



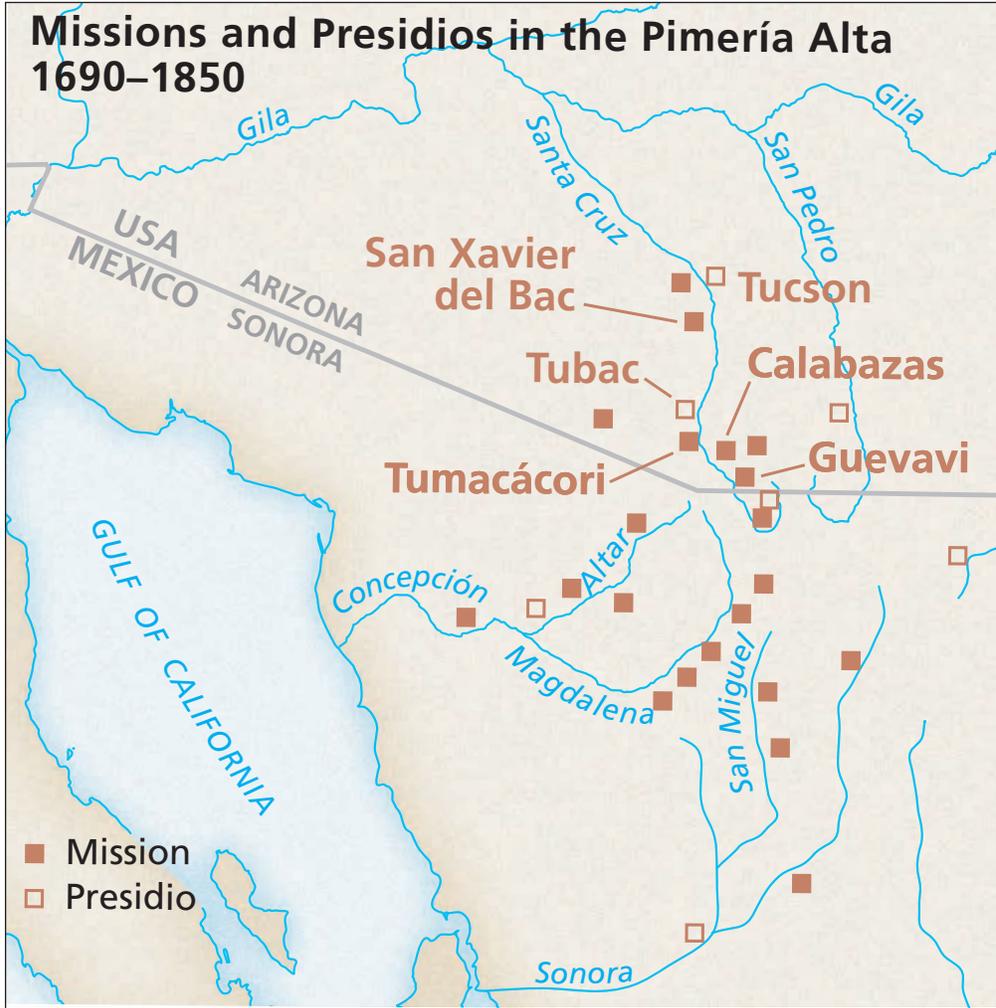
# Foundation Document

## Tumacácori National Historical Park

Arizona

September 2014





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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 401 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, 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 Tumacácori National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



## Part 1: Core Components

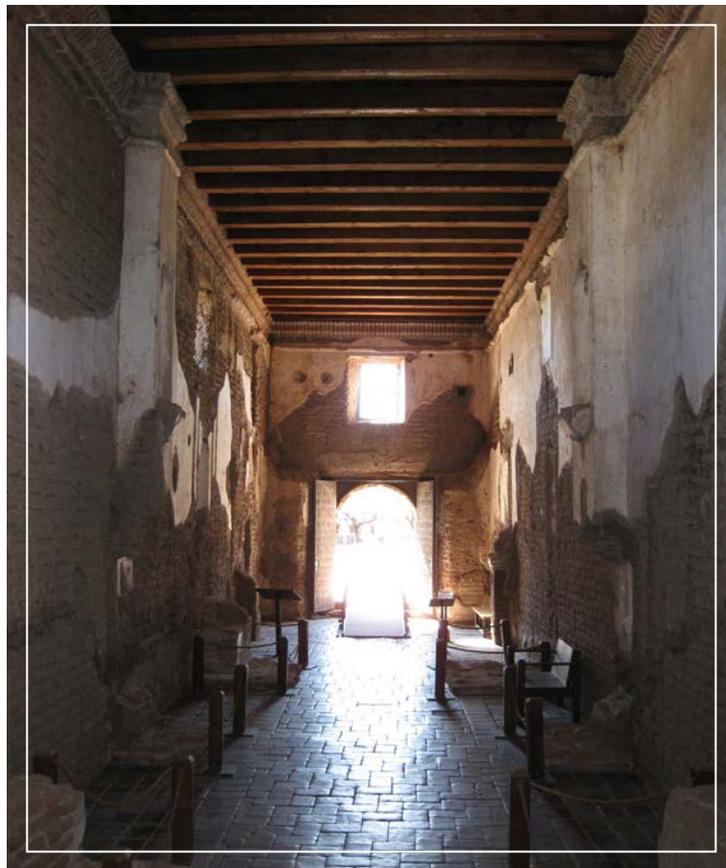
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in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

### Brief Description of the Park

Tumacácori National Historical Park is located in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, 18 miles north of the United States–Mexico border, 13 miles north of the City of Nogales, and 43 miles south of Tucson. The park protects three Spanish colonial mission ruins: San José de Tumacácori (Tumacácori), Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi (Guevavi), and San Cayetano de Calabazas (Calabazas). Tumacácori, Guevavi, and Calabazas are commonly referred to as units of Tumacácori National Historical Park. All park facilities are located at the Tumacácori unit, where visitors access the park through the Tumacácori Visitor Center. The Guevavi and Calabazas units are open to the public only as part of a Tumacácori National Historical Park guided tour.

Missions Tumacácori and Guevavi, established in 1691, were among more than 20 missions founded by Jesuit Father Eusebio Francisco Kino. These missions were established in the region known to the Spanish as the Pimería Alta, stretching from what is now Sonora, Mexico, through southern Arizona. Calabazas is first recorded in the mission register by Jesuit Father Francisco Pauer in 1756. The construction of the existing Tumacácori church began around 1800 under the administration of Franciscan missionaries. Although it was never completely finished, the Tumacácori church was in use in the early 1820s. The mission's last resident priest was deported by the Mexican government in 1828, and the last members of the mission community moved away in 1848.

Subsequent use of the three mission sites varied widely, involving, among other things, sheep and cattle ranching, resident “caretakers” and others living within the structures, use as a post office and a customs station, homesteading, and use as a base for U.S. military units.

