fishing and hunting used to augment agriculture and ranching. Farming occurred along the river, while the uplands provided grazing for goats, sheep, and cattle. The park preserves the remnant landscape features representing these historic land use activities. The unique culture of homesteaders serves as the foundation for many who still live in the local area.
- **Opportunities for Recreation** – Legislation in the 1990s that added the Forked Lightning Ranch and the Glorieta Battlefield expanded the park from 342 acres to 6,703 acres. This vast scenic expanse of relatively undeveloped land has great potential for current and future visitors to experience and appreciate the park in different ways.



## 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 Pecos National Historical Park:

- The Pecos Pueblo story of an ancestral homeland reflects an indigenous people and their encounters with a variety of cultures that resulted in gradual cultural disruption, devastation, and ongoing retention of way-of-life.
- The natural features of the landscape, including the Pecos River and its tributaries, established the scenic backdrop against which people (past and present) adapted their survival strategies.
- The overlay of numerous significant trade routes, from precontact through Santa Fe Trail, railroad, pre-1937 historic Route 66, and interstate highway through the Pecos Valley, illuminates the importance of this physical location. The Santa Fe Trail extended the international trade passing through the Pecos Valley, diversifying people, ideas, values, language, ideologies, and material goods.
- As a result of the Battle of Glorieta Pass, Union presence was solidified in the Southwest changing the social, economic, and political dynamics of the region; the future of the people of the New Mexico territory was forever altered.
- The multicultural crossroads of what is now New Mexico has been challenged many times throughout history, bringing diverse communities together in both conflict and peace.
- The Pecos Missions provide the opportunity to consider the effect of Spanish culture on the daily life (including traditional religion, social structure, and technology) of the Pueblo people.
- The Kidder excavations at Pecos Pueblo set a precedent for applying archeological methods that promote scientific study, education, appreciation, and understanding of Southwest archeology.
- The Forked Lightning Ranch provides an opportunity to reflect on the role of ranching in northern New Mexico. This includes the stories of land grants, early Hispanic communities, cowboy/entrepreneur Tex Austin, and its subsequent owners Colonel E. E. “Buddy” Fogelson and actress wife Greer Garson.

## 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 Pecos National Historical Park.

- Public Law 101-536 indicates that “Lands may not be acquired for purposes of the Glorieta Unit without the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that, in his judgment, the property is subject to, or threatened with, uses which are having, or would have, an adverse impact on the Glorieta Unit or on the management of the Glorieta Unit.”
- National Trails System Act of October 19, 1988 (16 USC §§ 1241-1251; PL 90-543), establishes a national trail system and includes historic trail resources of national importance. PL 100-35 amended the National Trails System Act to add the Santa Fe National Historic Trail to the national trail system. A portion of this trail traverses through Pecos National Historical Park and requires coordination and consultation with national historic trail managers for park management activities related to the trail.

For more information about the administrative commitments for Pecos National Historical Park, please see appendix B.



## Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

1. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
2. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
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.

### 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.

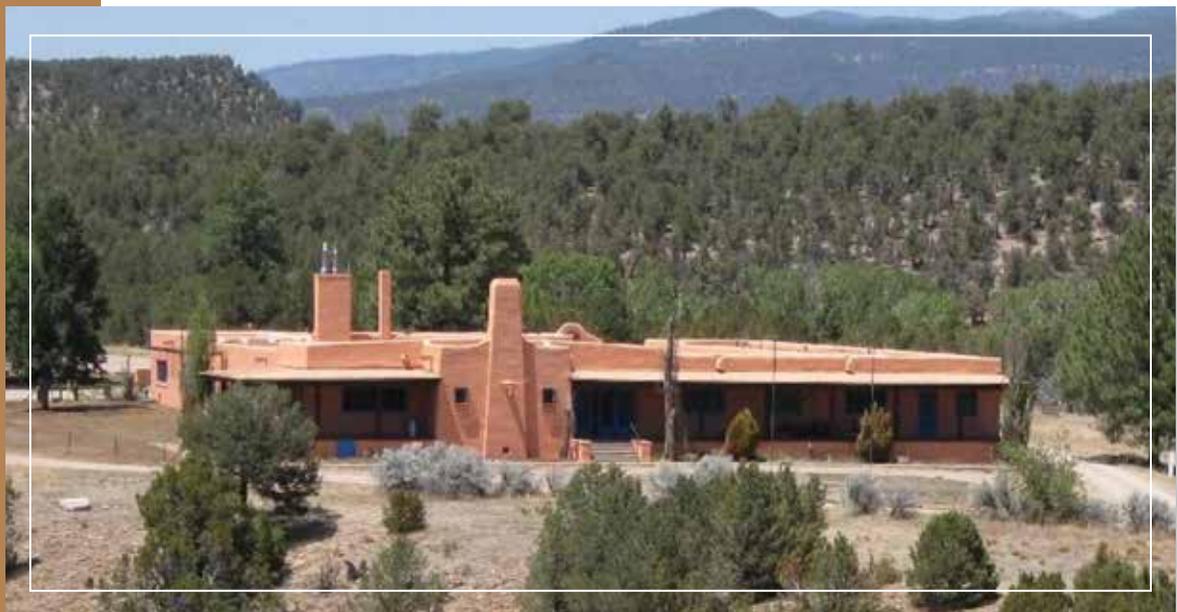
The following are key issues for Pecos National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Preservation of Park Resources** – There are a number of issues and challenges the park is facing related to preservation of park resources. The nature of the pueblo and Spanish mission adobe ruins require continual preservation efforts by park crews. The spread of nonnative plant species is changing the vegetative composition of the cultural and natural landscapes. A draft cultural landscape inventory was prepared but not finalized due to the current vacancy in the regional cultural landscape program coordinator position. An historic preservation plan was completed a number of years ago but is in need of updating.

Although a statistically significant increase in mean annual temperature and precipitation have been observed, projections suggest continued increase in mean annual temperature, while precipitation projections show minimal to significant decreases (-25%), resulting in a much dryer landscape. There is the projection for more intense/frequent storm events that would be episodic and could result in significant flood events. Related impacts could include reduction of water resources on the landscape, increases in fire frequency/intensity, increase in invasive species, and dieback of pinon and ponderosa pine. If regional trends continue, resource managers must consider what actions may be taken to mitigate the effects of climate change on park resources and what strategies for adaptation should be considered. Preparing a climate change vulnerability assessment and initiating climate change scenario planning would provide guidance for park managers to proactively respond to this evolving challenge, while also ensuring consistency and continuity in preservation and resource management activities.

- **Associated data needs:** Complete cultural landscape inventory (currently 95% complete) and prepare a climate change vulnerability assessment.
- **Associated planning needs:** Prepare a cultural landscape report after completing the cultural landscape inventory, initiate climate change scenario planning, update the historic preservation plan, and prepare a vegetation management plan.

- **Visitor Enjoyment of Park Resources and Values** – There is great potential for expanding the range of visitor enjoyment opportunities at Pecos. The addition of the Forked Lightning Ranch and the Glorieta Battlefield in 1990 have brought two additional, but distinct categories of fundamental resources, values, and interpretive themes that need to be protected, as well as shared with the park visitor. The park has pursued resource inventories, assessed resource conditions, and conducted a pilot fishing program. Guidance is needed for providing visitor access and managing recreational activities in the backcountry areas of the ranch, as well as providing a more comprehensive program for visitor understanding of the features and events related to the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass.
  - **Associated data needs:** Assess visitor expectations for recreational activities in the backcountry, quantify potential visitor impacts (hiking, fishing, etc.) on the riverine environment, and develop GIS data of potential travel corridors and sensitive features in backcountry (these items could be initiated prior to or during a backcountry planning effort).
  - **Associated planning needs:** Update the comprehensive interpretive plan, develop a backcountry management plan, and initiate a concept plan for visitor access, experience and understanding of the Glorieta battle.
  
- **Partnership Potential** – The Friends of Pecos National Historical Park have been a very productive friends group for the park. One of their most successful accomplishments to date includes the funding and development of a trailhead parking area and 2.3-mile-long interpretive trail in the Glorieta Unit of the park. The trail provides access to an area overlooking the Glorieta Battlefield and provides visitors with an overview of the troop movements that occurred during this three-day battle. The friends group is eager to continue assisting the park with an expanded range of visitor opportunities related to understanding the Battle of Glorieta Pass. There are a number of other Civil War era features that could be interpreted, including the Santa Fe Trail, Kozlowski’s Trading Post, and Pigeon’s Ranch—although a comprehensive plan for considering options has not been fully developed. There are some key NPS decisions needed in order to encourage additional donors and support to more fully provide for this unique visitor opportunity.
  - **Associated data needs:** Assess visitor expectations for the Glorieta Unit.
  - **Associated planning needs:** Initiate a concept plan for visitor access, experience, and understanding of the Battle of Glorieta Pass.



- **Relevancy** – With the upcoming NPS centennial celebration, and the goal to connect with and create the next generation of park visitors, supporters, and advocates, there are a number of initiatives underway. Park websites will be redesigned servicewide. Content management will dramatically change, and the park will need to address how visitors can explore the park remotely via online digital media prior to their visits, as well as accessing this information while visiting the park. Park staff will also need the training and ongoing capability for website and data management. Opportunities for WiFi access at the visitor center and on park trails are currently being explored. There are opportunities for the park’s friends group and Western National Parks Association (WNPA) to work together on marketing the park and assisting with the new technologies that are available. The park would like to encourage visitation, but current road signage is lacking along the interstate, state roads, and in Pecos village. A parkwide sign plan would outline the actions needed in order to work toward the goal of enhanced wayfinding to park features.
  - **Associated data needs:** Develop a new park video.
  - **Associated planning needs:** Develop an information technology plan, and initiate a parkwide sign plan.
- **Operational Efficiency** – There are a number of areas the park would like to explore to enhance their operational efficiency; however, the topics of office space and staffing are the most urgent. Staff offices are spread over a number of facilities throughout the park.

A balance of work and office space is needed to ensure visitor satisfaction and operational efficiency. A review of WNPA staff presence and office space should be examined to fulfill the mission of the National Park Service and the terms of the cooperative agreement with the Western National Parks Association.

