

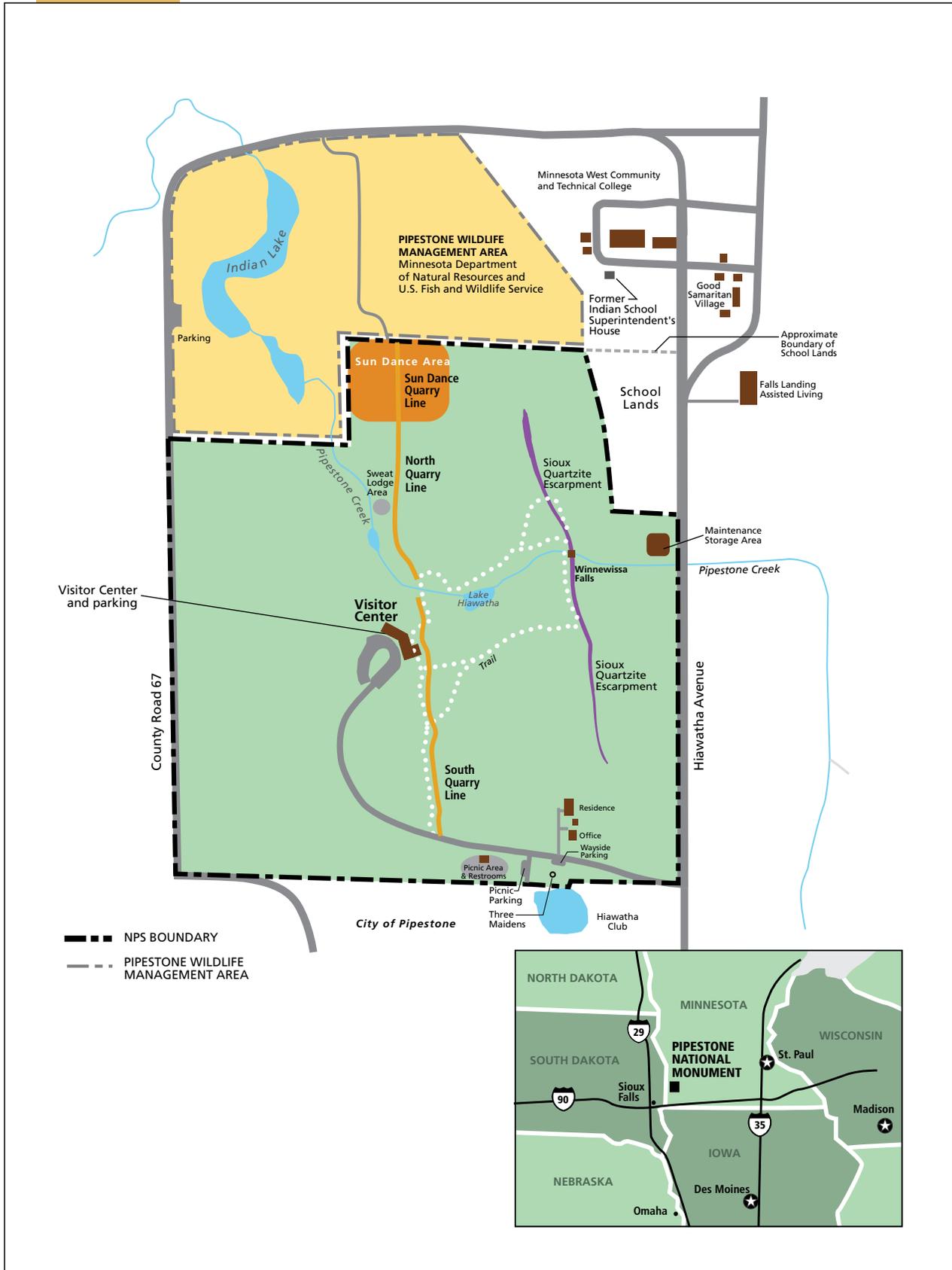


Foundation Document Pipestone National Monument

Minnesota

December 2017





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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 Pipestone National Monument can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Pipestone National Monument is in southwest Minnesota, just north of the city of Pipestone in Pipestone County. The city of Pipestone, population 4,359, borders the park. The town and the park developed in concert with one another and still maintain a strong connection. The park encompasses 301 acres of landscape protecting cultural, archeological, and natural resources, many of which are considered ethnographic resources because of their strong historical and ongoing associations with American Indian tribes.

The park is part of a vast landscape valued by American Indians, most of which has been heavily modified by agricultural, industrial, and residential development. The national monument and other areas protected by state, federal, and tribal entities are the last vestiges of the landscape traditionally associated with American Indian tribes. In American Indian cultures, identity commonly is tied very strongly to place, and these areas are very significant to many tribes.

The park protects quarries of pipestone (catlinite) that has been mined and used by American Indians from prehistoric times to the present. The pipestone is carved into objects, most notably pipes, for use in sacred rituals. As a result, the quarries remain a site of sacred importance and are a pilgrimage location for many American Indians. Active quarrying and carving by tribal members, as well as ceremonies using the pipestone pipes, continue to this day.

Thin layers of pipestone are found between thick layers of quartzite overburden that must be removed using only hand tools. Years of work may be required of a quarrier to yield significant amounts of pipestone. Over time, the brick red pipestone of this area came to be preferred by American Indians because it was both soft and durable, making it ideal for pipe carving. The red pipestone was a prized trade item between tribes across much of the Great Plains and beyond. Pipe bowls of the red catlinite, plus pipe stems and tobacco were stored in animal-skin pouches or in bundles with other sacred objects, and ashes were disposed of only in special places.

Today, catlinite carved pipes are appreciated as works of art, as well as for their ceremonial uses. Pipestone National Monument has a collection of more than 90,000 archeological and archival items, including a number of carved pipes, documents and photographs, tools, potsherds, leather goods, and natural history specimens. In 1966, Pipestone National Monument was listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its cultural importance, archeological resources, and the Three Maidens petroglyphs.

When Pipestone National Monument was established in 1937 it contained a native tallgrass prairie ecosystem. Since then, additional prairie has been added to the park through boundary expansions in 1956 and 2007. The soils and climate in which the tallgrass prairie thrives are highly suitable for agriculture, and as a result tallgrass prairie ecosystem only occupies 1% of its former range in the United States. Some of that remaining prairie is within Pipestone National Monument.

The paved 0.75-mile Circle Trail allows visitors to view the quarries and other locations associated with American Indian use of the site and European exploration. These key features include Winnemissa Falls, a plaque commemorating the Nicollet expedition, approximately 150 years of names carved into rock, several unique rock formations, native tallgrass prairie, and vegetation that looks much as it did before the arrival of European settlers. The Mission 66-era visitor center provides information and orientation to the park. Visitors can also visit the quarry north of the visitor center, the demonstration quarry south of the visitor center, Pipestone Creek, and Hiawatha Lake.