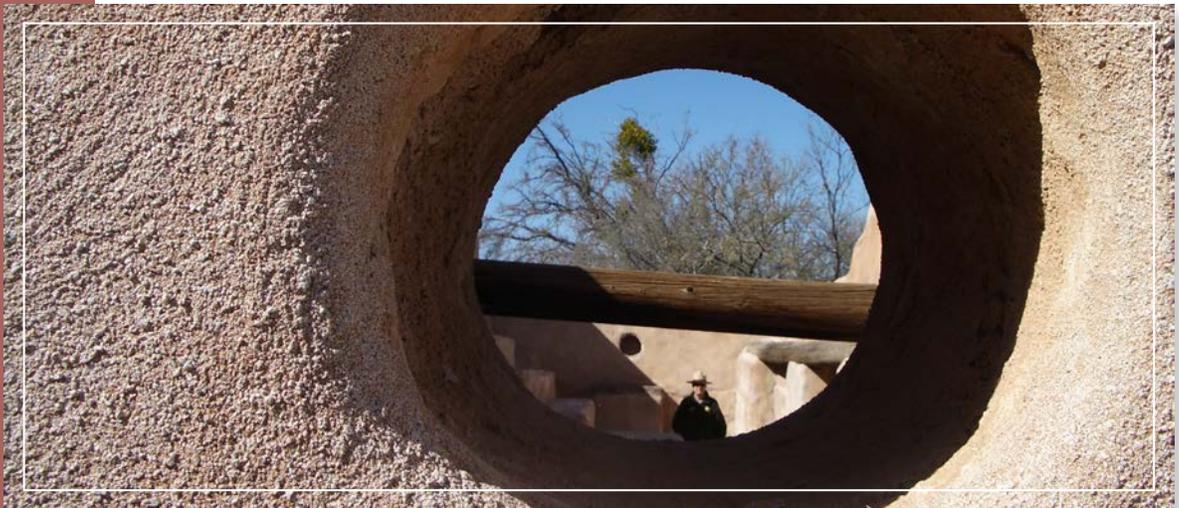


## Establishment and Boundary Adjustments

Tumacácori was established as Tumacácori National Monument on September 15, 1908, by President Theodore Roosevelt (see appendix A for the presidential proclamation and subsequent amendments). The 9.11-acre monument was set aside to preserve “the Tumacácori Mission, an ancient Spanish ruin, which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest . . . with as much land as may be necessary for the protection thereof.” President Dwight D. Eisenhower enlarged the monument in 1958 with the addition of a 0.15-acre tract surrounding the ruins of a lime kiln adjacent to the monument. The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 revised the authorized boundary of the national monument, adding 6.37 acres and removing 0.13 acres, providing what would become the grounds for the park’s annual interpretive cultural celebration, *La Fiesta de Tumacácori*. The monument was redesignated a national historical park by Congress in 1990 with the addition of the ruins of the Guevavi (8 acres), and Calabazas (22 acres) mission churches. The legislation states that the park is to “protect and interpret . . . sites . . . associated with the early Spanish missionaries and explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries” and “to give appropriate recognition to the role of . . . Father Eusebio Francisco Kino in the development of the mission sites and the settlement of the region.” An additional 310 acres surrounding the Tumacácori unit, including a one-mile stretch of the Santa Cruz River and adjacent riparian area, gallery forest, and mesquite *bosque* (forest), were added to the national historical park in 2002, bringing the total to 360 acres. The addition was authorized “to protect and interpret the resources associated with the Tumacácori Mission,” and “enhance the visitor experience . . . by developing access to these associated mission resources.”

## Archeological and Historic Resources

The park protects the standing and subsurface ruins of the churches, conventos, and parts of the community grounds of the Tumacácori, Guevavi, and Calabazas missions. Along with these ruins, which date to the 1700–1800s, the park also contains subsurface and surface scatter remains of pre-mission O’odham and prehistoric Hohokam and Trincheras cultures, as well as post-mission settlement. The three missions are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the Guevavi and Calabazas missions are also designated national historic landmarks. The Tumacácori Visitor Center and Museum, built in 1937, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is designated a national historic landmark. The visitor center, original museum dioramas, wall surrounding the original park boundary, and the two 1930s era residences are excellent examples of NPS rustic architecture and New Deal era craftsmanship. The park maintains, within the park and in collections maintained at the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center, extensive associated archives and museum collections that preserve artifacts and information that contribute to cultural identity. Tumacácori National Historical Park preserves records including archeological resources, oral histories, written documents, and pertinent databases.





## Natural Resources

The landscapes of Tumacácori National Historical Park provided resources important for development of communities before, during, and after the Spanish arrived in the area. Tumacácori National Historical Park is situated on the ancestral lands of the O'odham, whose preexisting settlements influenced the location of the mission sites. Missions were established in communities along the river with access to sufficient irrigable land and reliable surface water. The Guevavi and Calabazas units consist of desert scrub and mesquite bosque environments. The Santa Cruz River flows through the Tumacácori unit; approximately one mile of endangered Southwest cottonwood-willow riparian habitat are protected within the unit.

## Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Tumacácori National Historical Park includes a portion of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Named for the captain of the nearby Tubac Presidio, the national trail recognizes the first successful overland route facilitating the colonization of *Alta California* with the founding of the presidio and community of San Francisco by settlers from existing settlements in the *Pimeria Alta*. A one-mile stretch of the Anza Trail passes through the Tumacácori unit of the park.

## Visitation

Over the past 10 years (2003–2012), visitation has averaged 43,261 per year. Most visitors to the national historical park spend time touring the Tumacácori mission church and associated garden, orchard, and museum. Recreation activities available to visitors include self-guided and guided tours, wildlife watching, photography, walking and hiking, horseback riding on the Anza Trail, and picnicking. Calabazas and Guevavi missions are not open to the public and can be visited only on special reserved tours.

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Tumacácori National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by executive order on September 15, 1908 (see appendix A for the presidential proclamation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of TUMACÁCORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to protect, preserve, and interpret the natural and cultural heritage resources of the Jesuit and Franciscan missions of San José de Tumacácori, San Cayetano de Calabazas, and Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi; and to provide access and educational opportunities for the public to understand the cultural interactions between native and European peoples in the Santa Cruz River valley from the 17th century to today.*



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

1. The cultural resources of Tumacácori National Historical Park collectively represent the culture of native peoples before and after the arrival of Europeans as well as the Spanish effort to colonize the Santa Cruz River valley through the Jesuit and Franciscan missionization of its native people. Tumacácori National Historical Park is the only NPS unit displaying an entire, original institutionalized Spanish mission landscape including
  - a *cabecera*, the mission headquarters where the priest actually resided and from which he visited other missions (*visitas*) in his jurisdiction
  - a *visita*, a mission in which the priest was not in residence but visited on a regular basis
  - a *ranchería*, a term used to describe Native villages that had not attained the status of a mission
  - a *ganadera*, a cattle ranch or livestock operation

In addition to the physical structures and features, Tumacácori National Historical Park preserves a record of the social and political hierarchy that was overlaid on the existing American Indian communities.

2. Tumacácori National Historical Park is one of the few NPS venues that regularly teaches and incorporates traditional architectural preservation techniques in partnership with international, local, and native communities.
3. All three mission sites contain some of the best remaining examples of Spanish Mission period architectural styles, including original materials, features, and construction techniques.
4. Tumacácori National Historical Park maintains a record of cultural interaction, continuity, and change before, during, and after contact with Europeans. Today the park recognizes the distinct lifeways and the range of cultures that have existed since people were part of the landscape.
5. The landscapes at the three mission sites and the broader natural and cultural resources of the Santa Cruz River valley contain important elements of the environment that sustained people before, during, and after the missions were established. These features now allow visitors and residents to imagine and understand the different communities' relationships to these landscapes over time.

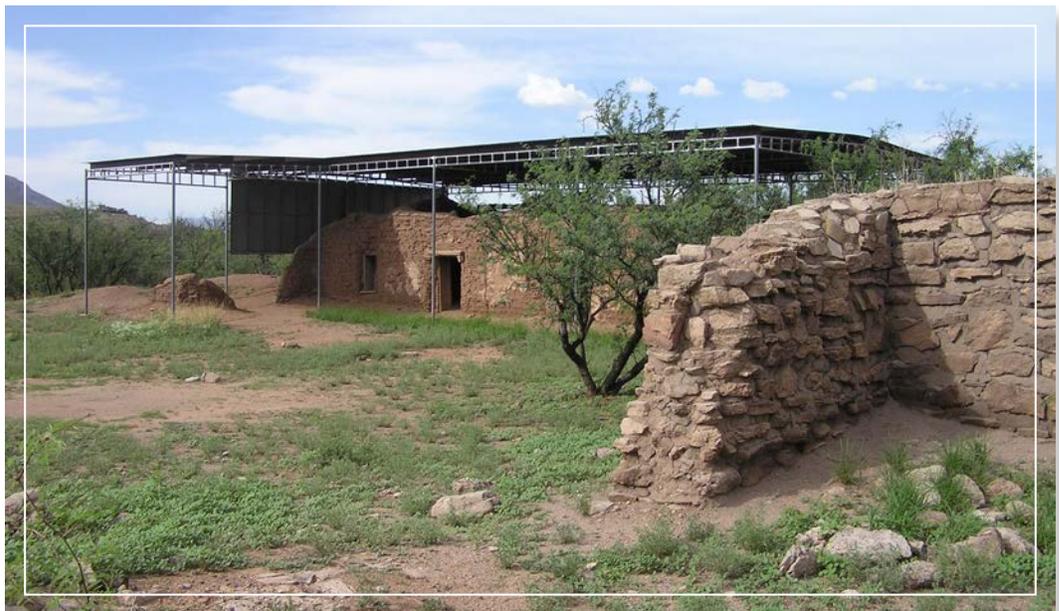
## Fundamental Resources and Values

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.