Currently, some of the greatest challenges for the park’s law enforcement staff involve visitor use (trash dumping in the park, tree cutting, metal detecting, and boundary encroachment). Law enforcement responsibilities also include supporting Fort Union National Monument for 6–8 special events annually, as well as specific case incidents. This often results in reactive, not proactive, patrols of the park. Current staffing is limited to three commissioned officers, one position of which is currently vacant due to retirement.

A space management plan would allow consideration of a more efficient assignment of administration space so that key personnel are more strategically located near their areas of responsibilities. A staffing management plan would provide guidance on identifying and assigning appropriate expertise to address the full array of responsibilities at the park.

- **Associated planning needs:** Develop a staffing management plan and consider a space management plan.

## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Pecos Pueblo and Spanish Missions
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements #1, #2, #3, and #7.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pueblo is in good to fair condition; most features are at grade and protected, except for some kivas that partially extend above grade and are exposed to the elements.</li> <li>The two reconstructed kivas (open to the public) are in good to fair conditions.</li> <li>The pueblo boundary wall is in good condition.</li> <li>The adobe Spanish mission is in good to fair condition due to recent and ongoing stabilization efforts. The mission is standing architecture and is exposed to the elements.</li> <li>The cultural landscape is in fair condition resulting from the spread of nonnative invasive species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The condition of resources is improving because of the encapsulation at the mission complex. There are continuous stabilization efforts at the mission and occasionally at the open kivas in the pueblo. The boundary wall surrounding the pueblo was recently repaired after a rain event.</li> <li>Natural processes are causing some amount of decline, have done so historically, and will continue to do so in the future.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosional processes.</li> <li>Weathering effects: wind/rain/snow/gravity.</li> <li>Climate change and its associated influences (e.g., accelerated erosion, exposure, and/or damage to cultural resources).</li> <li>Earthquake potential.</li> <li>Spread of nonnative invasive species.</li> <li>Vandalism, graffiti, theft of shards, Archaeological Resources Protection Act violations.</li> <li>Inconsistent preservation funding for the long-term (decades), unable to provide a permanent preservation crew, loss of traditional masonry skills.</li> <li>Special events have the potential to impact resources through vandalism, artifact theft, disturbance of the ground and archeological features, and inadvertent damage to historic fabric.</li> <li>Visitor use impacts.</li> <li>Use of chemical bonding agents as an amendment in the bricks used to veneer and protect original material has not been adequately studied and could be negatively impacting original adobe material by trapping moisture. This issue needs to be studied in more detail.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnering with Jemez Pueblo for preservation and interpretation.</li> <li>Expand special programs, so visitors may experience the pueblo and mission after hours (night programs, concerts, etc.), given that staffing and visitor impacts are appropriately managed.</li> <li>Improve the pueblo ruin trail surface.</li> <li>Remove nonnative vegetation and restore sites.</li> </ul>

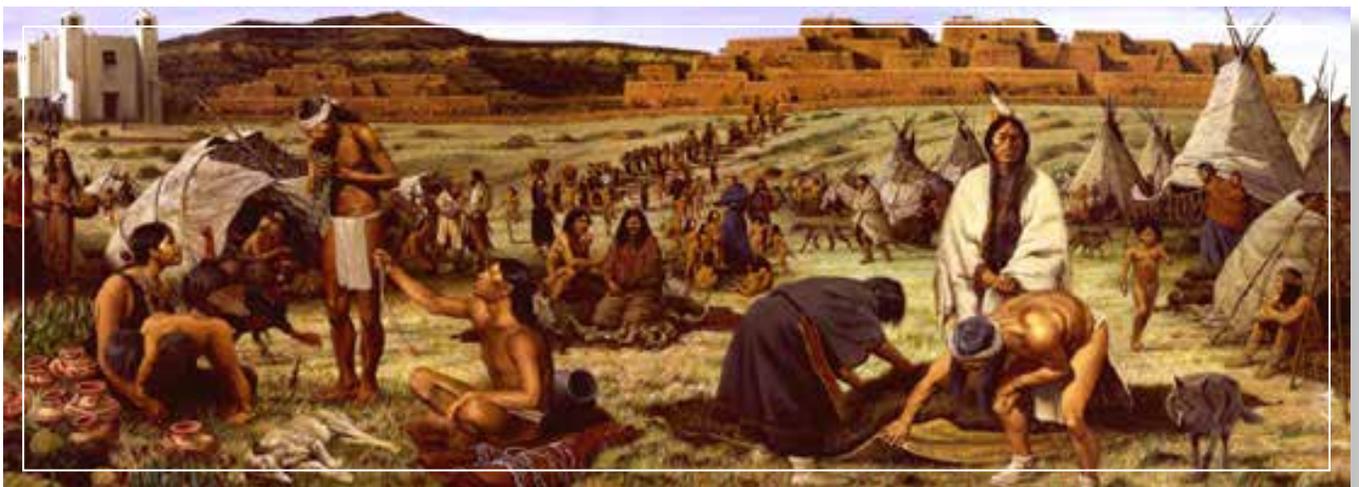
Fundamental Resource or Value	Pecos Pueblo and Spanish Missions
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish colonial architecture of Pecos (James Ivy, 2005).</li> <li>• Pecos Pueblo National Historic Landmark entry (2014).</li> <li>• Cultural resources inventory survey (2002).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape overview (1998).</li> <li>• General management plan (1996).</li> <li>• Adobe typology and site chronology case study (1995).</li> <li>• <i>Alternative Concepts for Commemorating Spanish Colonization</i> (1991).</li> <li>• LiDAR scanning of the 18th century church.</li> <li>• Historic structure report.</li> <li>• Existing interpretive materials, maps, and waysides.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pueblo/mission vegetation mapping (fold into parkwide effort).</li> <li>• Pueblo/mission plant inventories (fold into parkwide effort).</li> <li>• Pueblo/mission wildlife inventories (fold into parkwide effort).</li> <li>• Additional research/investigation of the trade fair area and Coronado's camp.</li> <li>• Scientific study of the effects from previous preservation efforts (chemical bonding agents in amended adobe).</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update historic preservation plan.</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Pueblo/mission vegetation plan (fold into parkwide vegetation management plan).</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-341)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service (US Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Continuity
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements #1, #2, and #7.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationships are good. The park maintains a good relationship with the Pueblo of Jemez, Village of Pecos, and Hispanic descendants.</li> <li>Cultural demonstrations are good to fair. There are ongoing cultural demonstrations with the pueblos and minimal interaction of this type with the regional Hispanic population, although artwork from local descendants is displayed in the visitor center.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of important parts of the Pecos story.</li> <li>Living history potential unrealized.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide living history programs.</li> <li>Encourage traditionally associated youth to apply for Rocky Mountain Youth Corps.</li> <li>Continue Pecos Pathways high school student exchange program between the park, Jemez, and Phillips Andover in Boston.</li> <li>Encourage tribal participation in developing interpretive programs, expand agreements with Jemez Pueblo.</li> <li>Connect pueblo/Hispanic people (yesterday and today) by bringing their art and special events to park.</li> <li>Improve stakeholder opportunities through volunteer site stewards (for expanding local/descendent involvement with sites).</li> <li>Continue to encourage local school groups to come to the park annually to learn about the history/culture/resources, as well as the science/natural resources, of the park.</li> <li>Conduct additional oral histories focusing on American Indian use of the area.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kidder collection.</li> <li>Results of consultations.</li> <li><i>Frontera: A View of Demographic Change in the Upper Pecos Valley from Sacramental Records</i> (Levine 2002).</li> <li>Ethnographic overview (1994).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oral histories from pueblo/Hispanic people.</li> <li>Oral histories from long-term employees.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>Historic preservation plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-341)</li> <li>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>Religious Freedom Restoration Act</li> <li>Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>"Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Archeology, Museum Collections, and Archives</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	All significance statements.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeology program is in good condition.</li> <li>• Museum program in good condition, although space is at a premium, not ideal for researchers to access; office space for curator is limited.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both the archeology and museum programs are stable to improving. Items from the museum collections and archives are housed at the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center. Refrigeration provided on-site to protect film. Other museum deficiencies are being addressed.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural forces (fire, vegetation, flood).</li> <li>• Climate change and its associated influences (e.g., accelerated erosion, exposure, and/or damage to archeological sites).</li> <li>• Potential looting and theft of artifacts.</li> <li>• Backlog in cataloging museum collections.</li> <li>• Structural fire – no sprinkler system to protect the collections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce site steward program to provide on-site protection of remote resource areas.</li> <li>• Expand Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units agreements for research.</li> <li>• Bring products in to tell visitors the many facets of the Pecos story to visitor.</li> <li>• Rotation of items from collections for display.</li> <li>• Secure additional staffing to support program.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire management plan (in draft, almost complete).</li> <li>• Structural fire management plan (parkwide).</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan (in draft).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory (almost complete).</li> <li>• Archeological testing of Kozlowski’s Trading Post (2011).</li> <li>• Archeological investigations – Pigeon’s Ranch (2011).</li> <li>• Metal detecting archeological reconnaissance – Glorieta (2005).</li> <li>• Archaeofaunal analysis of a trash midden associated with 17th-century Convento (2002).</li> <li>• Archeological remote sensing survey of Camp Lewis (1998).</li> <li>• Collection management plan (1990).</li> <li>• Cultural resource inventory survey report (2002).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curate natural resource collections and records.</li> <li>• Digitize photos.</li> <li>• Condition assessment (and monitoring) of backcountry archeology.</li> <li>• Additional research and data collection of the pueblo trade fair area and Coronado’s camp.</li> <li>• Condition assessment of backcountry archeological sites.</li> </ul>