Park Purpose

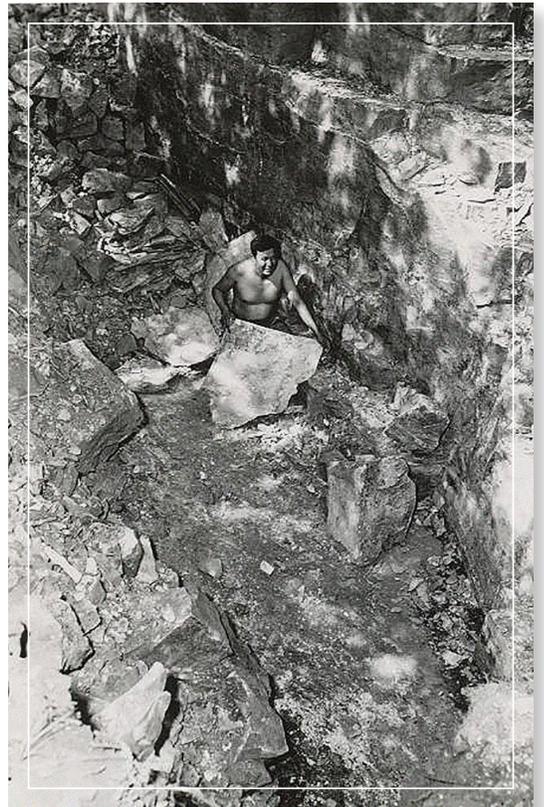
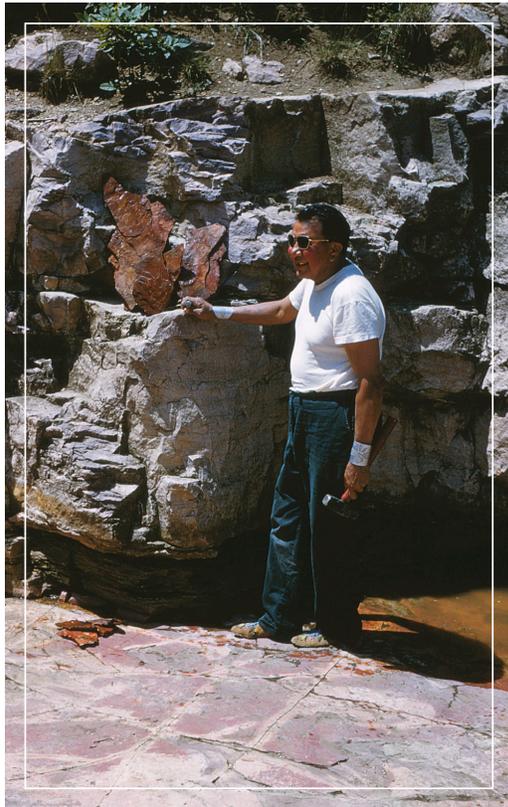
The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Pipestone National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on August 25, 1937 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendment). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT is threefold:

To administer and protect the pipestone quarries, reserving the quarrying of pipestone for American Indians of all tribes.

To preserve, protect, and interpret the cultural and natural resources associated with Pipestone National Monument.

To provide for the enjoyment and benefit of all people.

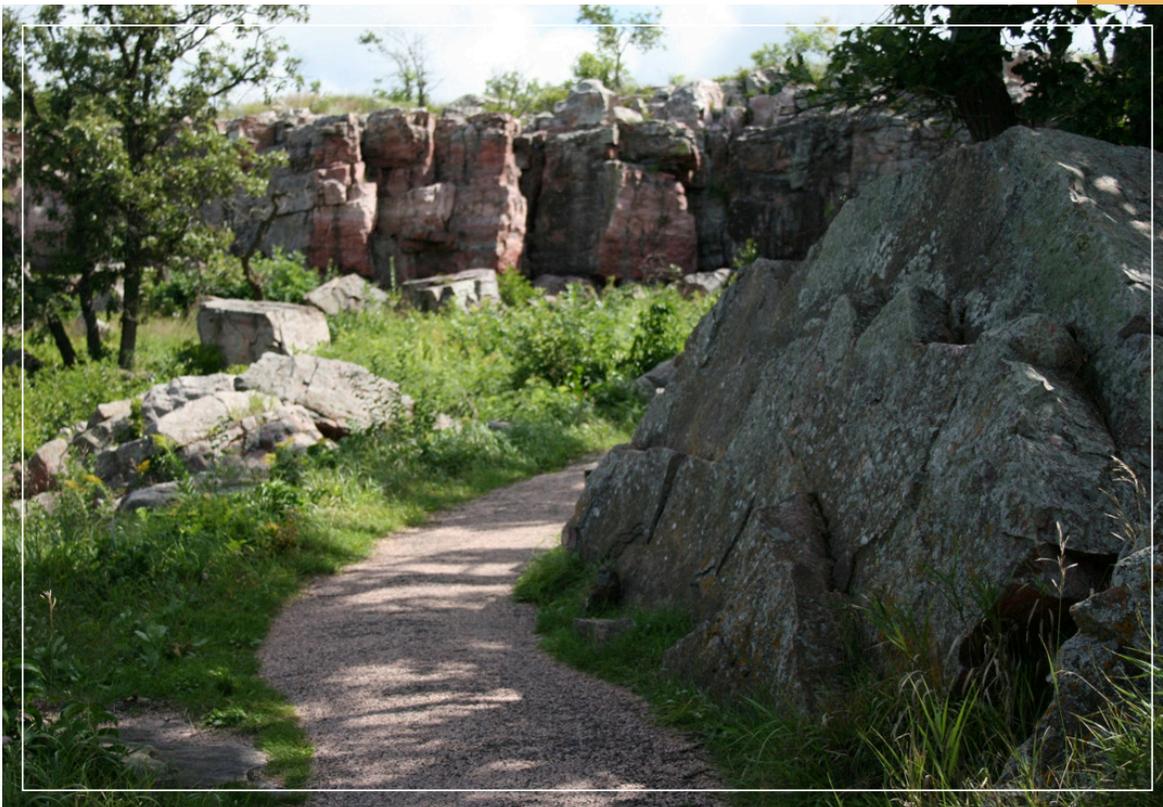


Park Significance

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 Pipestone National Monument, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

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

1. Pipestone National Monument is the only location where American Indians have quarried red pipestone (catlinite) from very early times to the present.
2. Pipestone National Monument is an American Indian sacred site associated with spiritual beliefs and cultural activities.
3. Pipestone National Monument is significant for its history of American Indian and European American contact and exploration in the early 1800s, specific quarrying rights, and the Pipestone Indian School (1893–1953).
4. Pipestone National Monument protects a significant cultural/ethnographic landscape.
5. Pipestone National Monument is significant for the landscape it protects, which consists of the tallgrass prairie that developed in association with the site's distinct geologic and hydrologic features. These features combine to provide an unusual array of habitats supporting a diverse assortment of prairie plants and animals, rare habitats, federally listed threatened and endangered species, and globally rare remnant plant communities.



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.

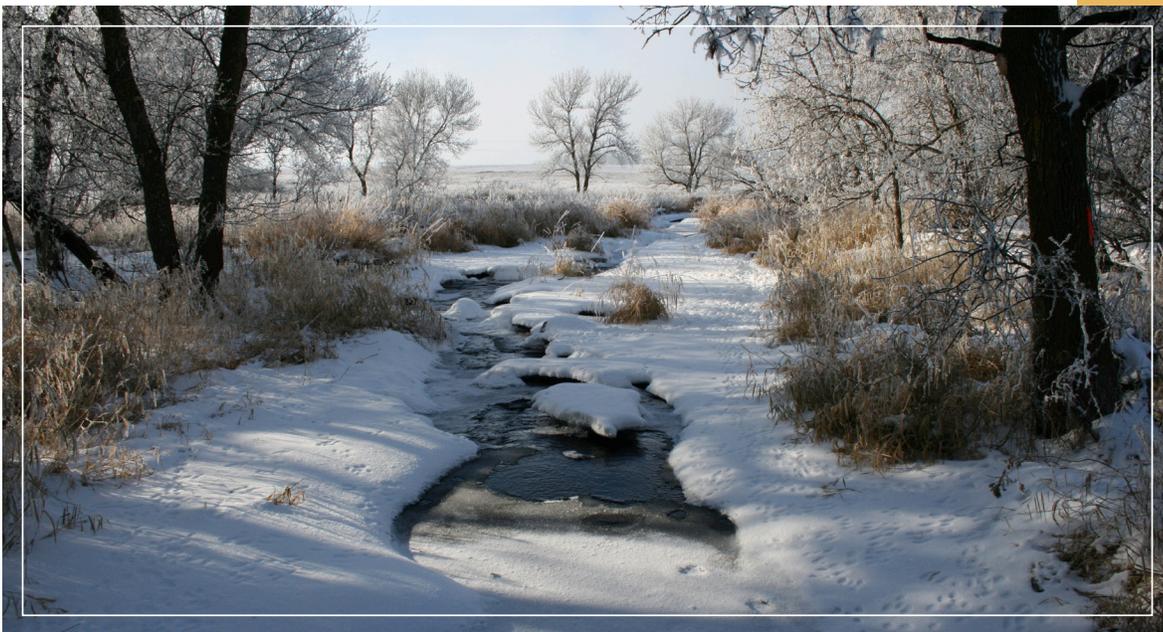
Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose 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 Pipestone National Monument:

- **A Sacred Place for American Indians.** The primary fundamental value of the park is its association with American Indian tribes. The entire park is considered sacred by many tribes for the presence of pipestone, traditional quarrying, native prairie plants and animals, ceremonial uses, and ancestral connections. These connections occurred in the past, are ongoing, and will continue into the future.
- **Ongoing Traditional Use by American Indians.** There is a legacy of use and connection to this land by traditionally associated American Indian tribes. The area encompassed by the park has been used by American Indians for quarrying pipestone and carving pipes for approximately 3,000 years. Other ceremonial uses such as individual and group pipe ceremonies, prayer and tobacco offerings, sweat lodges, sun dances, and vision quests also have an important history here. These fundamental values are maintained and supported by the park.



- **Holistic Landscape.** All elements of the Pipestone National Monument landscape are considered sacred and have spiritual value for American Indian tribes. The landscape is composed of manmade and natural features and is managed holistically by the park as a cultural landscape. The primary elements of the landscape include:
 - Pipestone rock/catlinite
 - The catlinite quarries
 - Pipestone Creek
 - The Three Maidens rock formation
 - Winnewissa Falls
 - The Oracle rock formation
 - Leaping Rock
 - Petroglyphs
 - Quartzite cliffs
 - Native and restored prairie
 - Woodland and riparian areas
- **Museum Collections.** The majority of the collections originated in the landscape and maintain sacred connections for many American Indian tribes. The park's collections and archives are considered ethnographic resources, and it is important that their connection to place be preserved. The following collection elements are given special consideration by NPS management:
 - Historic catlinite pipes and beaded pipe bags
 - Archeological collections (includes petroglyphs) (primarily located at NPS Midwest Archeological Center)
 - Herbarium (natural resource specimens collected at the park), especially lichens

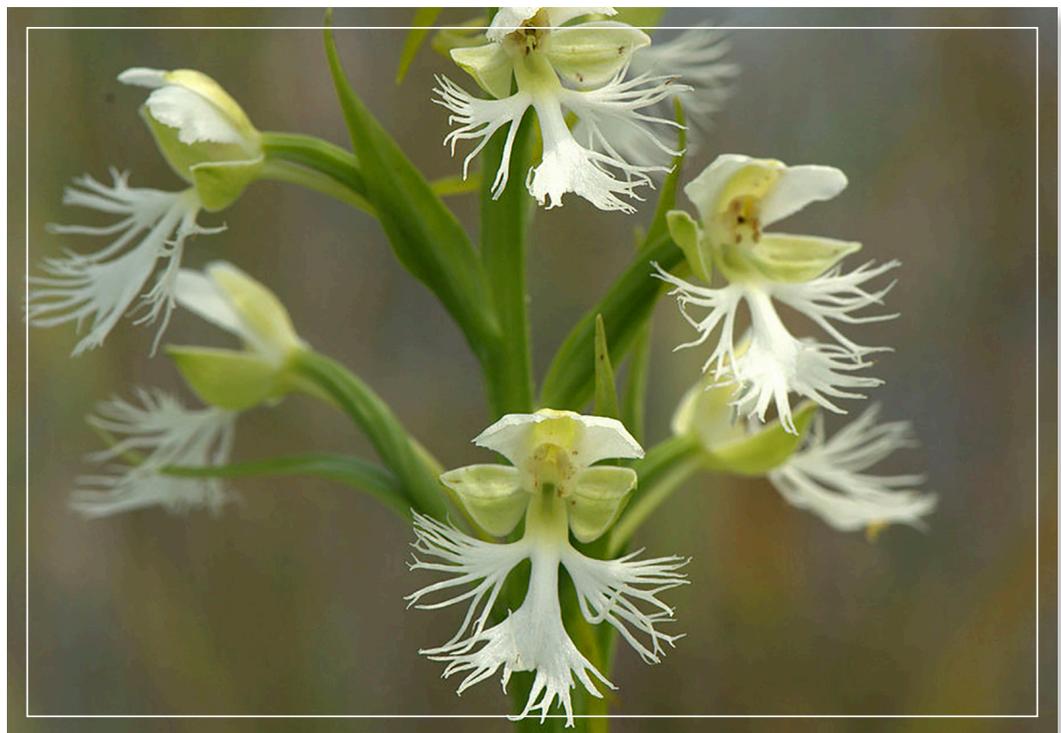


Other Important Resources and Values

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

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

- **Historic Trails, Stone Steps, Bridges, and Dams.** These features, completed by 1934, provide access for visitors and quarriers. They were constructed by the Indian Emergency Conservation Works division of the Civilian Conservation Corps.
- **Nicollet Marker and Carving.** This 1838 carving and plaque denotes the exploration of southwestern Minnesota by European Americans. It also was an important geographic survey point from which the land was measured for a one square mile reservation as a condition of the 1858 Treaty.
- **Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered Species.** Listed species include the endangered Topeka shiner in Pipestone Creek and the threatened western prairie fringed orchid in the tallgrass prairie. In addition, 12 state-listed rare plant species are present in the park in the Sioux Quartzite Prairie complex. Plant species are managed holistically as part of the landscape but have special management needs.
- **Night Skies, Soundscape, and Viewshed.** These features are part of the monument’s ethnographic landscape but are affected by events outside the boundary of the park. External impacts such as smog, nearby development, and road and other noise affect the sacred aspect of the park and require cooperative management with other landowners.
- **Art Collection.** The park maintains a small collection of paintings and drawings related to American Indian culture.



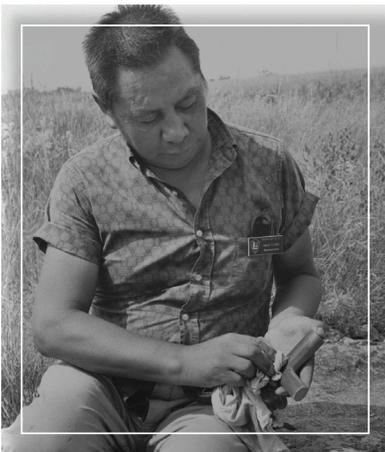
Interpretive Themes

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 Pipestone National Monument:

- In traditional and contemporary American Indian cultures, pipes represent both a symbolic and tangible connection with spiritual and everyday life.
- Continuation of the ancient practice of quarrying pipestone by hand at Pipestone National Monument illustrates the vitality and continuity of American Indian cultures in the 21st century.
- Many American Indians regard the landscape protected at Pipestone National Monument with reverence and respect, as a sacred and spiritual place of great importance and significance—a place to honor traditional ways and celebrate living cultures.
- For many generations, American Indians gathered in the area of the national monument to seek the sacred red stone, catlinite. When European Americans entered the surrounding area to farm its fertile prairie soils, misunderstandings and tensions inevitably developed as a result of profoundly different beliefs about the meaning and significance of the land.
- The unique components of the remnant prairie ecosystem thus far demonstrate resilience to past patterns of land use in and around Pipestone National Monument. The survival of this fragile prairie through conservation offers proof that persistence can overcome adversity.



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 Pipestone National Monument.