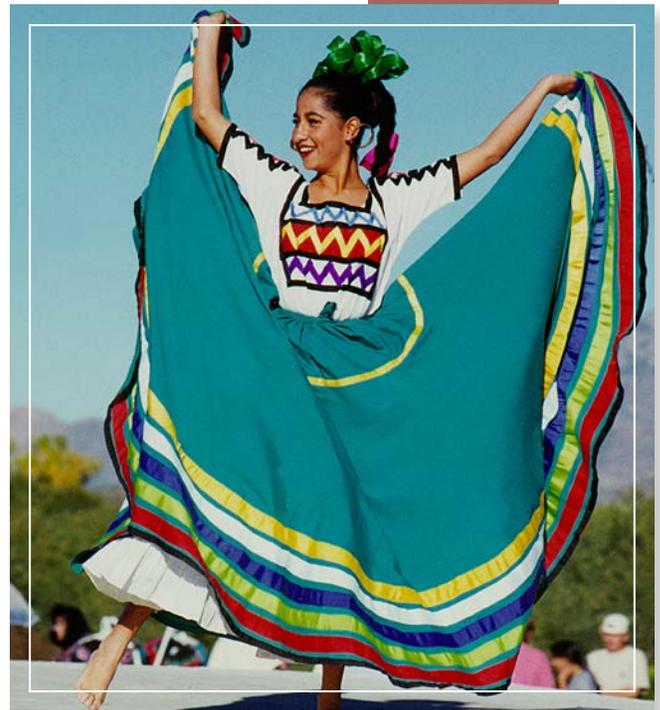
Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose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

- **Mission San José de Tumacácori.** The park preserves a nearly complete mission complex at Mission San José de Tumacácori. Established by Eusebio Francisco Kino, the mission later became a Franciscan visita, and shortly thereafter it was made their cabecera. Tumacácori is an excellent example of original 1800s Franciscan mission architecture with a number of distinctive, well-preserved features including a round mortuary chapel, scalloped niches, and an outstanding example of stenciled art, frescoes, murals, and original gypsum and plaster finishes. The final layout of the church includes discernible adaptations that reflect economic constraints at the time of construction. The integrity of the architecture, including the materials and other evidence of original construction techniques, greatly enhances research opportunities at all three mission sites.
- **Mission Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi.** Mission Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi is the only preserved earthen Jesuit cabecera in the United States. It has great potential to serve as an educational tool for learning about American Indian and Spanish colonial interaction because of well-preserved associated cultural sites and features, which include an associated Indian village. The site of Guevavi is relatively undisturbed with few post-Jesuit mission period archeological resources present. Guevavi has remnants of the first mission church built in what is today Arizona. The church is the only known standing Jesuit earthen mission architecture found in the United States.



- **Mission San Cayetano de Calabazas.** Mission San Cayetano de Calabazas includes the only known remaining standing Spanish colonial visita in the national park system. Calabazas preserves a history of diverse and extensive adaptive reuse including a mission period visita and ganadera, Mexican governor’s residence, U.S. cavalry camp, customs house, and a post office.
- **Cultural Continuity.** Tumacácori National Historical Park is situated on ancestral lands of the O’odham, whose preexisting settlements influenced the location of the mission sites. The park strives to provide a balanced and objective view into the lives of native people who were impacted by the mission and its goals for religious conversion and economic exploitation. Native people provided labor and knowledge regarding local materials and resources and influenced the style and expression of church art. The park is valued by individuals and groups who believe the mission sites are an important part of honoring, perpetuating, and celebrating their customs and traditions. The mission sites serve as tangible links to the past by providing connections to both personal heritage and general history of individuals, families, and groups. Collectively, they represent a blending of cultures that have resulted in a living “Mexican” and “Southwestern” culture. The experiences of people who resided at and near the mission sites exemplify persistence of culture, community, and beliefs. The park’s extensive archives and museum collections record the history and document the ongoing connections between the community and the park.
- **Landscapes.** The distinct character of the landscape at each of the three sites offers a range of visitor experiences that provide opportunities for imaginative and personal insights into past and ongoing changes within the Santa Cruz River valley. Distinctive aspects of the three sites include the relatively unspoiled natural viewshed and soundscape at the Guevavi unit, the contrasting industrial development that surrounds the Calabazas unit, and the living community that includes Mission San José de Tumacácori.
- **Tumacácori National Historical Park recognizes that its landscapes are sacred and culturally significant to descendant communities, residents, and visitors.** These landscapes provided resources important for development of communities before, during, and after the Spanish arrived in the area. The remnants of the acéquia (canal or irrigation ditch) and orchard/garden are representative examples of the agricultural infrastructure necessary to sustain populations.
- **Preservation Program.** Tumacácori National Historical Park serves as a model and venue for teaching and maintaining traditional historic preservation techniques. These traditional methods are used to preserve and maintain the park’s historic structures, including the three mission churches and associated historic features and landscapes. The park’s historic preservation program fosters partnerships that promote community involvement by mentoring on traditional preservation methods and technologies.



## 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 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 Tumacácori National Historical Park:

- The long history of the missions of Tumacácori National Historical Park serves as a doorway to the rich and complex stories of cultural encounter, cooperation, conflict, accommodation, and resistance that characterized the efforts of the Spanish Crown and the Catholic Church to establish colonies in northern New Spain and missionize the native peoples.
- The Jesuits and Franciscans, in their efforts to modify the landscape and create a social order familiar to Europeans, attempted to impose their systems and institutions on the native peoples. Their responses exemplify the ability of individuals and cultures to adapt, survive, and retain identity and community coherence in the face of pervasive change.
- Tumacácori National Historical Park continues to be a vital and vibrant focal point celebrating the cultures and communities associated with the Santa Cruz River valley—a meeting place and social center serving to perpetuate, celebrate, honor, and appreciate traditions and explore change.
- The diversity and integrity of the architectural resources of Tumacácori National Historical Park and its more than 100 years of federal management provide outstanding opportunities to understand the history, science, and art of historic preservation.
- The distinctive evolution and current character of the landscapes of Tumacácori National Historical Park are reflective of the enduring relationships between people and places—illustrating how people change, and are in turn changed, by the natural environment.



## Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental 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 Tumacácori National Historical Park.

#### Special Mandates

Public Law 101-344, August 6, 1990

SECTION 2 (d) RECOGNITION OF FATHER EUSEBIO FRANCISCO KINO'S ROLE - In administering the park, the Secretary shall utilize such interpretative materials and other devices as may be necessary to give appropriate recognition to the role of the Jesuit Missionary Priest, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, in the development of the mission sites and the settlement of the region.

#### Administrative Commitments

Please see Appendix B for a table of the administrative commitments for Tumacácori National Historical Park.



## 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 resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

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

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

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs. Please see appendix C for the fundamental resource and values analysis tables, which describe current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified fundamental resources and values.

### Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

**Ongoing Protection and Preservation of the Park's Mission Architecture, Archeological Sites, and Associated Features.** These fundamental cultural resources are being impacted by environmental and human-caused factors, including natural weathering and deterioration, damage from animals (e.g., bats, rodents, and birds), inadvertent impacts from visitors, as well as occasional intentional looting and vandalism. Current management approaches for the three park units, including the recently acquired lands along the Santa Cruz River, do not convey a sense of place or the historic context of the park's cultural landscapes.

Associated planning and data needs:

- Resource stewardship strategy
- Cultural landscape reports for all three park units



**Managing New Lands and Natural Resource Types.** In 2002, the park was expanded by 310 acres, a 720% increase in total acreage. This expansion introduced important new resource types into the park, including a portion of the Santa Cruz River and its associated riparian habitat. As such, the park lacks strategic natural resource planning to assist in the management of these resources and associated issues. For example, these areas are being impacted by a number of factors, including cattle that enter through broken fences and trespass on park lands, nonnative plants, water pollution, climate change, trespass by all-terrain vehicles on park lands, and other human-caused impacts (e.g., visitor-created trails).

Associated planning and data needs:

- Resource stewardship strategy
- Vegetation management plan
- Visitor Use Management Plan
- Orchard Management Plan

**Improving Visitor Experience and Enhancing Interpretation.** The park's three units have the potential to provide a wider range of visitor opportunities, such as recreational activities and interpretive programs, than are currently being provided. Moreover, the park hosts a variety of popular special events that draw large crowds. These events and associated crowds could impact the quality of the experience for some visitors. At the same time, visitor crowding could impact fragile cultural resources in certain areas of the park. The park also lacks a plan for visitation to the Guevavi and Calabazas units.

Associated planning and data needs:

- Comprehensive interpretive plan
- Visitor use management plan
- Wayside exhibit plan to guide interpretive media