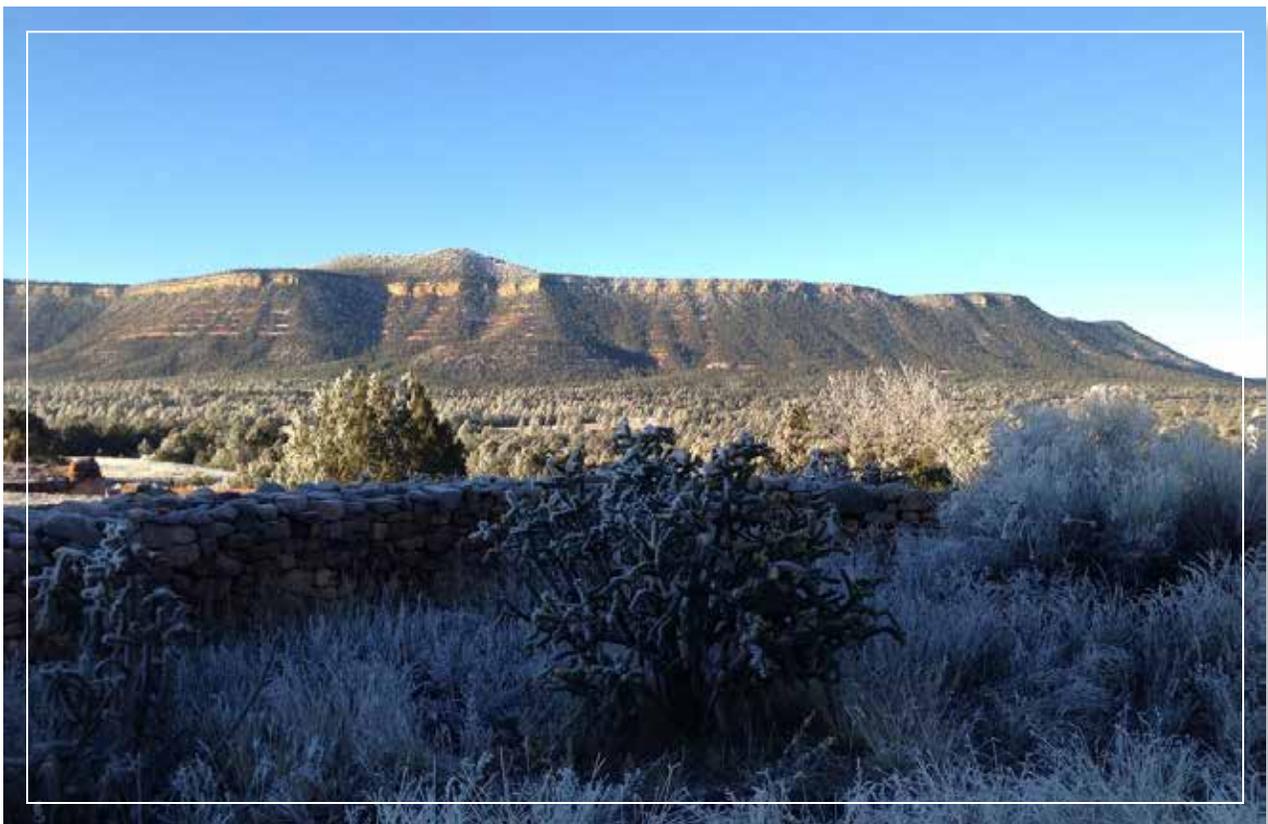
Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeology, Museum Collections, and Archives
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadvertent discovery plan.</li> <li>• Redesign/fund new curatorial storage and cultural resource management offices (inadequate fire protection and was not designed to last in perpetuity).</li> <li>• Complete museum management plans (i.e., integrated pest management plan for museum collection storage facility).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>• “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13653, “Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change”</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Resources of the Upper Pecos River Watershed
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements #1 and #4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Pecos River is free-flowing, although elevated water temperature levels exceed New Mexico Clean Water Act standards and the river is considered impaired. Glorieta Creek is impaired by excessive nutrients and specific conductance, and Galisteo Creek is impaired by elevated temperature and specific conductance. Mercury and toxics warrant moderate concern and have resulted in fish consumption guidelines due to elevated levels of heavy metals in PCBs in certain fish in the Pecos River.</li> <li>• Wetlands: Pecos River riparian conditions are in “proper functioning condition,” while lower Glorieta Creek is rated as “functional – at risk” due to potential levee erosion and sediment deposition during flood events.</li> <li>• Upland vegetation is in fair condition due to spread of nonnative vegetation. The abundance of junipers and pinyons is a result of fire suppression over the last 100 years. Cultural landscape patterns of farm fields, pasture, and orchards are partially maintained by the park. Ozone risk to vegetation health warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks, as there are at least 5 ozone-sensitive plants in the park including <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> (ponderosa pine) and <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> (Louisiana sagewort).</li> <li>• Wildlife: Glorieta Creek and Pecos River riparian areas contain the highest biodiversity found in the park and serve as vital corridors for species migration and dispersal. Native cutthroat trout have not been in the system for decades; other aquatic species are slowly recovering from recent flood (2013).</li> <li>• Soils: baseline conditions have yet to be established, however erosion is a concern in areas adjacent to I-25 and historic ranch roads. Erosion is also a concern along arroyos. Severe erosion has occurred from flash floods and seasonal storms creating high, steep, and unstable banks susceptible to slope movements and further erosion/soil loss.</li> <li>• Air quality: Class II. Conditions are better than national ambient air quality standards; however nitrogen deposition warrants significant concern based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks, and places some park vegetation communities at risk for harmful effects. During winter, air inversions periodically trap smoke from wood burning stoves.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pecos River – declining water quality and quantity due to drought and upstream activities outside of park.</li> <li>• Vegetation improving slightly from nonnative treatments and restoration efforts.</li> <li>• Unknown trends in wildlife populations.</li> <li>• Soils declining – lack of mitigation/restoration of eroded areas.</li> <li>• During the last decade (2003–2012), visibility improved on the clearest days and remained relatively unchanged on the haziest days, resulting in an overall unchanging visibility trend. However, visibility on the clearest days appears to have deteriorated over the last three years (2010–2012).</li> <li>• Significant emissions reductions from regional power plants are scheduled by 2018 for the protection of regional Class I areas, and will also improve air quality conditions in the park.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Resources of the Upper Pecos River Watershed
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil compaction, vegetation trampling, and disruption of wildlife behavior from visitor use.</li> <li>• Water pollution from upstream land use practices (mining, road maintenance, sewage treatment, erosion, and ensuing sedimentation).</li> <li>• Spread of nonnative species (rainbow trout, brown trout, feral dogs and cats, and many nonnative plants).</li> <li>• Air quality and scenic resources are impacted by regional and local sources of air pollution such as power plants, industrial facilities, agriculture, and urban developments. Horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing are anticipated to result in a new oil and gas extraction boom in the Mancos Shale formations near the park. Oil and gas development may be contributing to nitrogen deposition and elevated ozone that is at levels considered harmful to sensitive vegetation.</li> <li>• Climate change and its associated influences – Increase in mean annual temperature with up to a 25% decrease in mean annual precipitation is projected for the region with more intense and frequent storm events and droughts. This could further stress ponderosa pine, change stream flows and aquifers, increase erosion, and increase invasive species.</li> <li>• Wildland fire.</li> <li>• Feral and trespass dogs in all areas of the park (chasing of wildlife, aggressive toward people, and damaging to the resource). Other trespass issues along the boundary include all-terrain vehicle use, horse, cattle, bike, foot traffic, which results in vegetation trampling and erosion (not all areas of the park are fenced).</li> <li>• Trash dumping.</li> <li>• Stocking of nonnative fish by surrounding landowners (brown and rainbow trout).</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue working relationship with other agencies, such as New Mexico Game and Fish, local US Forest Service, and US Fish and Wildlife Service.</li> <li>• Maintain partnerships with the Upper Pecos Watershed Association, Pecos Business Association, and local schools.</li> <li>• Opportunities to educate public and adjacent landowners on natural resources.</li> <li>• Enhance visitor access to backcountry areas.</li> <li>• Establish partnerships with the Truchas Chapter of Trout Unlimited.</li> <li>• Develop service projects with Sierra Club.</li> <li>• Partner with Audubon (Christmas bird counts).</li> <li>• Engage with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies, industry, and public interest groups, such as the Four Corners Air Quality Group and the Western Regional Air Partnership to develop strategies to reduce regional air pollution. Park engagement with the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management oil and gas planning process may help to address impacts on park resources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exotic plant management plan (underway).</li> <li>• Fire management plan (underway).</li> <li>• Landbird monitoring (2014).</li> <li>• Fish surveys (2013).</li> <li>• Vegetation classification and map (2012).</li> <li>• Natural resource condition assessment (2011).</li> <li>• Riparian condition assessments for the Pecos River and Lower Glorieta Creek (2011).</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy (2011).</li> <li>• Acoustical monitoring (2010).</li> <li>• Habitat evaluation and surveys for listed plant and animal species (2010).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Resources of the Upper Pecos River Watershed
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV (continued)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nonnative plant monitoring (2010).</li> <li>• Geologic resource evaluation (2006).</li> <li>• Geologic resources inventory (2015).</li> <li>• Vital signs monitoring plan (2005).</li> <li>• Paleontological resource inventory and monitoring (2003).</li> <li>• Soil survey (1997).</li> <li>• Field survey of the faunal resources of the Pecos Unit (1996).</li> <li>• Water resource management plan (1995).</li> <li>• Baseline water quality data inventory and analysis (1995).</li> <li>• Nearby and regional air quality monitoring including visibility, ozone, and deposition.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete weed survey of Glorieta Unit.</li> <li>• Update soil survey (existing report does not meet NPS standards).</li> <li>• Update wildlife inventory (full scope: mammals, birds, herp, etc.).</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability of water resources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation management plan.</li> <li>• Update comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Backcountry management plan.</li> <li>• Planning for adaptation to climate change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended</li> <li>• National Invasive Species Act of 1996</li> <li>• Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918</li> <li>• Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>• Clean Water Act of 1972</li> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts</li> <li>• Paleontological Resources Protection Act of 2009</li> <li>• Water rights adjudication and law</li> <li>• Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"</li> <li>• Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> <li>• NPS Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire Management</li> <li>• Director's Order 18: Wildland Fire Management</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Features Associated with the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement #5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pigeon’s Ranch has been stabilized and is in fair condition (need to reroute vehicle access around the ranch structure).</li> <li>• Need to improve viewshed from recently developed interpretive trail.</li> <li>• Kozlowski’s Trading Post is in poor condition, needs to be rehabilitated. Few efforts in preservation and stabilization.</li> <li>• Other features are difficult to assess.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition of the site is declining due to theft of battlefield artifacts. There are also minimal preservation and/or stabilization efforts currently programmed.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theft.</li> <li>• Vandalism.</li> <li>• Vegetation encroaching on historically open field areas.</li> <li>• Proximity of Pigeon’s Ranch structure to road (vibrations from cars, vehicular accidents).</li> <li>• Trespass.</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act violations – metal detecting and theft of archeological resources.</li> <li>• Arson attempts (wildland).</li> <li>• Trash dumping because there are no physical boundary exclusions.</li> <li>• Improper drainage and erosion.</li> <li>• Climate change and its associated influences on the cultural landscape (e.g., possible changes in species composition, increase in invasive species, increase in wildfire intensity/frequency, and reduction in water resources).</li> <li>• Invasive nonnative plants and animals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue partnerships with friends group and develop partnerships with others.</li> <li>• Revisit previous plans.</li> <li>• Develop additional special events to tell story.</li> <li>• Share Santa Fe Trail theme with others.</li> <li>• Provide visitor contact in the trading post.</li> <li>• Remove modern buildings.</li> <li>• Improve viewsheds.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doug Scott’s Cañoncito data.</li> <li>• Historic structure report Kozlowski’s Trading Post (2012).</li> <li>• Archeological testing of Kozlowski’s Trading Post (2011).</li> <li>• Archeological investigations at Pigeon’s Ranch (2011).</li> <li>• Cultural resource inventories of Pigeon’s Ranch and Cañoncito (2010–2011).</li> <li>• Develop public access to Pigeon’s Ranch subunit / environmental assessment (draft 2010).</li> <li>• Pigeon’s Ranch cultural landscape inventory (2009).</li> <li>• Historic structure report Pigeon’s Ranch (2008).</li> <li>• “Construct Interpretive Foot Trail from the Old Denver Highway to Arrowhead Ridge and Windmill Hill / Environmental Assessment” (2007).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Features Associated with the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV (continued)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metal detection survey of Glorieta Battlefield (2005).</li> <li>• Cultural resource inventory survey (2002).</li> <li>• Media concept plan (2004).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape overview (1998).</li> <li>• <i>Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey of the Civil War Site of Camp Lewis</i> (Haecker 1998).</li> <li>• Feasibility study for Pigeon's Ranch (1985).</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places nomination documentation.</li> <li>• Report on the integrity of Glorieta Pass Battlefield (Utley 1961).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research muster rolls (similar to Fort Union National Monument efforts).</li> <li>• Research historic weapons use.</li> <li>• Update battlefield inventory (including updated metal detection).</li> <li>• Survey of Lyons property.</li> <li>• Update natural resource inventories and maps (soils, wildlife, plants).</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Concept plan for visitor access and understanding of the Glorieta battle.</li> <li>• Kozłowski's Trading Post rehabilitation plan.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service (US Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Forked Lightning Ranch
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement #6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main ranch house is in good condition and well-maintained.</li> <li>• The cultural landscape, outbuildings, and roads are in fair condition and difficult to maintain.</li> <li>• Visitor access is currently restricted to guided access only. The approach road to the ranch house (includes bridge and hill) is a challenge, especially for first time visitors. Use of ranch for staff offices decreases visitor opportunities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranch house condition is stable.</li> <li>• Barn and outbuilding conditions are declining as NPS preservation efforts are focused on the pueblo/mission area of the park. Pasture and farm fields are not being maintained and are evolving into pinyon and juniper woodlands.</li> <li>• Visitor access is improving as additional special events are being planned.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance backlog; not much preservation happening in ranch area – only monitoring of structures.</li> <li>• Road grading maintenance practices of ranch roads have increased road widths, which compromises historic integrity.</li> <li>• Ranch house – mix of staff use and museum exhibits (food and exhibits in the kitchen).</li> <li>• Nonnative vegetation is changing the historic composition of ranch fields.</li> <li>• Wildland fire.</li> <li>• Climate change and its associated influences on the ranch (e.g., possible changes in species composition, increase in invasive species, increase in wildfire intensity/frequency, and increase in storm frequency/intensity accelerating soil erosion).</li> <li>• Structural fire – no sprinkler system.</li> <li>• Vandalism.</li> <li>• Resource poaching – trees, animals, stones, historical material.</li> <li>• Rodents, feral dogs and trespass cattle damaging historic fabric and accelerating soil erosion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the cultural landscape inventory.</li> <li>• Use prescribed fire to accomplish management objectives.</li> <li>• Enhance partnerships and volunteer opportunities.</li> <li>• Enhance interpretive opportunities of the Forked Lightning Ranch history through special events.</li> <li>• Restore interior of ranch house (return original furnishings, paintings from the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center) and relocate office functions.</li> <li>• Re-evaluate space management.</li> <li>• Develop self-guided interpretive walking opportunities.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Forked Lightning Ranch
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy (2011).</li> <li>• Backcountry road inventory.</li> <li>• Historic structure report Kozlowski’s Trading Post (2012). (Historic structure report is currently underway for the Trading Post outbuildings.)</li> <li>• Archeological testing at Kozlowski’s Trading Post (2011).</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places determination of eligibility for Forked Lightning Ranch complex (2006).</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places determination of significance for Kozlowski’s Trading Post complex (2006).</li> <li>• Cultural resource inventory survey (2002).</li> <li>• Historic structure report Kozlowski’s Trading Post, Forked Lightning Ranch house and pump house (2002).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape overview (1998).</li> <li>• Archeological remote sensing survey of Camp Lewis Civil War site (1998).</li> <li>• Report on results of Forked Lightning Ranch pilot survey (1995).</li> <li>• Planning process for new products and events.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document and map existing and changing vegetation in the ranch house complex (fold into parkwide effort).</li> <li>• Paint analysis to determine exterior paint colors used historically at trading post.</li> <li>• Update determination of eligibility for national register and List of Classified Structures to include ranch outbuildings.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural landscape report.</li> <li>• Backcountry management plan.</li> <li>• Update comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Housekeeping plan for museum area (list under museum management plans).</li> <li>• Kozlowski’s Trading Post rehab plan.</li> <li>• Forked Lightning Ranch adaptive reuse plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13653, “Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change”</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Opportunities for Visitor Understanding</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	All significance statements.
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good to fair condition. The visitor center and pueblo ruins interpretive trail provide wonderful opportunities for visitors to learn about the pueblo/mission history; however, visitor understanding of the Battle of Glorieta Pass and Forked Lightning Ranch are not as developed. In addition to access to these features, additional opportunities need to be explored, such as enhancing the park website, establishing podcasts, creating a virtual classroom, and providing additional trails to broaden outreach.</li> <li>• Ground-level ozone risk to human health warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks.</li> <li>• Night skies – Baseline conditions have not yet been established.</li> <li>• Viewsheds – Most views from the park are in relatively good condition and not extensively modified by development. The Cañoncito Unit is affected by visual intrusions from I-25. Scenic views are sometimes obscured by pollution caused haze. Visibility warrants moderate concern based on NPS ARD benchmarks.</li> <li>• Soundscapes: baseline conditions established in 2010. The Cañoncito Unit is affected by noise intrusions from I-25.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stable to improving condition; visitation continues to grow, and there is the addition of new waysides.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of staff and resources.</li> <li>• Lack of visitor access to backcountry areas of the park.</li> <li>• Digital access and infrastructure is limited.</li> <li>• Lack of skills in emerging technologies.</li> <li>• Viewshed / soundscape / air quality / night sky disruption for I-25 corridor, construction of houses on mesa, lights from development.</li> <li>• Future development such as residential areas could affect views beyond park boundaries that are an important part of the visitor understanding and experience.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a diversity of products and services to appeal to all visitors.</li> <li>• Expand special events and shows with partners to bring new visitors to park.</li> <li>• Improve wayfinding to encourage increased visitation.</li> <li>• Enhance use of electronic communications (WiFi) and new media technologies to improve interpretive and educational programs.</li> <li>• Extend visitor center operating hours.</li> <li>• Improve museum.</li> <li>• Establish guided ranger hikes to natural resource features (riparian areas).</li> <li>• Enhance tribal involvement.</li> <li>• Expand interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between air quality/pollution, scenic views, night sky, sensitive park resources, human health, climate change, and other associated resources.</li> <li>• Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership by becoming a Climate Friendly Park and implement a park Environmental Management System (Director’s Order 13A).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunities for Visitor Understanding
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundation document (2009).</li> <li>• Media concept plan (2004).</li> <li>• General management plan (1996).</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Visitor survey cards (once a year, servicewide; Idaho Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units).</li> <li>• Visitor center comment forms.</li> <li>• Acoustical monitoring (2010).</li> <li>• Nearby and regional air quality monitoring including visibility and ground-level ozone.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor surveys for input on what they want to learn about.</li> <li>• Tribal perspectives on interpretive messaging, significance of resources; integrate into comprehensive interpretive planning process.</li> <li>• Create new park video/film.</li> <li>• Research the pre-1937 Route 66 alignment.</li> <li>• Night sky baseline study.</li> <li>• Viewshed analysis.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Scenery conservation strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act</li> <li>• "Accessibility Standards" (36 CFR 1191.1)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Act of 1973</li> <li>• Clean Air Act</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> </ul>

## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	E. E. Fogelson Visitor Center and Museum
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The visitor center is in good to fair condition. There is insufficient work space and a lack of flexible fixtures for merchandise; lighting needs to be upgraded, and exhibits need security upgrades and new labels. Outdated exhibits limit providing visitors with up-to-date and accurate information on park resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conditions are improving, as the visitor center is programmed for exhibit rehabilitation within the next 5 years (FY 2018), recent improvements made on display shelving, conversation started on improving work space, audio visual is improving, roof repairs underway.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water damage to exhibits (roof repairs underway).</li> <li>Lack of office space for staff reduces efficiency of serving the park visitor.</li> <li>Structural fire – lacking fire suppression system.</li> <li>Environmental conditions on wood veneer (exterior and interior).</li> <li>Old, outdated infrastructure in the visitor center is a threat to the park’s ability to be meeting the demands of 21st century green initiatives.</li> <li>Climate change and its associated influences.</li> <li>Bird and insect damage to vigas.</li> <li>Mold (Pecos room carpet).</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase volunteers and staffing.</li> <li>Establish a local art display/show.</li> <li>Continue artist-in-residence program.</li> <li>Schedule additional special events.</li> <li>Secure funding to update museum exhibits and park film.</li> <li>Accommodate a rotating exhibit display.</li> <li>Use exhibit entry area.</li> <li>Improve exhibit maintenance access.</li> <li>Improve understanding of Western National Parks Association / National Park Service partnership and the purpose of sale items (provide new product display, diversify product mix to better serve visitors and increase revenue).</li> <li>Have visitor center operations and offices in same location to make them more efficient, while also maintaining integrity of building design.</li> <li>Remodel front desk to create a nonbarrier for quicker access to sales floor and theater.</li> <li>Move visitor center name on the building to left side.</li> <li>Provide more site bulletins.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blueprints.</li> <li>Museum exhibit plan.</li> <li>Visitor center manual.</li> <li>Site bulletins.</li> <li>Western National Parks Association assessment for point of sale system.</li> <li>Interpretive scope of sales.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	E. E. Fogelson Visitor Center and Museum
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oral histories of those associated with construction of the visitor center.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Revegetation plan for the surrounding landscape of visitor center, using native plants (fold into parkwide vegetation management plan).</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disability Act of 1990</li> <li>• "Accessibility Standards" (36 CFR 1191.1)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) "Park Facilities"</li> <li>• Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i></li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Hispanic Homesteads
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good condition. Most features are at grade and stable, and there currently is minimal visitor access permitted in these areas. Some sites may be in fair condition due to nonnative species, erosion, and ongoing weathering impacts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stable to declining. There is ongoing monitoring of sites, but minimal preservation treatment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vandalism.</li> <li>• Wildland fire.</li> <li>• River flooding.</li> <li>• Climate change and its associated influences on Hispanic homesteads (e.g., increase in wildfire intensity/frequency, increase in storm intensity/frequency).</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance interpretation for public.</li> <li>• Provide access/tours to Hispanic homestead sites.</li> <li>• Recreate/maintain orchards (grow stock from trees currently in the park).</li> <li>• Create a trail guide for visitor use (self-guided) after visitor safety is assessed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing survey data.</li> <li>• Historic research.</li> <li>• GIS data.</li> <li>• <i>From Folsom to Fogelson. The Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of Pecos National Historical Park</i> (2002).</li> <li>• <i>Frontera: A View of Demographic Change in the Upper Pecos Valley from Sacramental Records at Nuestra Senora de los Angeles, Pecos Pueblo, and San Miguel del Vado</i> (Levine 2002).</li> <li>• Geologic resources inventory (2015)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hispanic homestead condition assessments.</li> <li>• Hispanic homestead ethnographic assessment.</li> <li>• Dendrochronology at the Hispanic homestead sites.</li> <li>• Grist mill historic research.</li> <li>• Hispanic homestead oral histories.</li> <li>• Complete cultural landscape inventory.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Hispanic homestead visitor use plan (fold into backcountry management plan).</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Hispanic Homesteads
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• “National Register of Historic Places” (36 CFR 60)</li> <li>• “Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places” (36 CFR 63)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13653, “Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change”</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service (US Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Opportunities for Recreation
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently very limited recreational opportunities exist at the park. (There may be some different perspectives on the appropriate level of recreation for a historical park that is surrounded by USFS lands that already provide a range of recreational opportunities. Some believe this distinction is what makes Pecos special.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions are improving as the partnership with the park’s friends group resulted in a new Civil War interpretive trail in the Glorieta Unit. They are eager to assist with future meaningful endeavors.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of staffing and funding to protect resources.</li> <li>• Feasibility of providing visitor access to the backcountry without creating unintentional impacts on natural resources.</li> <li>• Lack of planning.</li> <li>• Vandalism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue partnerships with the park’s friends group.</li> <li>• Develop public access plan to provide recreational opportunities in other areas of the park that are currently closed to the public.</li> <li>• Use unpaved ranch roads for backcountry hiking routes.</li> <li>• Provide camping opportunities and picnic tables.</li> <li>• Enhance Junior Ranger program.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot fishing program survey forms.</li> <li>• Develop public access to Pigeon’s Ranch subunit / environmental assessment (draft 2010).</li> <li>• Cultural resource inventories (archeological, cultural landscapes, ethnographic overview).</li> <li>• Geologic resources inventory (2015)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIS mapping.</li> <li>• Survey visitor use expectations.</li> <li>• Assessment of law enforcement duties to support backcountry access (visitor safety concerns – search and rescue, EMS capability).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept plan for enhancing visitor access and understanding of the Glorieta Battle.</li> <li>• Backcountry management plan.</li> <li>• Update comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation” (36 CFR 2)</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act</li> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990</li> <li>• “Accessibility Standards” (36 CFR 1191.1)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Act of 1973</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) “Park Facilities”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 42: Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</li> <li>• Superintendent’s Compendium</li> </ul>