Special Mandates

- **Quarrying Activity; Eligible Quarries.** In accordance with section 3 of the Pipestone National Monument enabling legislation (16 USC 445c), “The quarrying of the red pipestone in the lands described in section 1 is hereby expressly reserved to Indians of all tribes under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.” The park is mandated to allow quarrying of the pipestone, one of the park’s fundamental resources. A Solicitor’s opinion clarifies that this applies only to members of federally recognized tribes.
- **Acreage Limitation; Acquisition Authority.** On June 18, 1956, the enabling legislation of Pipestone National Monument was amended with the following passage (16 USC 445d):

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to add to the Pipestone National Monument such part of the Pipestone school reserve, not exceeding two hundred and fifty acres, as he deems necessary to protect archeological remains, to acquire by purchase or condemnation not exceeding ten acres of non-Federal land, as he deems necessary to improve the boundary and administration of the Pipestone National Monument Federal land, and to redefine the exterior boundaries of the Pipestone National Monument to include the lands so transferred and acquired pursuant to this section.

This amendment established an acreage limitation for the park and also modified the way in which the boundaries of the park may be amended.

Administrative Commitments

- A 1983 memorandum of understanding between the National Park Service and the State of Minnesota placed Pipestone National Monument on the Minnesota Natural Heritage Register because it has features of Minnesota’s natural diversity. According to the memorandum of understanding:

These lands are vital to the development and maintenance of a system of areas with scientific and/or natural values for the research and teaching of conservation for the preservation of valuable plant and animal species and communities. Specific features of interest are the Sioux Quartzite Prairie, Sioux Quartzite Outcrops and eleven species designated endangered, threatened, or of special concern to the state.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Pipestone National Monument, please see appendix C.

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 resources and values
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

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 that 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 Pipestone National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Sacred Site and Use by Visitors.** Pipestone National Monument is both a sacred site to American Indians and a public site open to recreation as part of the national park system. The park relates to the oral history and culture of many tribes because it contains several locations associated with stories that are passed from generation to generation. The National Park Service is charged with preserving and interpreting those practices and traditions for all visitors; however, the exhibits and the interpretation offered may not always tell the entire story from the American Indian perspective.

The park's 1958 museum exhibits are dated, historically inaccurate, inadequate in number, and difficult to maintain, and a few of the exhibits are culturally offensive to American Indians. The park's interpretive materials, exhibits, museum displays, and wayside panels currently are being updated to better reflect American Indian perspectives of the monument and cultural values.

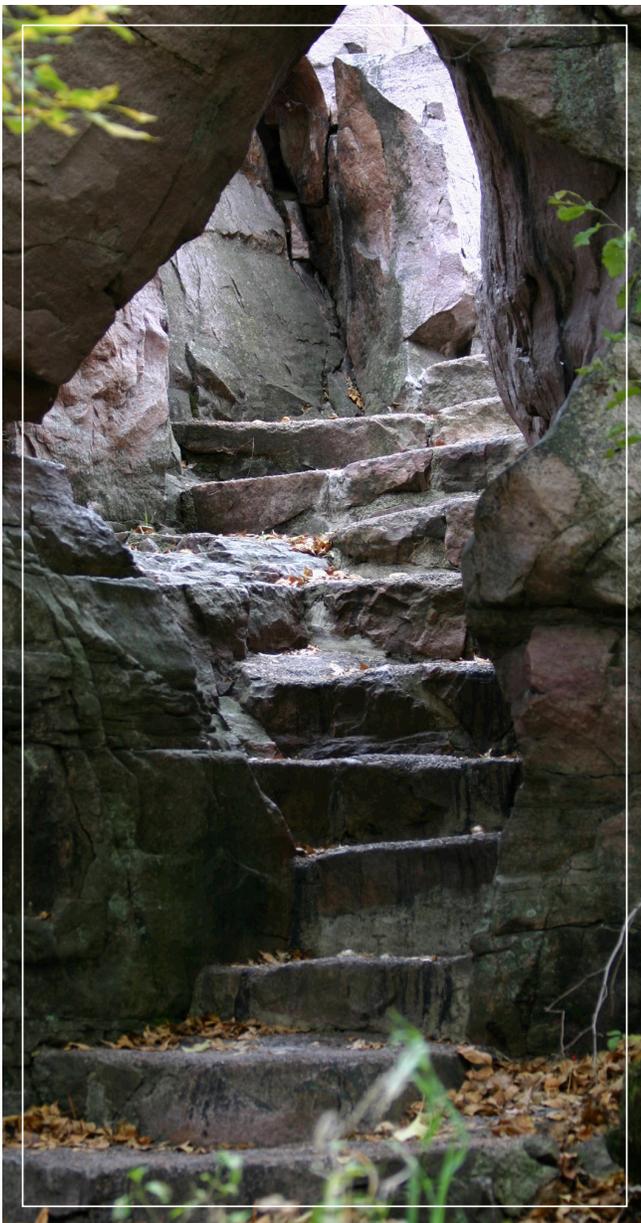
- *Associated planning and data needs:* Wayside exhibit plan; museum display plan (in progress); plan for revision or updating of other interpretive media, including social media; community engagement and education strategy
- **Implementing General Management Plan Recommendation for Landscape Restoration.** The park's 2008 general management plan recommends removing the visitor center, housing, and other buildings from the park's cultural landscape, and their removal would ensure preservation of and access to park resources. As facilities are removed decisions will need to be made about how to return the land to prairie and whether to relocate the facilities. If the visitor center is removed, the existing parking lot would need to be retained for site access. The housing units are no longer necessary and removing them would allow for prairie restoration.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Site-specific planning and compliance for visitor center removal and other facility changes; access trail plan
- **Climate Change Impacts.** Potential impacts of climate change are a concern, especially as related to the possibility of greater rainfall and water inundation. Early in the spring, the quarries are frequently flooded by snow melt, rain, and an elevated groundwater level. Park staff regularly pump water out of the quarries by mechanical means. The visitor center and residences are in the 100-year floodplain or wetland areas, and bridges on Pipestone Creek are an impediment to floodwaters that can destroy bridge railings.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Climate change impact study and vulnerability assessment; study of effects of pumping water from the quarries onto the prairie; traditional knowledge study for climate change at Pipestone National Monument; quarrying management plan, including cultural impacts of not pumping of water and of not being able to pump enough water for quarrying to continue
- **External Influences on Park Resources.** The resources and values of the park are greatly affected by external actions and development. Water quality, air quality, viewsheds, and invasive nonnative species are all concerns for the park. Park leadership must continue to work closely with local landowners and officials to ensure that they are aware of NPS and American Indian tribal concerns about these impacts.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Inventory of external influences to assist the park in collaborating and communicating with partners and neighbors about external impacts on park resources

- **Quarrying Permit Backlog.** There are 56 pipestone quarries managed by annual permits to eligible American Indians. Due to the very high interest by other eligible American Indians, there is now a very long waiting list for these quarry permits. In consultation with the monument's affiliated tribes, the National Park Service is considering options in the permitting process to make it more viable for eligible tribal members to get a quarry permit. To help meet the needs of some American Indians the monument also issues monthly, weekly and daily permits for a limited number of quarries.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Quarrying 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.