## 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?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Y	Comprehensive interpretive plan	H	The park needs a comprehensive interpretation plan that describes the park's interpretive program, including nonpersonal media and personal services programs, visitor experience goals, and visitor issues and influences. This plan would include an inventory of existing studies, plans, other documents. This is a high priority to meet policy for interpretation, and because staffing now exists.
Y	Resource stewardship strategy	H	A park resource stewardship strategy would provide a strategic approach for long-range management of the park's natural and cultural resources. This is a high priority because the park needs strategic direction on natural resource management in particular.
Y	Cultural landscape reports for all three park units	H	Cultural landscape reports are needed for all three units. This is a high priority because treatment recommendations are needed to guide management.
N	Superintendent's Compendium	H	High priority because the park lacks a Superintendent's Compendium.
Y	Visitor use management plan	H	This plan would address backcountry visitation and incorporate user capacity monitoring protocols, which describe how, who, when, and where the park staff will monitor the user capacity indicators. This is a high priority to address all-encompassing ongoing issues related to visitation at the park.
Y	Inadvertent discovery plan	H	This plan is necessary for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance and agreement with tribes. It is high priority because it is a legal requirement and requires a short timeframe to prepare.
Y	Vegetation management plan	H	This plan is a high priority because the park needs to make appropriate management decisions on vegetation management to manage the park landscape while incorporating the recommendations from the cultural landscape reports. This plan would include a mowing plan.
N	Wayside exhibit plan to guide interpretive media	H	This wayside exhibit plan is a high priority because it is a need at all three units.
Y	Environmental conditions monitoring plan	H	This plan would provide a long-term plan for monitoring the environmental conditions in the Tumacácori mission.
N	Parkwide trail plan	M	A parkwide trail plan would address trails and access points in the three park units and include an evaluation of whether or not to allow bicycle use on the Anza Trail in the Tumacácori unit.
Y	Plant restoration plans	M	Plant restoration plans for the Tumacácori, Guevavi, and Calabazas units would focus on the current condition of vegetation communities and identifying priorities for restoration of native habitat and increasing biodiversity.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
N	Space management plan	M	A space management plan would address how to accommodate additional staff.
Y	Scope of collections statement	M	A scope of collections statement would define the purpose and significance of the museum collection, establish limits for subject matter, identify geographic location and time periods to which the collection relates, specify the types of objects to be acquired to fulfill the purpose of the park's museum collection, and briefly outline policies, priorities, and procedures for the acquisition, preservation, and use of the collections.
Y	Orchard management plan	M	The heritage orchard is unique in Southern Arizona and the care and maintenance of the orchard is complex. A plan would help guide future management of this resource and communicate to future managers the vision of the orchard.
Y	Development of conservation easement for Guevavi unit for viewsheds	M	A memorandum of understanding or deeded easements would assist in preserving historic viewsheds.
Y	Access agreements at Guevavi and Calabazas units	M	A memorandum of understanding or deeded easements would assist in protecting surrounding lands to provide access to these remote park units
Y	Development of conservation easements at Guevavi unit for adjacent archeological resources	M	A memorandum of understanding or deeded easements would assist in protecting archeological resources on the 40 acres surrounding Guevavi (the National Park Service only has 8 acres). This effort would include the research of land ownership records at Guevavi Unit to support potential conservation easements.
N	Commercial services strategy	M	This plan would consider a variety of commercial services, including helping the park in managing horse use on the Anza trail through the park.
Y	Exotic species management plan	M	This plan would research and pilot treatments for the control of certain nonnative and invasive plants, and would include previous work, which is incomplete. It would include impact analysis of alternatives. Consideration should be given to including this plan in the vegetation management plan.
N	Sustainability plan	M	This plan would involve a formal assessment and recommendations concerning emissions, carbon footprints, mass/public transit, current energy use and renewables, waste management, and recycling.
N	Flooding response plan	L	This plan would address potential flooding in the Guevavi unit at the official access point, which could strand visitors and staff.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
N	Special events management plan	L	This plan would develop criteria for evaluating new types of special events allowable at the park, and could help the park communicate this process.
N	Mission trail implementation plan	L	This is an implementation plan for establishing the Mission Trail linking the Calabazas and Guevavi units.
N	Garden management plan (in the mission compound)	L	A garden management plan would assist the maintenance and management of the garden area of the mission compound.
Y	Succession plan to ensure long-term cultural resource management and preservation	L	A succession plan would address future staffing and training needs at the park.
Y	Feasibility study for cultural demonstration farming	L	This study would analyze the feasibility of demonstration activities involving farming at the park.



<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV?</b>	<b>Data Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Y	Viewshed inventory and analysis	H	An inventory or analysis would establish the extent of important viewsheds at the Guevavi unit and determine potential impacts from development on adjacent properties and other visible landscape features.
Y	Ethnographic overview and assessment	M	An ethnographic overview and assessment for the entire park is needed to better understand the park's potential for ethnographic resources.
Y	Climate monitoring for effects on park resources	M	Climate monitoring is needed to determine how climate change could be affecting historic structures. The park has been gathering data, is able to connect weather events to impacts on the church, and would like to continue to gather more sophisticated data. Additional information collected involves spatial breadth between the three park units. Environmental monitoring (relative humidity, temperature, moisture) is needed inside the structures to determine internal climate.
Y	Historic resource study	M	This study would compile a record of NPS preservation treatments, both for materials and methods, both written and photographic, and includes oral history of NPS staff. This effort would include gathering historic photographs from the community or in local museums.
Y	Historic structures report	M	A historic structures report of all three mission churches would involve conducting additional research and documentation of the original construction of all three historic structures. It would reassess and document where original materials are located on each structure (e.g., original adobe, lime, paint, etc.).The report would include data on materials composition of the adobe, plaster, and paint used throughout the park so it can be replaced in kind, and materials testing and materials characterization. It would also include a treatment plan for the stabilization and preservation of original materials.
Y	Partnership strategy	M	This plan would help identify potential partners and how to leverage resources and identify a range of mechanisms to facilitate working with partners.
Y	Spatial data (LiDAR) at Tumacácori, Calabazas, Guevavi	L	Spatial data could support preservation and interpretation of units and help determine whether additional data are needed.
Y	Traditional use study	L	This study is needed to support information and management of traditional uses and associated resources at the park.
Y	Document and research historic graffiti on church walls of Tumacácori	L	Research and documentation of historic graffiti on the church walls of Tumacácori mission would aid the understanding and management of these features.
Y	Oral histories of historic or traditional communities (e.g., Hispanic communities and tribes, other long-time residents)	L	Oral histories collected in the community would assist in further understanding of the park's cultural and natural resources, history, and ethnography, which would aid future protection and management of these resources.

## Part 3: Contributors

### Park

Bob Love, Superintendent

Anita Badertscher, Chief of Interpretation and Education

Jeremy Moss, Chief of Resource Management

Michelle Torok, Administrative Officer

Steve Gastellum, Facility Manager

Jason Welborn, Biological Science Technician

### Region

Skip Meehan, Outdoor Recreation Planner / Intermountain Region Liaison

Darcy Killpack, GIS Specialist, Intermountain Region

### Other NPS Staff

Erin Flanagan, Project Manager, Denver Service Center – Planning Division

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Ken Bingenheimer, Editor, Denver Service Center – Planning Division

# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Executive Order and Legislative Acts for Tumacácori National Historical Park

TUMACÁCORI NATIONAL MONUMENT IS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1908

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

September 15, 1908.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Tumacacori Mission, an ancient Spanish ruin, which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest, erected probably in the latter part of the sixteenth century, being largely of burned brick and cement mortar instead of adobe, and in remarkable repair, considering its great age, and of great historical interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving this ruin with as much land as may be necessary for the protection thereof, and WHEREAS:

Tumacacori National Monument, Ariz. Preamble.

Under the terms of the Act entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906, one Carmen Mendez, whose homestead entry is No. 3035, has relinquished to the United States ten acres of ground thereof upon which said mission ruin is located, and the Secretary of the Interior has accepted such relinquishment for the purposes specified in said Act:

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act above referred to, do hereby set aside as the Tumacacori National Monument, the Tumacacori Mission ruins and ten acres of land upon which the same are located, situated in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, more particularly described as follows, to wit:

National Monument, Arizona.

The east half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter of southeast quarter and the west half of northeast quarter of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty, township twenty-one south, range thirteen east of Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona.

Description.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any of the ruins or relics hereby declared to be a National Monument or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of said monument by this Proclamation.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 15 day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-third.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

# TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY EXPANSION, MARCH 28, 1958

## ENLARGING THE TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT. ARIZONA

March 28, 1958  
(No. 3223)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

35 Stat. 2205.

WHEREAS the Tumacacori National Monument in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, established by Proclamation No. 821 of September 15, 1908, contains the ruins of the Tumacacori Mission, built largely of burned brick and cement mortar and one of the oldest Spanish missions in the Southwest; and

WHEREAS the Southwestern Monuments Association has offered to donate to the United States, for inclusion in such monument, a tract of land adjacent thereto containing the ruins of a lime kiln which was a part of the original mission establishment and which is likewise of historic interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to include such tract of land, hereinafter described by metes and bounds, and the ruins thereon in the Tumacacori National Monument:

Tumacacori National Monument, ARIZ. Inclusion of land.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described tract of land shall, upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States, be added to, and become a part of the Tumacacori National Monument:

Being a part of the southeast quarter, section 30, Township 21 South, Range 13 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, and beginning at a point on the north boundary line of Tumacacori National Monument as established by Proclamation No. 821 of September 15, 1908, from which the northwest corner of the said monument bears west 125 feet; thence, east, 70 feet, along the said boundary line; north, 92 feet; west, 70 feet; and south, 92 feet, to the point of beginning; containing 0.15 acres, more or less.

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

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 28th day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-second.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,  
*The Secretary of State.*

## TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

SEC. 301. The boundaries of the following units of the National Park System are revised as follows, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed the amounts specified in the following paragraphs for acquisitions of lands and interests in lands within areas added by reason of such revisions:

\* \* \* \* \*

(17) Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately seven acres, and delete approximately eleven-hundredths of an acre as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona", numbered 311-80,009-A, and dated March 1978: \$24,000.