## 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.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Concept plan for visitor access and understanding of the Glorieta Battle	H	A plan is needed to explore and evaluate a range of potential opportunities to enhance visitor access and understanding of the Glorieta Battle. The Sanchez property has been acquired by preservation trust and another property in the Glorieta Unit may be soon up for sale (Rivera). The park's friends group is very interested in assisting the park with implementation efforts.
FRV	Backcountry management plan	H	The 1990 legislation that expanded the unit from 342 acres to well over 6,500 acres brought an extensive backcountry resource under park management. Planning is needed to determine desired conditions for resources and visitor opportunities. Key topics include levels of recreational opportunities, such as hiking and fishing, range of interpretive programs, and treatment of Hispanic homesteads. There may be backcountry areas at serious risk of slope failure which would be quite hazardous to hikers. Staff at the park has photographic documentation of the extremely incised arroyos. The NPS Geologic Resource Division's geologic hazards specialist could assist in the backcountry management plan.
FRV	Cultural landscape report	H	Geographical boundaries where cultural landscape exists, treatment recommendations, high priority for FY17.
FRV	Vegetation management plan	H	The plan is needed parkwide, including recommended treatments around modern and historic structures, Glorieta Battlefield, and backcountry. Approach would be guided by outcome of the cultural landscape report.
FRV	Kozlowski's Trading Post rehabilitation plan	H	A key feature of the Forked Lightning Ranch and Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass is in need of major rehabilitation to allow for visitor use. Currently, a high priority for FY16.
FRV	Scenery conservation strategy	H	Network with NPS Air Resources Division Visual Resource Program specialists and initiate collaborative efforts with adjacent landowners to develop scenery conservation strategies for protecting viewsheds, including air quality and night sky.
FRV	Update comprehensive interpretive plan	M	Updates are needed to more fully reflect the full range of interpretive themes appropriate for Pecos National Historical Park.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Space management plan	M	An evaluation of the overall space requirements and adjacencies for park administrative activities is needed parkwide.
FRV	Update historic preservation plan	M	A draft was prepared in the early 1990s and needs to be updated to reflect current needs and guidance.
FRV	Climate change scenario planning	M	Scenario planning would examine a range of plausible climate futures for the park to better understand the management implication for natural and cultural resources, park operations, and visitor use. Outcomes from this process could also be used to inform other management planning efforts.
Key Issue	Sign plan	M	New Mexico Department of Transportation is currently upgrading park wayfinding signs along state highways. Completing a parkwide sign plan would provide proactive guidance for suggested wayfinding that could be shared with the state and county transportation departments.
FRV	Inadvertent discovery plan	M	A plan is needed to establish protocols for inadvertent discovery of human remains.
Key Issue	Information technology plan	M	An information technology plan is needed to assess opportunities for establishing WiFi in the park, as well as for enhancing use of new technologies for interpretative, educational, and relevancy purposes.
FRV	Plan for rehabilitation or new curatorial storage facility	L	The existing facility was not designed or constructed to last in perpetuity. The interior was not designed to accommodate research activities or museum curator office space and does not have fire suppression system in place.
FRV	Museum management plans: Housekeeping plan for museum area at Forked Lightning Ranch  Integrated pest management plan for museum collection facility	L	A series of plans and reports are required for meeting standards for housing the park's museum collections and archives.
FRV	Forked Lightning Ranch adaptive reuse plan	L	A plan is needed to evaluate the desired long-term adaptive reuse approach for this resource. Questions that need to be addressed include the appropriate level of administration space, museum display, visitor use, and mitigation needed to accommodate these uses.
Key Issue	Staffing management plan	L	A staffing management plan would provide guidance on identifying and assigning appropriate expertise to address the full array of responsibilities at the park.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
FRV	GIS data of front and backcountry areas	H	Additional GIS data is needed to georeference park features (threatened and endangered species, travel corridors, historic features, habitat, plants, utilities, interpretive media, signs, etc.).
FRV	Update battlefield inventory	H	Research opportunity to continue to investigate battle lines and features associated with the Glorieta Battle (field reconnaissance, metal detection survey, and perhaps additional research in archives).
FRV	Update wildlife inventory	H	A full scope inventory is needed to document the range of wildlife present at the park.
FRV	Soil survey and mapping	H	The existing report does not meet NPS standards.
FRV	Climate change vulnerability assessment	H	The vulnerability assessment is an important tool parks can use to identify which resources are most vulnerable to climate change, in order to take proactive steps to minimize impacts. This will require a focused analysis of select resources and facility assets. Vulnerability to climate change is the degree to which a system is susceptible to and unable to cope with adverse effects. Vulnerability analyses examine the exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity of a resource and combine observations and projections to identify vulnerable areas and potential refugia.
FRV	Complete cultural landscape inventory	H	A parkwide cultural landscape inventory is nearly 95% complete; however, the project is on hold until the regional cultural landscape program coordinator position is filled.
FRV	Visitor surveys to assess expectations	H	Want to capture visitor expectations so that park can provide appropriate services.
FRV	Research historic weapons use	M	Need additional research on historic weapons use (Civil War era). Consult with Fort Union National Monument on their efforts.
FRV	Scientific study of the effects from previous preservation efforts	M	Need for a moisture monitoring system and long-term study to assess whether previous use of chemical bonding agents in the amended veneers is trapping moisture and impacting original adobe walls.
FRV	Complete nonnative and invasive plant survey of Glorieta Unit	M	Currently have funding for main unit, but not for Glorieta Unit.
Key Issue	Research the pre-1937 Route 66 road alignment	M	Additional information would enhance the interpretive program.
FRV	Collect oral histories	M	Need to collect additional oral histories from pueblo people, as well as the artisans who worked on the visitor center construction, descendants of Hispanic homesteaders, long-term employees, and participants of the Pecos Conference.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
FRV	Viewshed analysis	M	Document current viewshed conditions, possibly through Intermountain Region GIS program and/or WASO Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Air Resources Division. These data need to characterize the scenery that is important to the park in order to communicate with others on shared values. This information would fold into the scenery conservation strategy effort.
FRV	Research muster rolls	M	Need historical research of the muster rolls to get the names of those who participated in the battle (similar to the research efforts at Fort Union National Monument).
FRV	Survey of Lyons property (Glorieta Unit)	M	Newly acquired property has not been surveyed yet for archeological sites (including metal detection).
FRV	Document and map vegetation (parkwide)	M	Need baseline vegetation data parkwide to document changes in vegetation over time (especially Forked Lightning Ranch complex and orchards) and to support vegetation management planning parkwide.
FRV	Paint analysis of Kozlowski's Trading Post	M	Additional paint analysis to determine the exterior colors used historically at the trading post.
FRV	Tribal perspectives on interpretive messaging and significance of resources	M	The park is currently engaged with tribes on a number of topics; however, the park wants to promote and continue to do more with the tribes on upcoming initiatives, such as the proposed comprehensive interpretive plan update.
Key Issue	Create new park film/video	M	A new park film/video is needed to provide visitors a comprehensive presentation of the many themes, histories, and stories of the Pecos area. Programmed for FY16.
FRV	Condition assessment and monitoring of backcountry sites	M	There currently is very little documentation of backcountry archeology and Hispanic homesteads. There may be backcountry areas at serious risk of slope failure which would be quite hazardous to hikers. Staff at the park has photographic documentation of the extremely incised arroyos.
FRV	Night sky baseline study	M	Ideally, this should be completed before pursuing the scenery conservation strategy.
FRV	Additional research/investigation of the trade fair area and Coronado's camp	M	Additional noninvasive investigation of subsurface features would enhance management of the pueblo/mission landscape (i.e., LiDAR, metal detection, ground penetrating radar).
FRV	Update the Forked Lightning Ranch determination of eligibility for national register determination of eligibility and List of Classified Structures	M	The national register determination of eligibility and List of Classified Structures needs to be updated to include the ranch outbuildings.
FRV	Curate natural resource collections and records	M	Address backlog of curation needs.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Digitize photos	L	There is a large photo collection that needs to be digitized. This would require a dedicated effort (project request/funding) to complete.
OIRV	Hispanic homestead ethnographic assessment	L	This perspective was not originally included in the parks ethnographic overview and assessment.
OIRV	Research dendrochronology at the Hispanic homestead sites	L	Research opportunity for additional data; some information already exists.
OIRV	Grist mill historic research	L	Initial research conducted in the 1990s; additional research could build on previous efforts.





