

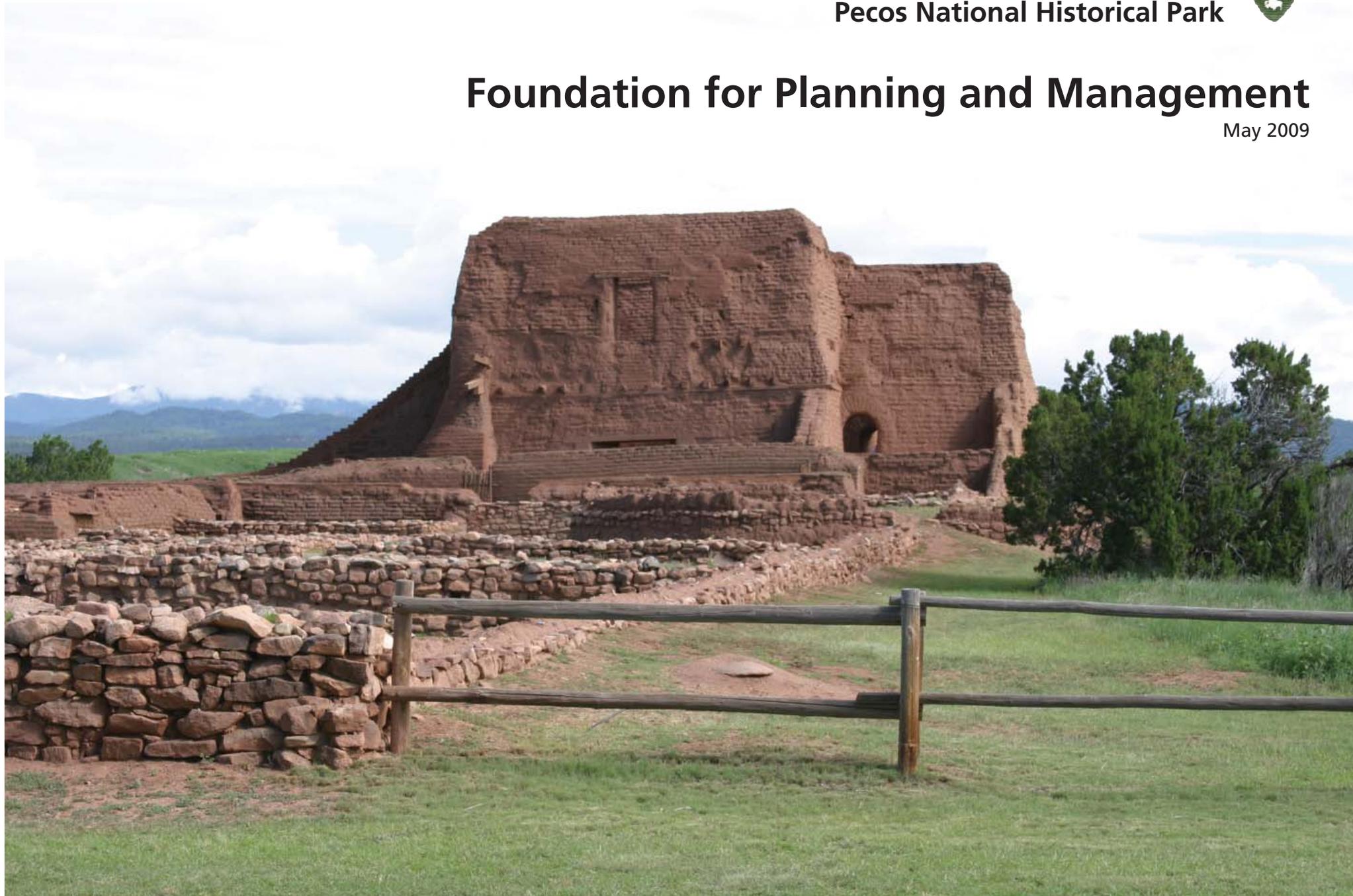
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