SEC. 302. Within twelve months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed map or other detailed description of the lands added or excluded from any area pursuant to section 301.

SEC. 303. (a) Within the boundaries of the areas as revised in accordance with section 301, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency. Lands and interests therein so acquired shall become part of the area to which they are added, and shall be subjected to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto. When acquiring any land pursuant to this title, the Secretary may acquire any such land subject to the retention of a right of use and occupancy for a term not to exceed twenty-five years or for the life of the owner or owners. Lands owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

(b)(1) Lands and interests therein deleted from any area pursuant to section 301 may be exchanged for non-Federal lands within the revised boundaries of such area, or transferred to the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency or to a State or political subdivision thereof, without monetary consideration, or be administered as public lands by the Secretary, as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

(2) In exercising the authority contained in this section with respect to lands and interests therein deleted from any such area which were acquired from a State, the Secretary may, on behalf of the United States, transfer to such State exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction over such lands, subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, to be effective upon acceptance thereof by the State.

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT CHANGED TO TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, AUGUST 6, 1990

PUBLIC LAW 101-344 [H.R. 2843]; August 6, 1990

TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, ARIZONA

An Act to establish the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona.

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

Public lands.

SECTION 1. TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to protect and interpret, for the education and benefit of the public, sites in the State of Arizona associated with the early Spanish missionaries and explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries, there is hereby established the Tumacacori National Historical Park (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "park").

16 USC 410ss

(b) AREA INCLUDED.—The park shall consist of the existing Tumacacori National Monument, together with (1) the ruins of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi, the first mission in Arizona (consisting of approximately 8 acres) and (2) the Kino visita and rancheria ruins of Calabazas (consisting of approximately 22 acres), each as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tumacacori National Historical Park", numbered 311/80018, and dated February 1990. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(c) ABOLITION OF MONUMENT.—The Tumacacori National Monument is hereby abolished and any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the park.

16 USC 431 note.

SEC. 2. ADMINISTRATION.

16 USC 410ss-1.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall administer the park in accordance with this Act and with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467). The Secretary may acquire lands or interests in land within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(b) DONATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may accept and retain donations of funds, property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, or public entities for the purpose of providing services and facilities which he deems consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(c) SEPARATE UNITS.—The Secretary shall provide for the identification of the Guevavi, Calabazas, and Tumacacori sites as 3 separate units of the park.

(d) RECOGNITION OF FATHER EUSEBIO FRANCISCO KINO'S ROLE.—In administering the park, the Secretary shall utilize such interpretative materials and other devices as may be necessary to give appropriate recognition to the role of the Jesuit Missionary Priest, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, in the development of the mission sites and the settlement of the region.

Approved August 6, 1990.

**TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY EXPANSION ACT,  
AUGUST 21, 2002**

Public Law 107–218  
107th Congress

**An Act**

Aug. 21, 2002  
[H.R. 2234]

To revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona.

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

Tumacacori  
National  
Historical Park  
Boundary  
Revision Act of  
2002.  
16 USC 410ss  
note.  
16 USC 410ss  
note.

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2002”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

- (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:
  - (1) Tumacacori Mission in southern Arizona was declared a National Monument in 1908 in recognition of its great historical significance as “one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest”.
  - (2) In establishing Tumacacori National Historical Park in 1990 to include the Tumacacori Mission and the ruins of the mission of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi and the Kino visita and rancheria of Calabazas, Congress recognized the importance of these sites “to protect and interpret, for the education and benefit of the public, sites in the State of Arizona associated with the early Spanish missionaries and explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries”.
  - (3) Tumacacori National Historical Park plays a major role in interpreting the Spanish colonial heritage of the United States.
- (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—
  - (1) to protect and interpret the resources associated with the Tumacacori Mission by revising the boundary of Tumacacori National Historical Park to include approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the park; and
  - (2) to enhance the visitor experience at Tumacacori by developing access to these associated mission resources.

**SEC. 3. BOUNDARY REVISION, TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, ARIZONA.**

- Section 1(b) of Public Law 101–344 (16 U.S.C. 410ss(b)) is amended—
- (1) by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: “The park shall also consist of approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the original Tumacacori unit of the park and generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona Proposed Boundary Revision 2001’, numbered 310/80,044, and dated July 2001.”; and
  - (2) in the last sentence—
    - (A) by striking “The map” and inserting “The maps”;
    - and
    - (B) by striking “the offices” and inserting “the appropriate offices”.

Approved August 21, 2002.

## Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

### Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Tohono O’odham Nation	Memorandum of understanding	10/18/10 / 10/18/20	Park, native tribes	Terms and conditions under which the park and the Tohono O’odham Nation would cooperate to rebury repatriated human remains and funerary objects, and the facilitation of access to the reburial site by tribal members	
Anza Trail Coalition	Cooperative agreement	9/20/11 / 10/31/13	Park, organization, public	Jointly develop, certify, and maintain Anza Trail segments in Arizona; interpret their historical meaning; and collaboratively promote awareness and advocacy for the trail	Parties of the agreement are the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona and the NPS-Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail – Tumacácori needs to establish a similar agreement
Western National Parks Association	Cooperating association agreement	9/1/11 / 9/1/16	Park, organization, public	Cooperatively provide park visitors with valuable interpretive and educational materials, facilitating an expanded appreciation of the National Park Service	
Western Archaeological and Conservation Center	Loan agreements	varies	Park	Maintenance and storage of Tumacácori’s off-site collections	
City of Nogales	Memorandum of understanding	7/01/96 / 7/01/01	Park, City of Nogales	Agreement provides access to park’s Guevavi Unit	Agreement needs to be updated
Friends of the Santa Cruz River	Memorandum of understanding		Park, organization, public	Cooperative water quality monitoring of the Santa Cruz River	Agreement is in draft form
Global Community Communications Alliance (GCCA)	Memorandum of understanding	3/05/10 / 3/05/20	Park, local landowner (Global Community Communications Alliance)	Agreement allows the park to construct and maintain a boundary fence on GCCA land, rather than along the actual boundary as the boundary falls within the flood plain	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
State of Arizona, Arizona Game and Fish Commission	Memorandum of understanding	9/10/13 / 9/9/18	Parks, agency	Statewide coordination and cooperation between the National Park Service and State of Arizona for management of fish and wildlife resources	
National Commission for Natural Protected Areas – Mexico	Sister park agreement	3/23/06 / None	Park, agency, public	Promote conservation and public enjoyment of similar resources, agreement is between Tumacácori and El Chico National Park in Mexico	Overarching memorandum of understanding between the United States and Mexico signed on 5/18/00
U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture, State of Arizona	Master cooperative wildland fire management and Stafford Act response agreement	8/27/09 / 8/27/14	Parks, agencies	Cooperative wildland fire management between federal and state agencies	
U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture	Interagency agreement for wildland fire management	6/10/10 / 6/10/15	Parks, agencies	Cooperative wildland fire management between federal agencies	
Service First Agreement for Fire Management Activities	Operating plan	9/20/11 / 9/30/14	Parks, agency, public	Plan provides a basis for cooperation between units for planned and unplanned wildfires and non-fire emergencies	Parties include Coronado National Forest, Saguaro NP, Coronado NM, Chiricahua NM, Fort Bowie NHS, Organ Pipe NM, and Tumacácori National Historical Park
Zone Fire Management Officer	Interpark agreement	developed annually	Parks, public	Agreement defines responsibilities of the Saguaro NP fire staff, and other NPS units in Southern Arizona	Parties include Saguaro, Montezuma Castle, Tuzigoot, Tonto, Organ Pipe Cactus, Western Archaeological and Conservation Center, and Tumacácori

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Zone Safety Officer	Work plan	10/01/12 / 9/30/13	Parks	Document work objective for this shared position	Parties to plan include Tonto, Casa Grande, Organ Pipe, Saguaro, Coronado, Chiricahua, Fort Bowie, Southern Arizona Support Office and Tumacácori
Shared Administrative Officer	Interpark agreement	11/04/12 / TBD	Parks	Define the conditions for the shared administrative officer for Saguaro and Tumacácori	Personnel is in place, but agreement needs to be finalized
National Park Service, Office of the Chief Information Officer, National Information Services Center, Denver Data Center	Service level agreement	3/21/11 / Indefinite	Park, Office of the Chief Information Officer, public	Establishes a full range of program support for Tumacácori's Mission 2000 computer application	