## Part 3: Contributors

### Pecos National Historical Park

Karl Cordova, Superintendent  
Karen Roberts, Administrative Officer  
Gary Zbel, Facility Manager  
Regina Carrico, Chief Ranger  
Cheri Dorshak, Park Ranger (law enforcement)  
Jeremy Moss, Chief of Cultural Resource Management  
Rhonda Brewer, Museum Curator  
Christine Beekman, Chief of Interpretation  
Patricia Lenihan, Park Ranger (interpretation)  
Roger Clark, Park Ranger (interpretation)

### NPS Intermountain Regional Office

Michele D’Arcy, Project Manager, Planning Division  
Erica Cole, Community Planner, Facility and Lands Division  
Sami Powers, Archeologist, Planning Division  
Jim Bradford, Regional Archeologist

### Other NPS Staff

Rebecca Corning, Contract Librarian, Denver Service Center, Planning Division  
Tabitha Carver-Roberts, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center, Planning Division  
Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies  
Angie Wing, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

### Partners

William Zunkel, President, Friends of Pecos National Historical Park  
Carol Ditmanson, Store Manager, Western National Park Association  
Doug Spurlin, Field Operations Manager, Western National Park Association

## Appendixes

### Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Pecos National Historical Park

AN ACT

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

June 28, 1965  
[H. R. 3165]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archeological importance, the Secretary of the Interior may accept on behalf of the United States the donation of approximately three hundred and forty-two acres of land, or interests therein, including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo near Pecos, New Mexico, for administration as the Pecos National Monument.*

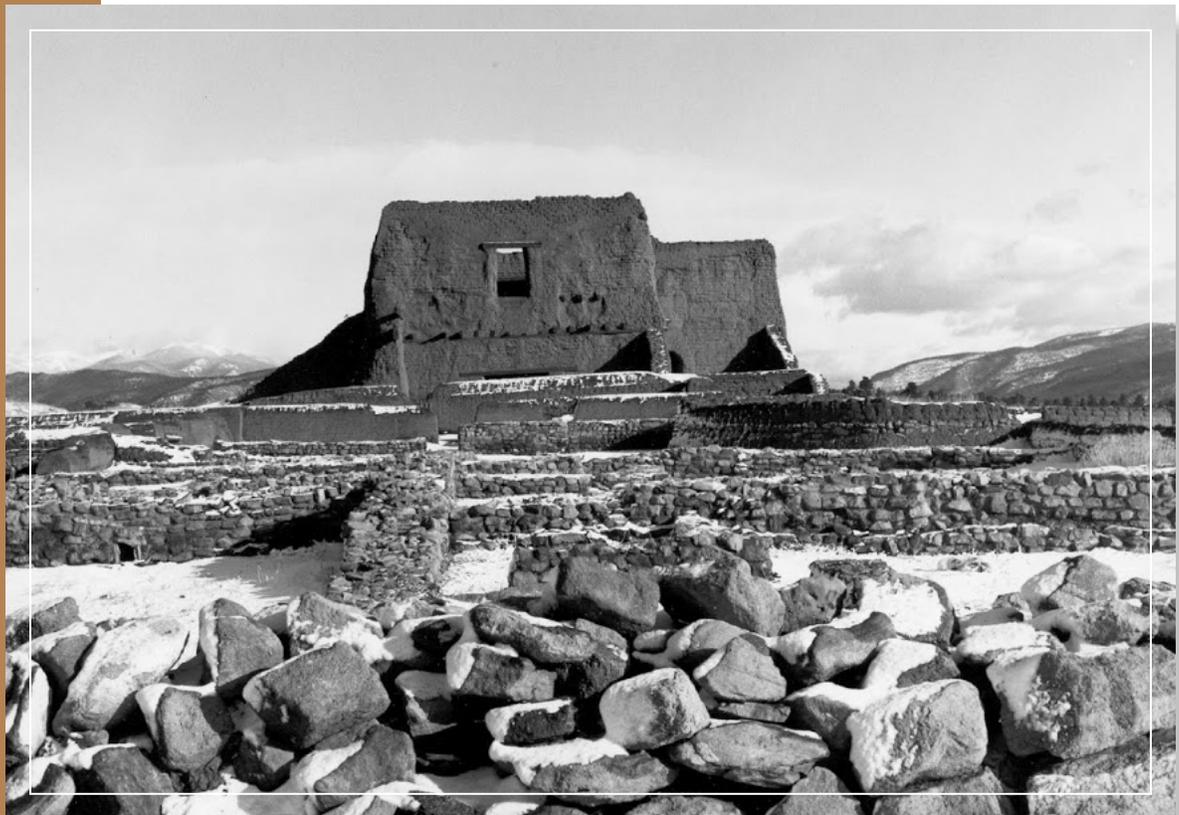
Pecos National  
Monument, N. Mex.  
Establishment.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall administer, protect, and develop the national monument in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$500,000, as are required for construction of facilities and excavation and stabilization of the ruins in the Pecos National Monument under this Act.

Appropriation.

Approved June 28, 1965.



AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PECOS  
NATIONAL MONUMENT, N. MEX.

APRIL 13, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular  
Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3165]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3165) to authorize the establishment of the Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after "land," strike out "of" and insert "or".

Page 2, after line 4, add a new section reading as follows:

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$500,000, as are required for construction of facilities and excavation and stabilization of the ruins in the Pecos National Monument under this Act.

P U R P O S E

The purpose of H. R. 3165 is to provide for the establishment of the Pecos National Monument, in the State of New Mexico, as a site of exceptional historic and archeological importance. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept, on behalf of the United States, donations of approximately 342 acres of land or interests therein and to administer, protect and develop the same as the Pecos National Monument in accordance with the laws governing the national park system.

H. R. 3165 was introduced by Congressman Morris. A companion bill, H. R. 3102, was introduced by Congressman Walker of New Mexico.

## NEED

H.R. 3165 seeks to set apart and preserve the remains and artifacts of a 17th century Spanish mission and an ancient Indian pueblo near Pecos, N. Mex. The Indian pueblo was founded in the 1300's, discovered by the famous Spanish explorer, Coronado, in 1540, and continued in existence until 1838. The Franciscan Mission of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula was founded in 1621 and served the people of the area from then to 1782 when it was abandoned. Today, the ruins of the pueblo and mission are silent monuments to a long and colorful chapter of human experience.

In modern times, the pueblo has become a site of major significance to archeological science. The National Park Service has called the committee's attention to the fact that it was here that the world-renowned archeologist, Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, and his colleagues developed the standardized archeological nomenclature, the theory of cultural sequences for the Southwest, and the professional excavation techniques which are major tools of research in this field.

The Department of the Interior and the committee regard the Indian pueblo and Spanish mission ruins as of national significance. Their preservation as a national monument will help to carry out the purposes of the Antiquities Act (act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.). The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at its May 1962 meeting, recommended that such action be taken.

The Department plans an interpretive program for the proposed Pecos National Monument which will reveal to its visitors the way of life of the ancient Indian people, stimulate an appreciation of the pueblo culture and the historical and scientific aspects of the Pecos story.

The State Museum of New Mexico has offered to donate to the United States the 63-acre tract now comprising the present Pecos State Monument. Mr. E. E. Fogelson, an adjoining landowner, in contemplation of legislation, has executed a deed donating an additional 279 acres of land to the United States for the Pecos National Monument.

## AMENDMENT

The committee recommends two amendments to the bill. One is a minor perfecting amendment; the other limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for development costs.

## COST

The estimated cost of required developments by enactment of H.R. 3165 is \$500,000, and annual operating costs are estimated at \$60,000.

## DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The report of the Secretary of the Interior dated March 1, 1965, is set forth below:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., March 1, 1965.*

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: Your committee has requested a report on H.R. 3165 and H.R. 3182, identical bills to authorize the establishment of the Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of one of the bills with the minor perfecting amendment indicated herein.

The bills authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept on behalf of the United States the donation of approximately 342 acres of land near Pecos, N. Mex., which contain the remains and artifacts of the Indian pueblo of Pecos and the Franciscan Mission of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula. The bills provide for the administration of the land by the Secretary as the Pecos National Monument in accordance with the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

The Indian pueblo at Pecos was founded in the 1300's on the fringe of the buffalo plains in the pine-clothed valley of New Mexico's Pecos River near its source in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The pueblo was a quadrangle structure built on a sandstone formation. It consisted of communal dwellings of four stories, each of which contained numerous rooms. From the balconies of these rooms the entire circuit of the village could be made without setting foot on the ground. A stone defensive wall surrounded the pueblo. In 1540, it was discovered by the famous Spanish explorer, Coronado. Here Coronado was told by an Indian his men called the Turk of a fabulously rich country far to the east named Quivira, and Coronado and his forces were guided by the Turk in a futile search for populous cities and treasures of gold.

By 1621, when the Indian pueblo at Pecos was one of the largest pueblos in the territory, the Franciscan Mission of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula had been founded on the site. This mission was an imposing edifice, and its massive adobe walls still stand to a height of 50 feet in places. Friar Benavides described it in 1634 as "a very splendid temple of distinguished workmanship and beauty." The mission was burned during the Pueblo Indian Rebellion of 1680, but was subsequently restored.

The pueblo at Pecos began its decline in the mid-18th century. Attacks by marauding plains tribes—chiefly the Comanche—considerably reduced the population. In the latter part of the 18th century, an epidemic of smallpox left only a few survivors. In 1782, the Spanish mission was abandoned, and the pueblo was finally abandoned in 1838, when 17 survivors joined their kindred at Jemez. After this exodus, the pueblo fell into decay.

#### 4 ESTABLISHMENT OF PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT, N. MEX.

In modern times, the pueblo has become a site of major significance to archeological science. Here, the world-renowned archeologist, Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, and his colleagues developed the standardized archeological nomenclature, the theory of cultural sequences for the Southwest, and professional excavation techniques, all of which are considered major tools of research in this field even today. Because of this early work, the first Pecos Conference on Archeology was established at the site in 1927.

Today, the ruins of the Indian pueblo and the Spanish mission are silent monuments to a long and colorful chapter of human experience. These ruins are presently included in the Pecos State Monument which was established in 1935. The State monument is owned and administered by the State Museum of New Mexico.

From our studies undertaken in 1963, we have determined that the Indian pueblo and the Spanish mission ruins are of national significance, thus deserving of Federal recognition and preservation. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recommended that the ruins be established as a national monument at its May 1962 meeting.

The State Museum of New Mexico has offered to donate to the United States the 62.6-acre tract comprising the present Pecos State Monument. An adjoining landowner, Mr. E. E. Fogelson, in contemplation of legislation, has executed a deed donating an additional 278.7 acres of land to the United States for the Pecos National Monument. Moreover, the State museum staff has indicated to us its willingness to assist the Department in locating and obtaining important artifacts which were extracted from the pueblo at an early date.

The Department plans an interpretive program for the proposed Pecos National Monument which will reveal to its visitors the way of life of an ancient Indian people. The program will stimulate an appreciation of the pueblo culture and the historical and scientific aspects of the Pecos story. This will necessitate the construction of new facilities, further excavations of some of the ruins, and greater efforts to stabilize the ruins. The estimated cost of the required developments is \$500,000, and annual operating costs are estimated at \$60,000.

As a minor perfecting amendment of the bill, we recommend that on page 1, line 8, the word "of" after the comma be deleted, and the word "or" be substituted therefor.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN M. KELLY,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 3165, as amended.

Public Law 101-313  
101st Congress

An Act

June 27, 1990 To establish Petroglyph National Monument and Pecos National Historical Park in  
[S. 286] the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

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

TITLE II—PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Conservation.  
16 USC 410rr.

SEC. 201. The purpose of this title is—  
(1) to recognize the multitheme history, including the cultural interaction among diverse groups of people, of the Pecos area and its “gateway” role between the Great Plains and the Rio Grande Valley, and  
(2) to provide for the preservation and interpretation of the cultural and natural resources of the Forked Lightning Ranch by establishing the Pecos National Historical Park.

Establishment.  
16 USC 410rr-1.

SEC. 202. (a) In order to enhance and preserve the existing Pecos National Monument and related nationally significant resources for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, there is hereby established the Pecos National Historical Park (hereinafter in this title referred to as the “park”).

(b) The park shall include the existing Pecos National Monument and the area known as the Forked Lightning Ranch which surrounds the Pecos National Monument and shall consist of approximately 5,865 acres of the lands and interests in lands as generally depicted on the map entitled “Pecos National Historical Park Boundary Concept”, numbered 430/80028 and dated March 1990. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the “Secretary”) may from time to time make minor revisions in the boundary of the park in accordance with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 and following).

(c) The Act entitled “An Act to authorize the establishment of Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes” approved June 28, 1965 (79 Stat. 195), is hereby repealed, and any funds available for purposes of the Pecos National Monument shall be available for purposes of the park.

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary may not acquire lands within the Forked Lightning Ranch as depicted on the map from the owner of record of such lands as of May 1, 1990, without the consent of such owner unless the Secretary determines that the lands are being used, or that there is an imminent threat that the lands will be used, for any purpose that is incompatible with the purposes of this Act.

Gifts and  
property.  
16 USC 410rr-2.

SEC. 204. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of this title and the provisions of law generally applicable to the administration of units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-7).

16 USC 410rr-3.

SEC. 205. Within 3 full fiscal years from the date funding is made available for the purposes of preparing a general management plan, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, a general management plan for the park consistent with the purposes of this title, including (but not limited to)—

16 USC 410rr-4.

(1) a general visitor use and interpretive program that fully considers the prehistoric and historic aspects of the national historical park including the “gateway theme” and early Spanish settlement of New Mexico;

(2) a statement on the number of visitors and types of public uses within the park which can be reasonably accommodated in accordance with the protection of its resources; and

(3) a general development plan for the park, including the estimated cost thereof.

SEC. 206. The Secretary, acting through the National Park Service, shall undertake a study of the Rowe Ruin, Arrowhead Pueblo, Hobson-Dressler Ruin, and Las Ruedas site for the suitability and feasibility of their inclusion in the park. The Secretary shall submit the study to the Congress within one year after the date of enactment of this title.

16 USC 410rr-5.

SEC. 207. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

Appropriation  
authorization.  
16 USC 410rr-6.

ESTABLISHING THE PETROGLYPH NATIONAL MONUMENT  
IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, AND FOR OTHER PUR-  
POSES

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 286,<sup>1</sup> as amended, is to authorize the establishment of the Petroglyph National Monument and the Pecos National Historical Park and for other purposes.

Pecos National Monument, first established in 1965, preserves ruins of the ancient Pecos Pueblo and two Spanish missions from two centuries of missionary efforts. Located 25 miles southeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico, Pecos is located in the major physiographic and historic gateway between the Great Plains and the Rio Grande Valley, and on the Santa Fe Trail. Prehistoric Native Americans, Spanish missionaries and colonizers, Santa Fe traders and the U.S. Army all used this route. The monument includes the ruins of a church and convento, a kiva, and two pueblos—one of them particularly large. Additional archeological evidence of agricultural practices, rock art, pithouses and hunting camps has also been found. The monument and its surroundings have a very high degree of integrity.

Recently, the Forked Lightning ranch which surrounds the Pecos National Monument and the adjacent Los Trigos ranch which have additional nationally significant archeological and historical resources complementary to the resource values of the existing Pecos National Monument have been for sale. A developer proposed to purchase them in order to develop a major resort city ("Santa Fe East 2001") on them which would have included a resort hotel, convention center, an airstrip, golf courses, shopping center and residential housing. The Los Trigos Ranch, owned by Gayle Fogelson, stepson of Greer Garson Fogelson, has recently been sold. While that particular proposal is no longer under consideration, the Forked Lightning Ranch, owned by Mrs. Greer Garson Fogelson, is now on the open market.

The Forked Lightning Ranch abuts the Pecos National Monument's boundary. Development such as the Proposed "Santa Fe East 2001" would pose a serious threat to the integrity of the monument's historic scene and, equally important, would destroy significant archeological sites, Santa Fe Trail remnants and areas associated with the Spanish settlement and the Mexican and Civil Wars. National Park Service research provided to the Committee showed that archeological evidence has been found from the Paleo-Indian period (10,000-5500 BC); more has been found from the Archaic Period (5500 BC-800 AD), the Developmental Period (800 AD-1200 AD), the Coalition Period (1200-1325 AD) and the Rio Grande Classic Period (1325-1600 AD). A preliminary survey identified many additional archeological sites.

Section 202(a) establishes the Pecos National Historical Park in order to enhance and preserve the existing Pecos National Monument and related nationally significant resources.

Section 202(b) states that the park shall include the existing Pecos National Monument and the areas known as the Forked Lightning Ranch and shall consist of approximately 5,865 acres of the lands and interests inlands as generally depicted on the map. The Secretary is authorized to make minor boundary revisions in accordance with the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

Section 202(c) repeals "An Act to authorize the establishment of Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes" approved June 28, 1965, and makes available any funds authorized for the Pecos National Monument to the Pecos National Historical Park.

Section 203 authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange except that the Secretary may not acquire lands within the Forked Lightning Ranch from the owner of record of such lands as of May 1, 1990, without the consent of such owner unless the Secretary determines that the lands are being used, or that there is an imminent threat that the lands will be used, for any purpose that is incompatible with the purposes of this Act. The Committee recognizes the past generosity of Mrs. Greer Garson Fogelson, and strongly prefers that any land owned by her be acquired on a willing seller basis unless circumstances should develop where the lands are being used, or there is imminent danger that they will be used for purposes incompatible with this Act. The Committee states that the purposes of this Act shall include a both the preservation and interpretation of the cultural and natural resources within the park and provide for the administration of the park.