<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>A Sacred Place for American Indians</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipestone National Monument is the only location where American Indians have quarried red pipestone (catlinite) from very early times to the present. • Pipestone National Monument is an American Indian sacred site associated with spiritual beliefs and cultural activities. • Pipestone National Monument is significant for its history of American Indian and European American contact and exploration in the early 1800s, specific quarrying rights, and the Pipestone Indian School (1893–1953). • Pipestone National Monument protects a significant cultural/ethnographic landscape.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park actively supports ongoing traditional uses such as sun dances, quarrying, sweats, prayer ceremonies, and tobacco offerings. • A specific area of the park is reserved for traditional ceremonies. Other activities, such as the Dakota 38 memorial ride, use other areas of the park. • There are mixed feelings among some American Indians about federal and NPS management of the site. Tribal co-management has been suggested many times over the years. Some tribes are very vocal in their desire to co-manage the park. • Twenty-three tribes are traditionally associated with the site. These tribes are scattered throughout the Midwest, and it is difficult for tribal members to visit and to work with the National Park Service on projects. • Weddings, reunions, and other special uses not related to American Indian values are permitted within the park. • The park’s updated website, film, and waysides all focus on the sacred aspect of this place. They use American Indian quotations instead of explaining the importance in western terminology. • The visitor center and administrative complex are located near the quarries. The park’s general management plan recommends removal of these buildings. • Planning is underway for exhibits and displays in the museum area that would change the focus of the park’s message to that of a sacred place. • Information in the Pipestone, Minnesota, visitor guide focuses on the sacredness of the park. • New staff are trained and educated on the sacredness of the park. • Some sacred uses allowed at the park are typically not allowed at other units, which can be challenging to communicate to visitors and within the agency. • The National Park Service has a cooperating association relationship with the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association for management of the gift store and provision of pipestone carving demonstrations. The association’s mission is to (1) complement the mission of the National Park Service and help educate the public about Pipestone National Monument and its resources; (2) perpetuate the age-old tradition of quarrying, the vanishing art of pipe-making, and other traditional arts and crafts; and (3) partner for interpretation of natural and cultural themes associated with southwest Minnesota and advance historical, scientific, educational, and interpretive work related to these themes. • Thirty-five slabs of rock containing 79 petroglyphs once encircled the Three Maidens rock formation but were removed in the late 19th century after some were defaced. After tribal consultation, 17 of these petroglyphs are now on display in the visitor center. The location of the other 18 petroglyph rocks is unknown.

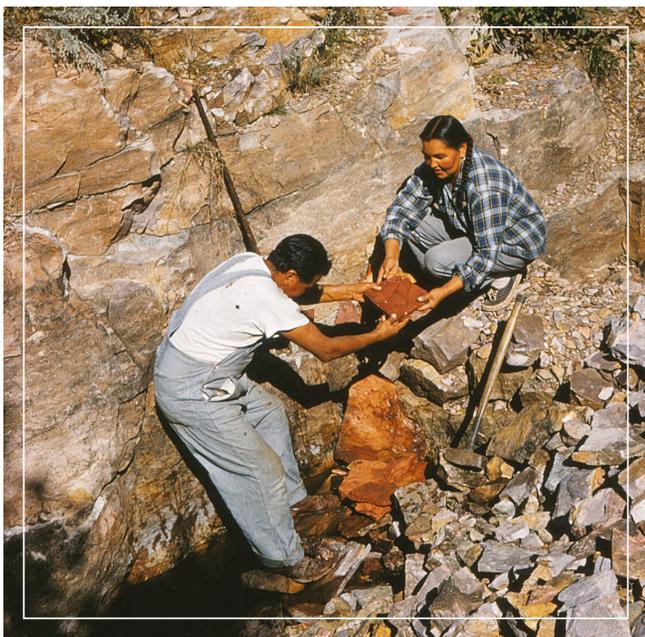
Fundamental Resource or Value	A Sacred Place for American Indians
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of traditional landscapes in the region due to increased development and industrial agriculture has increased the importance of the monument and other protected areas to American Indian tribes. • Water quality, night skies, soundscapes, and viewsheds are increasingly impacted by development and agriculture. These impacts can diminish both the sacred qualities of the monument and the rituals that take place there. • Some visitors are disrespectful of the quarriers by initiating unwanted conversations. In some cases, however, these interactions can turn into meaningful educational discussions. • Park maintenance staff pump groundwater from the quarries when needed to allow quarrying to continue when permit holders desire to quarry. • Staff try to maintain the sacredness of the place. • Over many generations, there has been an increasing economic motivation for some to quarry and sell the pipestone in either raw form or as carved objects. • The picnic area and high visitor use areas around the visitor center and paved trails have been revegetated with tall grass prairie seeding to restore the native prairie from the current highly maintained non-native lawn.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overflights to and from the local airport can disturb the sacred atmosphere and negatively impact soundscapes. • Windmills and powerlines are visually disruptive to an otherwise continuous view of natural objects. • Trains, within a half mile of the monument, are disruptive to the soundscape and ceremonial users in the park, especially those on vision quests. A vision quest is a 24-hour, four-day event performed by individuals in the park and one of the sacred ceremonies permitted in the park. • Increased development impacts the night sky. At night, air pollution scatters the output from artificial lights, increasing the effect of light pollution on the night sky. • Night sky, soundscapes, and scenery have been identified as caution status in the park's natural resource condition assessment. • Wind turbines and other building development threaten the viewscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with the city, county, nearby landowners, planners, and private entities to increase awareness and protection of the monument night sky, soundscapes, and scenery as relevant to the sacred place. • Provide or encourage formal education for tribal members on how to quarry and carve by holding workshops in the area and at off-site locations. • Maintain strong relationships with sun dance sponsor. Future park managers need to be aware of the importance of this relationship. • Integrate educational programs with the Flandreau boarding school and make the school aware of this opportunity to partner. The challenge is to find funding to help the school with transportation and learning opportunities. • Expand interpretative and educational tools to communicate connections between the sacred place, cultural landscape, night sky, natural sounds, scenic views, air quality, recreation, human health, climate change, and other resources at the park. • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership through NPS Climate Friendly Parks certification and action plan development.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	A Sacred Place for American Indians
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology



Fundamental Resource or Value	Ongoing Traditional Use by American Indians
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipestone National Monument is the only location where American Indians have quarried red pipestone (catlinite) from very early times to the present. • Pipestone National Monument is an American Indian sacred site associated with spiritual beliefs and cultural activities. • Pipestone National Monument is significant for its history of American Indian and European American contact and exploration in the early 1800s, specific quarrying rights, and the Pipestone Indian School (1893–1953). • Pipestone National Monument protects a significant cultural/ethnographic landscape.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing traditional uses including quarrying, sun dances, prayer offerings, ceremonies, and other activities are accommodated by the National Park Service. • Only hand tools are used to access and remove the pipestone; no mechanical quarrying is allowed. • Groundwater that collects within the quarries is pumped out by NPS staff when a quarryer requests access to quarry pipestone. • Although there are daily, weekly, and monthly permits for quarrying, demand for these shorter term permits is minimal. Many users want annual permits because they provide a chance to have a claim to a quarry at the park. There is currently a backlog of 146 requests for annual quarrying permits. • There is a very strong feeling of legacy and of connections to this place. • The current sweat lodge is a temporary structure that is not removed, but it may deteriorate over time. There have been as many as three sweat lodges, but currently only one is standing. The lodges are rebuilt on occasion. For some American Indians, ceremonial use of the sweat lodges is important prior to actively quarrying. Use of the sweat lodges by quarryers has been ongoing since before establishment of the monument in 1937. The National Park Service asks to be notified before sweat lodges are used; however, no special use permit is issued for this activity. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average age of quarryers who are local to the Pipestone community is increasing because no young people from the local area are quarrying or carving. • All annual quarry permits are assigned every year.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarryer safety is an ongoing concern. The quarry permits contain language warning quarryers of the inherently dangerous conditions that exist when quarrying. When signing their permits quarryers are made aware that they assume all liability. • Overcapacity for some traditional uses may become a concern. If demand continues to increase, resources must be monitored to ensure no unacceptable impacts occur. • Interest in quarrying is declining in the local population. Quarrying interest especially has declined in younger populations. • Plants, seeds, and wood brought in by sun dance participants could impact the natural environment; the permit specifies what types of wood and vegetation not to bring. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Pipestone Indian Shrine Association to create educational opportunities. • Complete a traditional knowledge study to understand how people have used the site in the past and how they can continue to do so in the future. • Develop training opportunities for students from the Flandreau Indian Boarding School on how to quarry and carve pipestone.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ongoing Traditional Use by American Indians
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate speaker series to help create awareness about American Indian cultures as part of an effort to reach more young people at the high school and Flandreau Indian Boarding School. • Help establish Pipestone Indian Shrine Association demonstrator programs. • Explore the opening of quarrying sites on lands outside of the monument through agreement or land acquisition. Both city and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands contain catlinite that could be quarried.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change impact study and vulnerability assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarrying management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • "Gathering of Certain Plants or Plant Parts by Federally Recognized Indian Tribes for Traditional Purposes" (36 CFR 2.6) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology, section 4A(3), "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Holistic Landscape
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural landscape as a whole is in good condition. • The overall condition of the catlinite quarries is considered good and stable over time at a medium level of certainty. The catlinite resource is not expected to become inaccessible due to either diminishing quantities or safety-related quarry conditions. • Rock and outcrops are in stable condition but subject to weathering and to slow changes over time. • Historical graffiti on some quartzite dates to the 1800s and earlier, and modern graffiti is also present. • The park contains rare examples of prairie ecosystems. The Sioux Quartzite prairie comprises 20 acres of a unique assemblage of plant species associated with various microhabitats found on quartzite rock surfaces. Community composition and vegetation structure are of moderate concern due to the significant proportion of nonnative species and a moderately high level of woody species present during some years and at some sites. Invasive nonnative plant species warrant moderate and increasing concern. The overall condition of prairie vegetation at the park warrants moderate concern but, based on the data available, is stable. • The monument included 160 acres of tallgrass prairie surrounding the pipestone quarries when it was created in 1937. This is an important resource given that only about 1% of the tallgrass prairie once covering Minnesota remains today. The park's prairie hosts about 500 native vascular plant species. Pipestone Creek within the park boundary is a habitat for a federally listed fish species. • Pipestone Creek is listed on the State of Minnesota's 303D list of streams that do not meet water quality standards. It was placed on the list because it has high bacteria counts. Historically, the creek would have provided necessary water resources for all those visiting the quarrying site. Human safety concerns persist related to this natural resource. • The Topeka shiner (endangered species) population is in good condition and stable. • Sun dances are part of the historical and current human presence over time in one area of the prairie. They have minimal impact on the prairie, and the prairie recovers. • The visitor center and administrative complex is in the middle of the site very near the quarries. The park's general management plan recommends removal of these buildings. • The western prairie fringed orchid (threatened species) population is doing well. • The prairie is managed through the NPS Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network. • To protect natural and cultural resources throughout the park's landscape visitors are allowed only on trails. • The Civilian Conservation Corps dam, damaged by historic severe flooding, will be restored pending funding. • The Prairie Coteau region of eastern South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota is the largest remaining tract of native northern tallgrass prairie in the United States. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie conditions overall are improving due to ongoing restoration and preservation techniques. • Invasive species, woody plant species, and grasses are spreading into the prairie. • Woody vegetation is increasing and sometimes the park cannot burn the prairie because of western prairie fringed orchids, a threatened species. During three years without burning, woody vegetation grew perceptibly. Smooth broom cannot be controlled without burning.

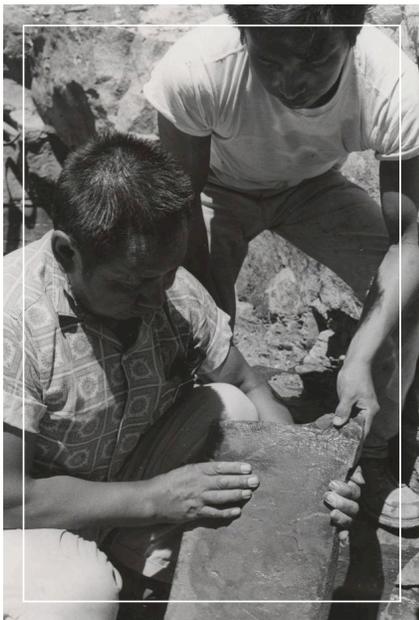
Fundamental Resource or Value	Holistic Landscape
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Trends (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park and other protected areas are increasingly important due to the loss of native tallgrass prairie ecosystem and related prairie potholes; free-flowing streams and rivers; small woodland tracts; and birds, insects, and wildlife on the regional landscape. • Maintenance needs are increasing as trails age. • Although catlinite may become more difficult and dangerous to mine as the quarry pits become deeper, the rate of mining is very low and therefore quarries depths are not anticipated to increase more than several feet over several decades. • Water quality, night skies, soundscapes, and viewsheds are increasingly impacted by development and agriculture surrounding the monument.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding and increased runoff threatens trail sections around the falls and bridges. • Occasional carved graffiti is a threat. • Vandalism is random and infrequent. • Invasive species and lack of regular prescribed burns threaten prairie health. • Humans risk exposure to polluted water. • Quarries fill with runoff and groundwater in the spring that may be contaminated, and dust in the quarries may expose quarriers to contaminants. • Ongoing agricultural tilling brings more contamination into the park. • Climate change effects, including increases in large storms and extreme heat events, flooding, erosion, drought, invasive species, and a northward shift in native species could affect the landscape. • Prairie vegetation is especially sensitive to the effects of nutrient enrichment from excess deposition of nitrogen air pollution, which can alter plant communities and reduce biodiversity. Nutrient enrichment effects can help invasive plant species to grow faster and outcompete native vegetation adapted to lower nitrogen conditions. • Airborne toxins, including mercury and pesticides, can be deposited with rain or snow and accumulate in park wildlife, resulting in reduced foraging efficiency, survival, and reproductive success. Estimated mercury deposition and predicted methylmercury in surface waters is high and a possible significant concern. • Windmills and powerlines visually disrupt an otherwise continuous view of natural objects. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change prescribed fire protocols to more closely mimic the historic fire regime. • Develop new burn plan to incorporate cultural values. • Reintroduce ungulates to the prairie to mimic prehistoric and historic effects of bison grazing on the prairie. • Open additional trails in the park, such as through the prairie. These new trails should be compliant with the Architectural Barriers Act. • Remove some facilities from the landscape. The general management plan calls for removal of the visitor center and the two houses. • Work with partners to reestablish prairie chicken populations. • Expand interpretative and educational tools to communicate connections between the cultural landscape, sacred site, night sky, natural sounds, scenic views, air quality, recreation, human health, climate change, and other associated resources.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify any new or improved methods to remove nonnative species. • Sioux Quartzite prairie plant assemblages study. • Dam condition assessment and options analysis. • Prairie chicken reintroduction feasibility study. • Study wildlife and resource management from tribal perspectives.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Holistic Landscape
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie management plan (update), including grazing management if necessary. • Fire management plan (update). • General management plan amendment.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • "Gathering of Certain Plants or Plant Parts by Federally Recognized Indian Tribes for Traditional Purposes" (36 CFR 2.6) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipestone National Monument is the only location where American Indians have quarried red pipestone (catlinite) from very early times to the present. • Pipestone National Monument is significant for its history of American Indian and European American contact and exploration in the early 1800s, specific quarrying rights, and the Pipestone Indian School (1893–1953). • Pipestone National Monument is significant for the landscape it protects, which consists of the tallgrass prairie that developed in association with the site’s distinct geologic and hydrologic features. These features combine to provide an unusual array of habitats supporting a diverse assortment of prairie plants and animals, rare habitats, federally listed threatened and endangered species, and globally rare remnant plant communities.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collection is in overall good condition. • The NPS Midwest Archeological Center houses a majority of the monument’s archeological collection. • The park’s collection includes pipes, pipestone items, handcrafts, beaded work, an eagle, petroglyphs, tipis, buffalo hide, and catlinite in its natural form. • Headdresses on loan from private individuals are on display in the park exhibits. • The herbarium is in a storage room. • The collection includes archives and archival photographs. • Some pipestone pipes in the collection cannot be displayed due to Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act considerations. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections are in good, stable condition. • Procedures are being developed with Pipestone County for emergency storage of visitor center collections.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum storage room is crowded and does not allow for growth of the collection. • Unstable shelving could lead to collection item damage. • Display cases in visitor center are old and do not provide stable microenvironments. Items displayed within them do not stay clean because the cases are not sealed. • Displays are not properly lighted. • Pipestone dust generated by demonstrator interpretive programs settles on all surfaces inside the visitor center, including inside the display cases. • Humidity and wiring need to be regulated for better performance. • Most display cases are theft and fire alarmed, but there is no sprinkler system. • Tornadoes and floods are persistent threats. • Pests are minor threats to collection items. • Visitor center break-ins have occurred but been thwarted due to alarms. • The vacant cultural resource specialist position is a threat to the collection because current staff do not have the expertise or time to dedicate to collections management. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop contingency plan with Pipestone County for emergency storage of collection. • Redesign exhibits to increase emphasis on American Indian culture (in progress). • Install air filtration system to address issue of pipestone dust from demonstration area. • Continue funded project to expand collections storage space.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Threats and Opportunities	Opportunities (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop exhibits that rely less on the display of pipes and focus more on American Indian culture. • Update herbarium specimens and create better storage environment so that they do not deteriorate. • Digitize park’s historic 16mm interpretive films to make them available for different interpretive programming. • Establish optimum temperature and relative humidity levels to protect museum collections.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collections statement. • Research appropriate microenvironments for collections storage and displays.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum emergency operations plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>, section 4A(3), “Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act” • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