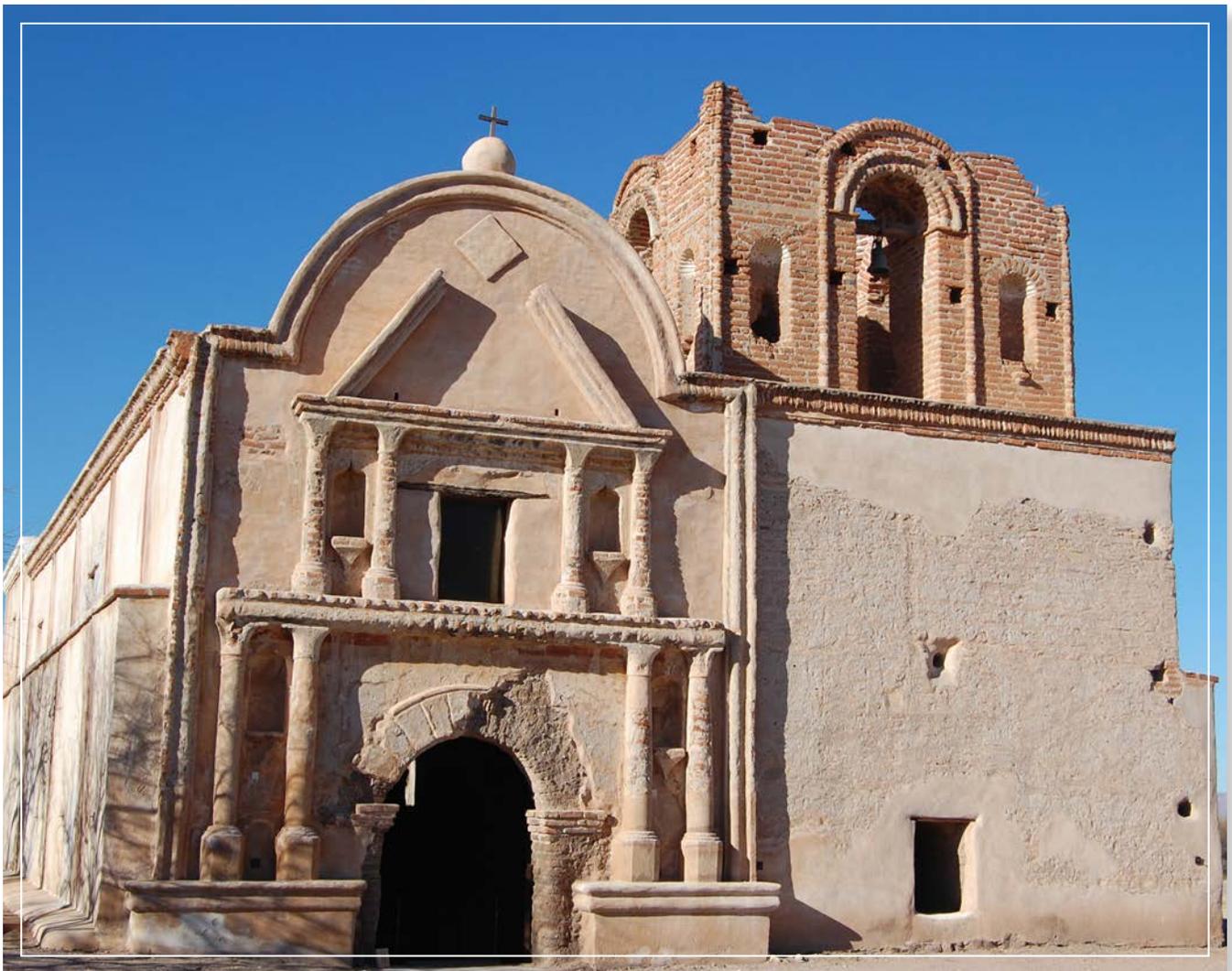


## Appendix C: Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San José de Tumacácori
<b>Description</b>	<p>Mission San Jose de Tumacácori and its associated structures preserve a nearly complete mission complex. Established by Eusebio Francisco Kino in 1691, the mission later became a Franciscan visita, and shortly thereafter it was made their cabecera. The present church was built during the Franciscan era.</p>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cultural resources of Tumacácori National Historical Park collectively represent the culture of native peoples before and after the arrival of Europeans as well as the Spanish effort to colonize the Santa Cruz River valley through the Jesuit and Franciscan missionization of its native people. Tumacácori National Historical Park is the only NPS unit displaying an entire, original institutionalized Spanish mission landscape including a cabecera, visita, ranchería, and ganadera. In addition to the physical structures and features, Tumacácori National Historical Park preserves a record of the social and political hierarchy that was overlaid on the existing American Indian communities.</li> <li>• Tumacácori National Historical Park is one of the few NPS venues that regularly teaches and incorporates traditional architectural preservation techniques in partnership with international, local, and native communities.</li> <li>• All three mission sites contain some of the best remaining examples of Spanish Mission period architectural styles, including original materials, features, and construction techniques.</li> <li>• Tumacácori National Historical Park maintains a record of cultural interaction, continuity, and change before, during, and after contact with Europeans. Today the park recognizes the distinct lifeways and the range of cultures that have existed since people were part of the landscape.</li> <li>• The landscapes at the three mission sites and the broader natural and cultural resources of the Santa Cruz River valley contain important elements of the environment that sustained people before, during, and after the missions were established. These features now allow visitors and residents to imagine and understand the different communities' relationships to these landscapes over time.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structures are in fair condition (as defined in the Facility Management Software System), and are stable.</li> <li>• Structures require constant maintenance to keep them stable.</li> <li>• The park manages and maintains the church at Tumacácori in a ruined state, reflecting conditions found when it was abandoned in 1848.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition trend is improving due to recent preservation work, but there is uncertainty concerning funding sources for future preservation work to continue.</li> <li>• Rain events in recent years have caused more damage to vulnerable areas of the church than normal wear and tear would cause.</li> <li>• The park has been continually removing incompatible materials, such as cement, since the 1970s and replacing them with compatible materials. This approach requires more cyclic maintenance than the park can currently provide.</li> <li>• When possible, the park uses historically accurate building materials during preservation efforts.</li> <li>• The park regulates visitor impacts on structures by controlling access during special events, and by using permitting for special uses.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San José de Tumacácori
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wind and rain events accelerate deterioration.</li> <li>• Climate change, such as changing frequency and intensity of rain events and/or freeze-thaw cycles, may adversely impact structures. Also, a warmer, dryer climate is projected and this may influence the cultural landscape and cultural resources (e.g., lower flows in the Santa Cruz River stressing important riparian habitat, increase in invasive plants, increase in pests (rodents, termites).</li> <li>• The park lacks enough personnel with traditional masonry and carpentry skills, and currently has only one full-time equivalent (FTE) with full capability. This training and skill set is difficult to find in the work force.</li> <li>• Termites burrowing into walls, bats defecating/urinating onto surfaces, and nesting swallows damage stucco and wood materials.</li> <li>• Rodents burrowing in the ground impact archeological resources and building foundations.</li> <li>• Other forms of unintentional wear and tear by visitors (sitting or leaning on features) further deteriorate building surfaces.</li> <li>• Intentional visitor impacts include taking artifacts, putting graffiti on plaster, and possibly other forms of purposeful vandalism.</li> <li>• The ability to monitor daily visitor use throughout the entire mission complex is limited, and may contribute to visitor-caused resource impacts.</li> <li>• Overcrowding beyond carrying capacity during some special events may impact structures due to increases in inadvertent visitor-caused impacts. The park limits visitor numbers during special events, but visitor-caused impacts are still an ongoing threat.</li> <li>• Funding for cyclic maintenance is soft, may not be sustainable over time, and there is increasing competition for these funds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct more training in traditional masonry skills by holding workshops with park staff.</li> <li>• Use spatial data (LiDAR) for interpretive media.</li> <li>• Explore expanding education and outreach efforts locally by participating in more area special events, and by increasing the number of off-site education programs offered, to include a wider audience (increased number of grade levels targeted).</li> <li>• Link the unit more closely to the Guevavi and Calabazas units.</li> <li>• Consider other means of monitoring resource conditions (e.g. Arizona Site Stewards Program, electronic surveillance, etc.).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional use study—the park occasionally receives requests to collect materials from park for traditional uses.</li> <li>• Document and research historic graffiti on church walls of Tumacácori.</li> <li>• Climate monitoring for effects on park resources.</li> <li>• Historic resource study.</li> <li>• Spatial data (LiDAR) at Tumacácori, Calabazas, Guevavi.</li> <li>• Historic structures report (update existing report).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> <li>• Environmental conditions monitoring plan for the church’s interior.</li> <li>• Treatment plan for the stabilization and preservation of original materials.</li> <li>• Employee/organizational succession plan to ensure long-term sustainability of park’s preservation program.</li> <li>• Plant restoration plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San José de Tumacácori
<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 (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"</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>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i></li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> </ul>