Section 204 directs the Secretary to administer the park in accordance with the provisions of this title and the provisions of law generally applicable to the administration of units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 and the Act of August 21, 1935.

Section 205 directs the Secretary to develop and transmit to the appropriate Committees of Congress a general management plan which shall include, but not be limited to, a general visitor use and interpretive program, an analysis of numbers and kinds of visitor use and a general development plan for the park.

Section 206 directs the Secretary, acting through the National Park Service, to prepare and submit to Congress within one year a study of the Rowe Ruin, Arrowhead Pueblo, Hobson-Dressler Ruin and the Las Ruedas site for the suitability and feasibility of their inclusion in the park.

Section 207 authorizes appropriations of such sums as may be necessary.

Public Law 101-536  
101st Congress

An Act

Nov. 8, 1990  
[H.R. 4090]

To authorize the establishment of the Glorieta National Battlefield in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

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

Pecos National  
Historical Park  
Expansion Act of  
1990.  
Historic  
preservation.  
16 USC 1410rr  
note.  
16 USC 1410rr-7  
note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) the Civil War battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, fought on March 26-28, 1862, was a decisive battle of the Civil War in the Far West;

(2) the battle was significant because the Confederate defeat at Glorieta Pass resulted in the collapse of the Confederacy's plan to capture the riches and support of the West, thus largely ending the Civil War in the West; and

(3) the campsite and headquarters of the Union forces during the Battle of Glorieta are currently within the boundary of Pecos National Historical Park.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta and to enhance visitor understanding of the Civil War and the Far West by establishing a new unit of Pecos National Historical Park.

16 USC  
1410rr-7.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GLORIETA UNIT OF THE PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, there is hereby established the Glorieta Unit of the Pecos National Historical Park (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Glorieta Unit"). The Glorieta Unit shall be comprised of approximately 682 acres as generally depicted on the maps entitled "Glorieta Unit—Pecos National Historical Park", numbered 430-80,031, and dated July 1990. The boundary of Pecos National Historical Park, established by title II of Public Law 101-313 (104 Stat. 278), is hereby modified to include the Glorieta Unit.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Glorieta Unit to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, applicable provisions of title II of Public Law 101-313, and provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 U.S.C. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-7).

(c) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the Glorieta Unit by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands may not be acquired for purposes of the Glorieta Unit without the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that, in his judgment, the property is subject to, or threatened with, uses which are having, or would have, an adverse impact on the Glorieta Unit or on the management of the Glorieta Unit.

(d) TRANSFER.—Lands identified on the maps referred to in subsection (a) as being within unit number 26 in the "Historic Zone" are hereby transferred from the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture to the administration of the Secretary of the Interior, to be managed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary shall incorporate management direction for the Glorieta Unit into the general management plan for the Pecos National Historical Park, including the identification of routes of travel associated with the Battle of Glorieta.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved November 8, 1990.

**PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK EXPANSION ACT OF  
1990**

**PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE**

The purpose of S. 2165, as ordered reported, is to establish the Glorieta Unit of the Pecos National Historical Park in New Mexico to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta.

**BACKGROUND AND NEED**

The Battle of Glorieta, fought March 26 through March 28, 1862, marked the turning point of a Confederate drive to occupy and control the New Mexico territory, in hopes of ultimately detaching the West from the Union and extending the Confederacy to the Pacific Ocean.

After passing through the Arizona territory to the south, and traveling along the Rio Grande River, the Confederate force of Texas Mounted Rifle Volunteers was met at Glorieta Pass by a Federal contingent of Colorado and New Mexico volunteers and detachments from the United States Cavalry. Glorieta Pass is an opening in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains through which the Santa Fe Trail passed. The Texas volunteers were intent on continuing through the pass and on to the Federal garrison of Fort Union, which was several miles to the northeast.

In 3 days of hard fighting, the opposing forces fought to a draw. On the third day, Union soldiers discovered the Confederate supply depot, which consisted of 80 wagons together with mules and horses, guarded only by a small detachment. Seizing the opportunity, the Union forces charged down the bluff and overwhelmed the depot. The Union troops burned the wagons, slaughtered the horses and mules, and withdrew with 17 prisoners. At this point the Texas volunteers retreated down the Rio Grande and back to Texas. The casualties suffered on both sides were significant.

Today, much of the actual battlefield is in private hands and parts of it are covered under the roadbed of a nearby interstate. Increased development activity in the area and the growing popularity of the region are expected to provide further threats to the battlefield in the future.

S. 2165 would respond to those threats by establishing the Glorieta Unit of the newly created Pecos National Historical Park.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**

S. 2165 was introduced by Senators Bingaman and Domenici on February 22, 1990. The Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests held a hearing on this measure on May 1, 1990. In August 1987, Senator Bingaman introduced a bill to designate the site of the Glorieta Battle as a National Historic Site. A hearing was held on the bill but it saw no further action.

At the business meeting on September 19, 1990, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered S. 2165, as amended, favorably reported.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TABULATION OF VOTES**

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on September 19, 1990, by a unanimous vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass S. 2165 if amended, as described herein.

The battlefield consists of two parcels of land, one of which extends down Apache Canyon from Deer Creek past Canoncito, and the other which centers around Pigeon's Ranch. The Glorieta Pass Battlefield is included on the National Register of Historic Places and has been a registered national historic landmark since November 1961.

The Battle of Glorieta Pass, March 26-28, 1862, ended the Confederate invasion of New Mexico, and a grand design for detaching the West from the Union and extending the confederation to the Pacific.

In February 1862, Confederate Gen. Henry H. Sibley began an invasion up the Rio Grande Valley with a brigade of 2,500 Texans. After defeating Federal forces at the Battle of Valverde on February 21, Sibley drove on to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, with little resistance, with Fort Union and the Denver as his next objectives. Reinforced by the regiment of Colorado volunteers, 1,300 Federal troops under Col. John J. Slough set out to meet the advancing Confederates. The armies met in Glorieta Pass in the Sangre De Cristo mountains, and the battle began on the 26th near Deer Creek when advance parties clashed. The full complement of troops arrived on the 27th and on the 28th the fighting resumed near Pigeon's Ranch and raged all day while a body of Federal soldiers under Maj. John Chivington made its way through the mountains in an attempt to strike at the Confederate base camp at the western end of the pass. Chivington succeeded in destroying the Confederate wagon train and supplies, thus forcing the Confederate forces to withdraw from enemy territory and to abandon their campaign in the Southwest.

The proposed national battlefield would include 2 units separated by approximately 6 miles including approximately 753 acres and 22 owners. The National Park Service estimates the total cost of land acquisition would be approximately \$5.7 million. If the proposed national battlefield is authorized, a general management and development concept plan would be required. Based upon experience with development of such units, we anticipate development costs of \$1.5 million to \$2 million. Annual operational cost following implementation of visitor facilities would be \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Moreover, the limitation on land acquisition in S. 2165 could result in management problems for the service. As proposed in the bill, the National Park Service would be limited to the use of condemnation on 121 acres of the 753 acres included in the two units of the national battlefield. If other landowners are unwilling to sell their property to the federal Government, implementation of the legislative intent of the bill might not be possible. Portions of the battle site are excluded from condemnation authority.

## Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Title / Agency / Organization	Purpose / Description	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
<b>Memorandums of Understanding</b>			
New Mexico State Police, San Miguel County Sheriff's Office, Santa Fe County, Mora County	Law enforcement mutual aid agreements	Ongoing	Chief Ranger
Pecos Village Volunteer Fire Department, Santa Fe and San Miguel Counties Fire Departments	Fire suppression mutual aid agreements	Ongoing	Chief Ranger
Jemez Pueblo	Management of the park, including collections management, consultations	Ongoing	Chief of Cultural Resources and Superintendent
Peabody Museum	Management of Kidder Collection and research	Ongoing	Chief of Cultural Resources
<b>Cooperative Agreements</b>			
Friends of the Pecos National Historical Park	To assist park with fundraising and other activities	Ongoing	Superintendent
<b>Cooperating Association Agreements</b>			
Western National Park Association	National Cooperating Association Agreement with WNPCA to provide support and assistance to the interpretive, educational, and research activities of the NPS and provide interpretive and educational materials to visitors	February 24, 2011 to February 24, 2016	NPS WASO Coordinator for Cooperating Associations; Regional Coordinators for Cooperating Associations; Park Coordinators; and WNPCA Executive Director and/or on-site WNPCA manager
<b>General Agreements</b>			
Safety zone agreement	Host the zone eight safety officer servicing Fort Union National Monument (NM), Petroglyph NM, El Morro NM, El Malpais NM, Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, Bandelier NM, and Old Santa Fe Trail Building	Ongoing	Superintendent
Fort Union National Monument management support	Support provided for general management, museum program, natural resources, law enforcement, cultural resources, and interpretation	Ongoing	Superintendent
Wildland fire management	Support from Bandelier National Monument	Ongoing	Superintendent
Information technology support	Support from Petroglyph National Monument	Ongoing	Superintendent
<b>Special Park Uses</b>			
Right-of-way permit (needed) San Miguel Electric Co-Op	Utility access for electric power service at Forked Lightning Ranch, pump house, trading post, headquarters, maintenance shop, visitor center, and recreational vehicle trailer pads	Permit needed	Facility Manager
Right-of-way permit (needed) CenturyLink	Utility access for telephone service at Forked Lightning Ranch, trading post, headquarters, and visitor center	Permit needed	Facility Manager

## Appendix C: List of American Indian Tribes and Pueblos Traditionally Associated with Pecos National Historical Park

Traditionally associated tribes refer to those groups that have had a significant connection to a place that has endured for two generations or more. The following list was derived from the Intermountain Region's tribal contact database:

Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico  
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma  
Hopi Tribe of Arizona  
Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico  
Comanche Nation, Oklahoma  
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma  
Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico  
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico  
Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah  
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma  
Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico  
Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico  
Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico  
Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico  
Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico  
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma  
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes  
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas  
Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico

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**Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation**  
**Pecos National Historical Park**  
December 2015

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



*December 8, 2015*

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**RECOMMENDED**

Karl Cordova, Superintendent, Pecos National Historical Park

Date



*12/18/15*

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**APPROVED**

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

Date



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

PECO 430/127540  
December 2015

## Foundation Document • Pecos National Historical Park