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 or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Wayside exhibit plan	H	The plan is needed to guide development of new and replacement signage. It would identify gaps in interpretation and propose locations for new interpretive media.
FRV	Museum emergency operations plan (underway)	H	An agreement with Pipestone County is in development for emergency storage of collections in the event of a natural or environmental disaster.
Key Issue	Access trail plan	H	This plan is needed for construction of walking/ bicycling trail parallel to the monument access road. This trail would help to alleviate serious safety issues when walkers and bicyclists use the access road.
FRV, Key Issue	Quarrying management plan	H	This plan would consider the cultural impacts of not pumping water from the quarries and of not being able to pump enough water for quarrying to continue. It should include the impacts of pumping water on the prairie. It should also include a study of, and proposals for, the permitting process and address quarry safety. The park would work with tribal historic preservation officers to determine the appropriate consultation approach for any changes to quarrying management.
FRV	Fire management plan (update)	H/M	The most recent plan (2004) should be updated because it is increasingly complicated to burn the prairie.
Key Issue	Community engagement and education strategy	M	This strategy would address continued and expanded educational programming with Flandreau Indian Boarding School, Pipestone Indian Shrine Association, individual tribes, and other partners.
FRV	Prairie management plan (update)	M/L	Some recommendations from the 1986 prairie management plan have not been implemented. An updated plan is needed to reconsider management goals and address compliance issues. It also should integrate climate change considerations and possible grazing management.
Key Issue	Site specific planning and compliance for visitor center removal and other facility changes	M/L	The 2008 general management plan proposed to relocate the visitor center but keep the visitor road and parking lot to provide access to the quarries and trails. It also proposed a seasonal duty station at the existing boneyard area, new trail access points, and new trail systems to allow people to move from the future visitor center to the quarries. Removing the visitor center is a high priority, but the other proposals are of lower priority because they are dependent on removal of the visitor center.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	General management plan amendment	L	An amendment may be needed for actions proposed in the general management plan that are no longer practical. Additional site-specific planning and compliance may be needed to implement the general management plan and possible amendment actions.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Sioux Quartzite prairie plant assemblages study	H	This study would assess the Sioux Quartzite prairie plant assemblages. It would inform the prairie management plan and the prairie chicken study.
FRV	Research appropriate microenvironments for collections storage and displays	H	Funded and ongoing.
Key Issue	Traditional knowledge study for climate change at Pipestone National Monument	H	This project was funded but has not been started to due staff turnover.
FRV	Prairie chicken reintroduction study	H	Additional data are needed to proceed with potential reintroduction of prairie chicken. Key partners include U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and tribes, as well as the Natural Resources Conservation Service and local soil and water conservation districts.
FRV	Scope of collections statement	H	This should also include the park's art collection.
FRV, Key Issue	Climate change impact study / vulnerability assessment	H	This study is funded through the Project Management Information System but needs to be implemented.
FRV	Study wildlife and resource management as seen from tribal perspective	M	The park needs to better understand wildlife best management practices from the tribal perspective.
FRV	Dam condition assessment and options analysis	M/L	Slow deterioration of the historic dam presents no physical risk to visitors, but there is a cultural risk of losing the Civilian Conservation Corps dam. Loss of the dam would also result in loss of the pond and loss of recreation. The pond was the site of the first Hiawatha pageant.
Key Issue	Research effects of pumping water from the quarries onto the prairie	L	This practice likely has minimal impact, but that has not been formally determined.
FRV	Study methods to remove nonnative species	L	Prairie management practices should be updated to reflect the best available science.

Part 3: Contributors

Pipestone National Monument

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Pipestone National Monument

ACT OF AUGUST 25, 1937, ESTABLISHING PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT

An Act To establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota, approved August 25, 1937 (50 Stat. 804) (a) Establishment; boundaries Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands lying in Pipestone County, Minnesota, within the area hereinafter described are dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, under the name of the "Pipestone National Monument": Beginning at a point twenty-two and four-tenths feet north and forty-five and eight one hundredths feet west of the southwest corner of section 1, township 106 north, range 46 west, fifth principal meridian; thence north one thousand six hundred and fifty-five feet; thence north eighty-nine degrees fifteen minutes east, seven hundred and eight feet; thence north no degrees forty-five minutes west, six hundred and seven and three-tenths feet; thence north sixty-two degrees five minutes east, nine hundred and eighty-seven and one-tenth feet; thence south twenty-seven degrees fifty-five minutes east, two hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths feet; thence south eighty-eight degrees nineteen minutes east, nine hundred and sixty-seven and five tenths feet; thence south no degrees twenty-four minutes east, one hundred and forty-four and three-tenths feet; thence south eighty-three degrees forty-three minutes west, four hundred and seventy-two and four-tenths feet; thence south two degrees seventeen minutes east, two thousand two hundred and forty-nine feet; thence south eighty-nine degrees twenty minutes west, four hundred and fifty-eight and two-tenths feet; thence south no degrees no minutes east, one hundred and one and one-tenth feet; thence south ninety degrees no minutes west, one hundred and thirty-seven and two-tenths feet; thence north no degrees no minutes west, one hundred feet; thence south eighty-nine degrees twenty minutes west, one thousand six hundred and eighty-three and eight-tenths feet to the point of beginning; containing approximately one hundred and fifteen and eighty-six one-hundredths acres, including concourse, excluding from the area described herein forty-seven one-hundredths acres, constituting a right-of-way of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. (16 U.S.C. sec. 445c) (b) Administration, protection, and development The administration, protection, and development of such monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, as amended. (16 U.S.C. sec. 445c) (c) Quarry rights of Indians The quarrying of the red pipestone in the lands described in subsection (a) of this section is expressly reserved to Indians of all tribes, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior (16 U.S.C. sec. 445c).

* * *

ACT OF JUNE 18, 1956, ADDING LANDS TO PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT

An Act To authorize the addition of certain lands to the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota, approved June 18, 1956 (70 Stat. 290) Acquisition of additional lands, Pipestone School Reserve and non-Federal land; redefining of boundaries; quarry rights of Indians Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to add to the Pipestone National Monument such part of the Pipestone school reserve, not exceeding two hundred and fifty acres, as he deems necessary to protect archeological remains, to acquire by purchase or condemnation not exceeding ten acres of non-Federal land, as he deems necessary to improve the boundary and administration of the Pipestone National Monument Federal land, and to redefine the exterior boundaries of the Pipestone National Monument to include the lands so transferred and acquired pursuant to this section. All lands added to the Pipestone National Monument pursuant to this section shall be subject to the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of the Act of August 25, 1937 (50 Stat. 804) (16 U.S.C. sec. 445d).

Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Management decisions at Pipestone National Monument are based on specific laws, policies, and regulations designed to protect environmental quality, preserve historic resources, promote public enjoyment of the site, and ensure that the benefits and costs of federal action are equally shared by all citizens. The primary laws of particular importance to the decision-making process and management in the National Park Service are outlined below.

- **The Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et seq.).** The National Park Service Organic Act remains after 100 years the core of NPS authority and the definitive statement of the purposes of the parks and of the National Park Service mission “to promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the[ir] fundamental purpose . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”
- **General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 USC 1).** This act affirms that all national park areas are “united through their interrelated purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage.”
- **Endangered Species Act of 1973 (7 USC 136, 16 USC 1531 et seq.).** The purpose of the Endangered Species Act is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems on which they depend. Under the act, species may be listed as either endangered or threatened. “Endangered” means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. “Threatened” means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. All species of plants and animals, except pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened.
- **The Redwood Act of 1978 (16 USC 1a-1).** Congress supplemented and clarified the provisions of the Organic Act of 1916 through enactment of the General Authorities Act in 1970 and again through enactment of a 1978 amendment to that law (the “Redwood Amendment”) contained in a bill expanding Redwood National Park. This amendment states that the provisions of the Organic Act apply to all units of the national park system. A key phrase is that activities “shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these areas have been established.” It is applicable unless Congress has “directly and specifically provided” otherwise. This amendment also affirms that, if a conflict arises between visitor use and protection of resources, the intent of Congress is to favor resource protection.
- **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321–4370).** This landmark environmental protection legislation requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternative to those actions. The National Environmental Policy Act establishes the format and process that the National Park Service must use in preparing the environmental analyses that are incorporated into the general management planning process. The results of these analyses are presented to the public, federal agencies, and public officials in document format for consideration prior to taking official action or making official decisions.
- **Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, as amended (40 CFR 1500–1508).** These regulations implement the National Environmental Policy Act and provide guidance to federal agencies in the preparation of environmental documents identified under the act.

- **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) (36 CFR 800).** The purpose of this act is to protect and preserve historic properties, which include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains relating to the district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires that the National Park Service identify and nominate all eligible resources under its jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places. Section 106 requires that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction take into account the effect of any actions on cultural resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Clean Air Act (as amended through Public Law 108–201, February 24, 2004).** In this act, Congress set a national goal “to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic or historic value” (42 USC 7470(2)). This goal applies to all units of the National Park System.
- **Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” (May 13, 1971).** This executive order directs federal agencies to inventory cultural properties under their jurisdiction, to nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all federally owned properties that meet the criteria for inclusion, to use due caution until the inventory and nomination processes are completed, and to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to preservation and enhancement of nonfederal properties.
- **Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (54 USC 312502 et seq.).** This act requires survey, recovery, and preservation of significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, archeological, or paleontological data when such data may be destroyed due to a federal project. The act directs federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior whenever they find that such a project may cause loss or damage.
- **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902).** This act defines archeological resources as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest and at least 100 years old; requires federal permits for their excavation or removal, and sets penalties for violators; provides for preservation and custody of excavated materials, records, and data; provides for confidentiality of archeological site locations; and encourages cooperation with other parties to improve protection of archeological resources. The act was amended in 1988 to require development of plans for surveying public lands for archeological resources and systems for reporting incidents of suspected violations.
- **Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” (May 24, 1996).** This executive order instructs each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of federal lands to (1) accommodate to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners, (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites, and (3) where appropriate, maintain the confidentiality of such sites.
- **“General Provisions” (36 CFR 1).** These provisions provide the regulations “for the proper use, management, government, and protection of persons, property, and natural and cultural resources within areas under the jurisdiction of the NPS.” These regulations are used to fulfill the statutory purposes of National Park System units—to conserve scenery, natural and historical objects, and wildlife and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for future generations.

- **NPS Management Policies 2006.** This document comprises the basic servicewide policies of the National Park Service. It is the highest of three levels of guidance documents in the NPS directives system. The directives system is designed to provide NPS management and staff with clear and continuously updated information on NPS policy and required and/or recommended actions, as well as any other information that would aid in effective management of parks and programs.
- **Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, 2009.** This act requires the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to (1) promulgate regulations as soon as practical; (2) develop plans for fossil inventories, monitoring, and scientific and educational use; (3) manage and protect paleontological resources on federal land using scientific principles and expertise; (4) establish a program to increase public awareness about the significance of paleontological resources; (5) allow casual collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils on Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Reclamation lands where consistent with the laws governing those lands; (6) manage fossil collection via specific permitting requirements; (7) curate collected fossils in accordance with the act’s requirements; (8) implement the act’s criminal and civil enforcement, penalty, reward and forfeiture provisions; and (9) protect information about the nature and specific location of fossils where warranted. The act authorizes appropriations necessary to carry out these requirements.

Other Relevant Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Architectural Barriers Act
- Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
- “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)
- Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”

NPS Policy-Level Guidance

- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§1.4.6) “What Constitutes Park Resources and Values”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks”
- *NPS Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) “Park Facilities”

- Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education*
- Director's Order 11D: *Records and Electronic Information Management*
- Director's Order 17: *National Park Service Tourism*
- Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
- Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- Director's Order 28A: *Archeology*
- Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services*
- Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management*
- Director's Order 48B: *Commercial Use Authorizations*
- Director's Order 50C: *Public Risk Management Program*
- Director's Order 78: *Social Science*
- *NPS Museum Handbook, Parts I, II, and III*
- *NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*



Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Structural fire agreement	General agreement	2017	2022	Pipestone County Fire Department	Emergency fire response
County radio sharing agreement	General agreement			Sheriff, Fire Department, and Emergency Management Systems	Emergency radio communications
Concession/gift shop				Pipestone Indian Shrine Association	Formal agreement for cooperating association at monument
Demonstration of pipe carving	Cooperative agreement			Pipestone Indian Shrine Association	Education of public on carving of pipestone
Security contract	Contract	2015	Ongoing	Electro Watchman Security Company	Alarm system in visitor center
South Dakota State University	Memorandum of understanding	2017	2022	South Dakota State University	Mutual benefit, education, research and interpretation
U.S. Geological Survey	Memorandum of understanding	2014	2019	USGS, Sioux Falls	Education, research, and interpretation
Emergency medical response	Memorandum of understanding			Pipestone County	Emergency medical response
Lease for maintenance building	Lease	2009	Ongoing	General Services Administration, Minnesota West Community and Technical College	Provides for off-site maintenance facility building
Traveler information station	Memorandum of agreement	2011	2016	City of Pipestone Chamber of Commerce	Locate NPS traveler information station on city property
Access to community cemeteries	Right-of-way	1957	Perpetual	Pipestone County	Access along monument's west and southwest boundary
Minnesota Natural Heritage Register	Memorandum of understanding	1983	Perpetual	State of Minnesota	Places Pipestone National Monument on Minnesota Natural Heritage Register
Programmatic agreement regarding treatment of historic structures	Programmatic agreement	2008	Ongoing	Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office	Support state efforts in preserving historic structures in community

Appendix D: Portfolio of Planning Documents

Plan	Date
Collection management plan	2016
Housing management plan	2015
Exotic plant management plan, NPS Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Program	2013
Long-range interpretive plan	2009
Integrated pest management plan	2009
Pipestone National Monument general management plan / environmental impact statement	2008
Environmental management plan	2006
Fire management plan	2004
Resources management plan	1996
Managing the sacred and secular – An administrative history	1992
Prairie management plan	1986
Management of vegetation section of resources management plan	1976
Interpretive prospectus	1971

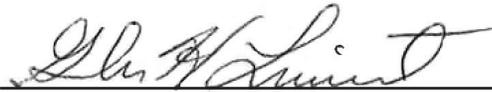




Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation Pipestone National Monument

December 2017

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



12/19/17

RECOMMENDED

Glen Livermont, Superintendent, Pipestone National Monument

Date



12/19/2017

APPROVED

Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date



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

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