<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Mission Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Mission Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi is the only preserved earthen Jesuit cabecera in the United States. Also established by Father Kino in 1691, it has great potential to serve as an educational tool for learning about American Indians and Spanish colonial interaction because of well-preserved associated cultural sites and features, which include a large associated Indian village.</p>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cultural resources of Tumacácori National Historical Park collectively represent the culture of native peoples before and after the arrival of Europeans as well as the Spanish effort to colonize the Santa Cruz River valley through the Jesuit and Franciscan missionization of its native people. Tumacácori National Historical Park is the only NPS unit displaying an entire, original institutionalized Spanish mission landscape including a cabecera, visita, ranchería, and ganadera. In addition to the physical structures and features, Tumacácori National Historical Park preserves a record of the social and political hierarchy that was overlaid on the existing American Indian communities.</li> <li>• Tumacácori National Historical Park is one of the few NPS venues that regularly teaches and incorporates traditional architectural preservation techniques in partnership with international, local, and native communities.</li> <li>• All three mission sites contain some of the best remaining examples of Spanish Mission period architectural styles, including original materials, features, and construction techniques.</li> <li>• Tumacácori National Historical Park maintains a record of cultural interaction, continuity, and change before, during, and after contact with Europeans. Today the park recognizes the distinct lifeways and the range of cultures that have existed since people were part of the landscape.</li> <li>• The landscapes at the three mission sites and the broader natural and cultural resources of the Santa Cruz River valley contain important elements of the environment that sustained people before, during, and after the missions were established. These features now allow visitors and residents to imagine and understand the different communities' relationships to these landscapes over time.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure is in poor condition (as defined in the Facility Management Software System) and deteriorating due to exposure.</li> <li>• Mud capping of the adobe walls occurs twice a year to slow the pace of deterioration.</li> <li>• Visitor use at the site is limited to guided tours (by reservation), only during the winter/spring core visitation season.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mud capping protects the tops of walls, but vertical wall faces continue to erode at an alarming rate.</li> <li>• Structures are vulnerable to vandalism due to inadequate NPS presence for sustained protection and regular inspections.</li> <li>• Artifact theft is occurring at the unit.</li> <li>• Rain events in recent years have caused more damage than normal wear and tear, particularly because this church is not covered.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because there is no shelter protecting the church ruins' bare adobe walls, wind and rain events accelerate deterioration.</li> <li>• Climate change, such as changing frequency and intensity of rain events and/or freeze-thaw cycles, may adversely impact structures. Also, a warmer, dryer climate is projected and this may influence the cultural landscape and cultural resources (e.g., lower flows in the Santa Cruz River stressing important riparian habitat, increase in invasive plants, increase in pests (rodents, termites).</li> <li>• The park lacks enough personnel with traditional masonry and carpentry skills, and currently has only one full-time equivalent with full capability. This training and skill set is difficult to find in the work force.</li> <li>• Visitor-caused impacts from unintentional wear and tear (sitting or leaning on features) and vandalism are more likely due to uncontrolled access and lack of NPS presence.</li> <li>• Rodents burrowing in the ground impact archeological resources and buildings foundations</li> <li>• Vandalism associated with migrant human traffic.</li> <li>• Funding for cyclic maintenance is soft, may not be sustainable over time, and there is increasing competition for these funds.</li> <li>• Threats to historic viewshed, such as development on adjacent properties and on other visible landscape features.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link the unit more closely to the Tumacácori and Calabazas units.</li> <li>• Additional archeological research.</li> <li>• Conservation easements for adjacent property would help to protect viewsheds and associated archeological sites.</li> <li>• Enhanced interpretive offerings and opportunities.</li> <li>• Conduct more training in traditional masonry skills by holding workshops with park staff.</li> <li>• Greater use of park volunteers (Arizona Site Stewards Program) could assist in monitoring the unit.</li> <li>• Use spatial data (LiDAR) for interpretive planning.</li> <li>• Explore expanding education and outreach efforts locally by participating in more area special events, and by increasing the number of off-site education programs offered, to include a wider audience (increased number of grade levels targeted).</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic resource study.</li> <li>• Spatial data (LiDAR) at Tumacácori, Calabazas, Guevavi.</li> <li>• Development of conservation easement for Guevavi unit for viewshed.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Development of conservation easements at Guevavi unit for adjacent properties to protect viewsheds and archeological resources.</li> <li>• Access agreements at Guevavi and Calabazas units.</li> <li>• Employee/organizational succession plan to ensure long-term sustainability of park's preservation program.</li> <li>• Plant restoration plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi
<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 (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"</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</li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San Cayetano de Calabazas
Description	<p>Mission San Cayetano de Calabazas includes the only known remaining standing Spanish colonial visita in the national park system. The mission was first established in 1756 by Father Francisco Pauer.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cultural resources of Tumacácori National Historical Park collectively represent the culture of native peoples before and after the arrival of Europeans as well as the Spanish effort to colonize the Santa Cruz River valley through the Jesuit and Franciscan missionization of its native people. Tumacácori National Historical Park is the only NPS unit displaying an entire, original institutionalized Spanish mission landscape including a cabecera, visita, ranchería, and ganadera. In addition to the physical structures and features, Tumacácori National Historical Park preserves a record of the social and political hierarchy that was overlaid on the existing American Indian communities.</li> <li>• Tumacácori National Historical Park is one of the few NPS venues that regularly teaches and incorporates traditional architectural preservation techniques in partnership with international, local, and native communities.</li> <li>• All three mission sites contain some of the best remaining examples of Spanish Mission period architectural styles, including original materials, features, and construction techniques.</li> <li>• Tumacácori National Historical Park maintains a record of cultural interaction, continuity, and change before, during, and after contact with Europeans. Today the park recognizes the distinct lifeways and the range of cultures that have existed since people were part of the landscape.</li> <li>• The landscapes at the three mission sites and the broader natural and cultural resources of the Santa Cruz River valley contain important elements of the environment that sustained people before, during, and after the missions were established. These features now allow visitors and residents to imagine and understand the different communities' relationships to these landscapes over time.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structures are in fair condition (as defined in the Facility Management Software System).</li> <li>• Metal-roofed shelter helps to protect the structure from elements.</li> <li>• Mud capping of the adobe walls occurs twice a year to slow the pace of deterioration.</li> <li>• Visitor use at the site is limited to guided tours (by reservation), only during the winter/spring core visitation season.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mud capping protects the tops of walls, but vertical wall faces continue to erode at an alarming rate.</li> <li>• Artifact theft is occurring at the unit.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San Cayetano de Calabazas
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wind and rain events accelerate deterioration of features not protected by shelter.</li> <li>• Climate change, such as changing frequency and intensity of rain events and/or freeze-thaw cycles, may adversely impact structures. Also, a warmer, dryer climate is projected and this may influence the cultural landscape and cultural resources (e.g., increase in invasive plants, increase in pests (rodents, termites).</li> <li>• The park lacks enough personnel with traditional masonry and carpentry skills, and currently has only one full-time equivalent with full capability. This training and skill set is difficult to find in the work force.</li> <li>• Due to the unit’s controlled access, with the church inside fencing, visitor-caused impacts from unintentional wear and tear (sitting or leaning on features), vandalism, and artifact theft have been minimized.</li> <li>• Outside the fence, visitor-caused impacts from unintentional wear and tear (sitting or leaning on features) and vandalism are more likely due to uncontrolled access and lack of NPS presence.</li> <li>• Rodents burrowing in the ground impact archeological resources and building foundations.</li> <li>• Vandalism associated with migrant human traffic.</li> <li>• Funding for cyclic maintenance is soft, may not be sustainable over time, and there is increasing competition for these funds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link the unit more closely to the Tumacácori and Guevavi units.</li> <li>• Enhance interpretation at the unit.</li> <li>• Conduct more training in traditional masonry skills by holding workshops with park staff.</li> <li>• Use spatial data (LiDAR) for interpretive media.</li> <li>• Greater use of park volunteers (Arizona Site Stewards Program) could assist in monitoring the site.</li> <li>• Explore expanding education and outreach efforts locally by participating in more area special events, and by increasing the number of off-site education programs offered, to include a wider audience (increased number of grade levels targeted).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial data (LiDAR) at Tumacácori, Calabazas, Guevavi.</li> <li>• Historic resource study.</li> <li>• Historic structures report.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Access agreements at Guevavi and Calabazas units.</li> <li>• Employee/organizational succession plan to ensure long-term sustainability of park’s preservation program.</li> <li>• Plant restoration plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San Cayetano de Calabazas
<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 (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"</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</li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Continuity
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Tumacácori National Historical Park maintains a record of cultural interaction, continuity, and change before, during and after contact with Europeans. Today the park recognizes the distinct lifeways and range of cultures that have existed since people were part of the landscape. The mission sites serve as tangible links to the past by providing connections to both personal heritage and general history of individuals, families, and groups. Collectively, they represent a blending of cultures that have resulted in a living “Mexican” and “Southwestern” culture.</p>
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cultural resources of Tumacácori National Historical Park collectively represent the culture of native peoples before and after the arrival of Europeans as well as the Spanish effort to colonize the Santa Cruz River valley through the Jesuit and Franciscan missionization of its native people. Tumacácori National Historical Park is the only NPS unit displaying an entire, original institutionalized Spanish mission landscape including a cabecera, visita, ranchería, and ganadera. In addition to the physical structures and features, Tumacácori National Historical Park preserves a record of the social and political hierarchy that was overlaid on the existing American Indian communities.</li> <li>• Tumacácori National Historical Park is one of the few NPS venues that regularly teaches and incorporates traditional architectural preservation techniques in partnership with international, local, and Native communities.</li> <li>• Tumacácori National Historical Park maintains a record of cultural interaction, continuity, and change before, during, and after contact with Europeans. Today the park recognizes the distinct lifeways and the range of cultures that have existed since people were part of the landscape.</li> <li>• The landscapes at the three mission sites and the broader natural and cultural resources of the Santa Cruz River valley contain important elements of the environment that sustained people before, during, and after the missions were established. These features now allow visitors and residents to imagine and understand the different communities’ relationships to these landscapes over time.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities are changing; for example, Tubac is becoming gentrified and losing its past connection to the park.</li> <li>• Implementing the cultural program elements is becoming more challenging because of administrative federal requirements.</li> <li>• Need to develop new tools/mechanisms to continue these activities.</li> <li>• Some oral histories have been recorded with members of the community but they are fragmented because the staff cannot complete follow-up.</li> <li>• An ethnographic study was started but is incomplete.</li> <li>• It can be difficult to reach the traditional inhabitants of the area such as Hispanics and tribes and build connections.</li> <li>• Increased illegal activities and the increase in law enforcement presence in the area has impacted how people live in and use the area, e.g., the Tumacácori unit’s river corridor.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In general it is becoming more difficult to maintain the connections to the community through the traditional routes/tools.</li> <li>• Visitation is dropping and may in part be related to concerns about the border.</li> <li>• Tribes may have a sense of increased connection to the park because of repatriation activities which help to reestablish the connection between the parks and the tribes.</li> <li>• Changing federal administrative regulations make it increasingly more difficult to work with traditional groups (e.g., those that do not have a tax ID number).</li> <li>• Older members of the community who have traditional ties to the community are passing away, younger community members do not have the connection, and they leave and do not return.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Continuity
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craft demonstrators are aging and the younger generation may not have the skills or interest.</li> <li>• Tumacácori is the far northern extension of a mission system that is primarily located in Mexico. The ability of park staff and visitors to cross the modern border to experience the culture and related historic sites has become increasingly difficult due to increased security regulations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional cameras in the backcountry would allow the park to gather additional information related to illegal activities (prevalence and frequency).</li> <li>• Rotation display of artifacts stored at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center somewhere appropriate in the park.</li> <li>• Location for speaking events at the park – theatre and speaking space, could also partner with locations in Tubac such as the Arts Center or Federal Hall (in the state park).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oral histories of historic or traditional communities (e.g., Hispanic communities and tribes, other longtime residents).</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Historic resource study.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadvertent discovery 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>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments”</li> <li>• “Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes”</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</li> <li>• NPS Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• NPS Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Landscapes
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>The distinct character of the landscape at each of the three sites offers a range of visitor experiences that provide opportunities for imaginative and personal insights into past and ongoing changes within the Santa Cruz River valley. Distinctive aspects of the three sites include the relatively unspoiled natural viewshed and soundscape at Mission Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi, the contrasting industrial development that surrounds Mission San Cayetano de Calabazas, and the living community that includes Mission San José de Tumacácori. The landscapes and landforms surrounding Tumacácori National Historical Park are sacred to native peoples.</p>
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscapes at the three mission sites and the broader natural and cultural resources of the Santa Cruz River valley contain important elements of the environment that sustained people before, during, and after the missions were established. These features now allow visitors and residents to imagine and understand the different communities’ relationships to these landscapes over time.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are dozens of nonnative and invasive plants in all three units (e.g., top three: amaranth, poison hemlock, and tumbleweed).</li> <li>• There are vegetation impacts from trespass livestock in Tumacácori.</li> <li>• Vegetation is responding to changes in water table because of groundwater pumping, so water-sensitive species are limited to the riparian area or are dying out (e.g., cottonwood trees).</li> <li>• Flood events from the Santa Cruz River bring a tremendous amount of trash and other materials.</li> <li>• Increased incidence of fires in the riparian area, which is not adapted to fire.</li> <li>• Viewshed at Guevavi is in good shape and is stable.</li> <li>• Viewshed at Calabazas has been highly impacted and it is unlikely to improve.</li> <li>• Viewshed at Tumacácori within the mission compound is in good shape with the exception of the power line.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As agricultural lands are reverted to more natural conditions (e.g., mesquite bosque), habitat is improving.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts from continued illegal use by all-terrain vehicles, trespass livestock, and use by illegal immigrants.</li> <li>• Landscape around Guevavi: There is potential for development that would impact the viewshed.</li> <li>• In 2005 Tucson Electric Power proposed development of a power line running from Sahuarita, Arizona, to Nogales, Mexico. The proposed routes are west of Interstate 19. The central route would have minor viewshed impacts.</li> <li>• A proposed mining operation to the west and east of Tumacácori would have air quality impacts and would potentially present a water quality issue.</li> <li>• Security issues affect the ability of staff to work on the east side of the Santa Cruz river.</li> <li>• A warmer dryer climate is projected, impacting the cultural landscape which connects natural resources with the cultural heritage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a conservation easement around the Guevavi unit (around the entire boundary, a total of 40 acres).</li> <li>• Explore eliminating or placing overhead power line north of Tumacácori’s church underground.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Landscapes
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewshed inventory and analysis.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural landscape reports for all three units.</li> <li>• Exotic species management plan.</li> <li>• Feasibility study for cultural demonstration farming.</li> <li>• Vegetation management plan.</li> <li>• Orchard management 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>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</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>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• The Clean Water Act</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</li> <li>• The Clean Air Act</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"</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</li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Preservation Program
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Tumacácori National Historical Park serves as a model and venue for traditional preservation techniques employing traditional methods and materials. The park’s preservation program fosters partnerships that promote community involvement by mentoring on traditional preservation methods and technologies. The church at Mission San Jose de Tumacácori reflects the existing conditions when original construction was halted because of political and economic conditions of the time.</p>
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cultural resources of Tumacácori National Historical Park collectively represent the culture of native peoples before and after the arrival of Europeans as well as the Spanish effort to colonize the Santa Cruz River valley through the Jesuit and Franciscan missionization of its native people. Tumacácori National Historical Park is the only NPS unit displaying an entire, original institutionalized Spanish mission landscape including a cabecera, visita, ranchería, and ganadera. In addition to the physical structures and features, Tumacácori National Historical Park preserves a record of the social and political hierarchy that was overlaid on the existing American Indian communities.</li> <li>• Tumacácori National Historical Park is one of the few NPS venues that regularly teaches and incorporates traditional architectural preservation techniques in partnership with international, local, and Native communities.</li> <li>• All three mission sites contain some of the best remaining examples of Spanish Mission period architectural styles, including original materials, features, and construction techniques.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS travel restrictions, related to both local and international travel, are making partnership activities more challenging.</li> <li>• As the workforce ages and more staff retire it is becoming increasingly difficult to find employees with necessary expertise in masonry, carpentry, and other historic preservation skills. Fewer younger employees possess these skill sets.</li> <li>• The park cannot hire staff to be trained before current employees retire.</li> <li>• Current staff is getting older and in some ways that is limiting work activities.</li> <li>• The preservation program manages Tumacácori to reflect the existing conditions when the original construction was halted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park’s preservation crew is decreasing in size, due in part to declining base funding and full-time equivalent caps.</li> <li>• As base funding continues to decline there will be greater need and competition for preservation project funding, along with greater reliance on the use of contractors to complete preservation work.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a concern that the park will not be able to continue preservation activities due to a lack of in-house skills.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentor young community members and employees on preservation techniques.</li> <li>• Continue to partner with other parks and agencies that have historic preservation and masonry skills for training and completion of projects.</li> <li>• Continue to participate in career days to encourage high school students in a career with the National Park Service.</li> <li>• Recruit from a variety of sources to find employees with the historic preservation and masonry skills.</li> <li>• Increase opportunities to interpret the preservation program.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preservation Program
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership strategy.</li> <li>• Historic structures report.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Succession plan to ensure long-term management and preservation.</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 Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Protection of Archeological Resources (43 CFR 7)</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</li> <li>• 36 Code of Federal Regulations 79 – Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"</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</li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• NPS Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004)</li> </ul>





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## Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation Tumacácori National Historical Park

August 2014

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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.

*Bob Love*

*8/25/2014*

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RECOMMENDED

Bob Love, Superintendent, Tumacácori National Historical Park

Date

*Sue E. Masica*

*9/10/14*

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APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

Date

*for*



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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September 2014

# Foundation Document • Tumacácori National Historical Park



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