**Pecos National Historical Park**

# Foundation for Planning and Management

May 2009



*Cover Photo: NPS Photographer, Pecos National Historical Park*

# Introduction

Every park needs a formal statement of its core mission to provide basic guidance for all the decisions to be made about the park—a foundation for planning and management. As Pecos National Historical Park plans for its future, it is imperative that park management, staff, and stakeholders have a shared understanding of what is most important about the park, as identified in the purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and other important resources and values statements. It is also important to identify special mandates and agreements that provide sideboards to planning and management in the park. The foundation statement is the first step in National Park Service general management planning or in other planning efforts, such as resource stewardship plans and carrying capacity studies, and it helps ensure that planning and management activities stay focused on the park’s mission.

**Park purpose statements** reaffirm the reasons for which Pecos National Historical Park was set aside as a unit of the national park system and provide the foundation for the park’s management and use. These purpose statements are based on the park’s legislation and legislative history and National Park Service policies.

**Park significance statements** capture the essence of the national park’s importance to our country’s natural and cultural heritage. Significance statements do not inventory park resources; rather, they describe the national park’s distinctiveness and help to place the park within its regional, national, and international contexts. Significance statements answer questions such as why are the resources in Pecos National Historical Park distinct and why do they warrant national park designation? What do they contribute to our cultural and/or natural heritage? Defining the park’s significance helps managers make decisions that preserve the resources and values necessary to accomplish the national monument’s purpose.

**Fundamental resources and values** are the most important ideas or concepts to be communicated to the public about Pecos National Historical Park and warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are critical to achieving the park’s purpose and maintaining its

significance. They may include systems, processes, features, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other resources and values in the park.

## Other important resources and values

may have particular importance that warrants special consideration during general management or other park planning, even though they do not contribute directly to the purpose and significance of the park.

**Special mandates** are legal requirements and administrative commitments that apply to the park. They are mandated by Congress or by signed agreements with other entities.

They are specific to the park, and are not an inventory of all the laws applicable to the national park system.



## Legislative History

### *Pecos National Monument*

Congress established Pecos National Monument on June 28, 1965 to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archeological importance. . . including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo (PL 89-54, June 28, 1965; 79 Stat. 195).

Furthermore, the legislation directed the secretary of the interior to administer, protect, and develop the national monument in accordance with the provisions fo the National Park Service Organic Act.

### *Pecos National Historical Park*

On June 27, 1990, Congress repealed the act to establish Pecos Natonial Monument and authorized the establishment of Pecos National Historical Park to include the former Pecos National Monument and 5,500 acres of the Forked Lightning Ranch. This new park was established to:

- recognize the multi-themed history, including the cultural interaction among diverse groups of people of the Pecos area and its “gateway” role between the Great Plains and the Rio Grande valley.
- provide for the preservation and interpretation of the cultural and natural resources of the Forked Lightning Ranch (PL101-313, June 27, 1990, Stat. 279)

### *Glorieta Unit*

On November 8, 1990, Congress expanded Pecos National Historical Park to include the 682-acre Glorieta unit. This unit was added to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta Pass and to enhance visitor understanding of the Civil War and the Far West (PL 101-536, November 8, 1990; 104 Stat. 2368).

## Special Mandates

Land Acquisition and Boundary Adjustments

Authority: Public Law 101-313 and Public Law 101-536

Public Law 101-313 indicates that “The Secretary of the Interior may from time to time make minor revisions in the boundary of the park in accordance with section 4601–9 (c) of this title. “

Public Law 101-536 indicates that “Lands may not be acquired for purposes of the Glorieta Unit without the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that, in his judgment, the property is subject to, or threatened with, uses which are having, or would have, an adverse impact on the Glorieta Unit or on the management of the Glorieta Unit.”



## Purpose

**The purpose of Pecos National Historical Park (Pecos NHP) is to:**

Preserve, protect, and interpret the 12,000 year history of the area including the cultural interaction and lifeways among diverse groups of people of the Pecos area and its “gateway” role between the plains and the Rio Grande Valley.

Preserve and protect cultural and natural resources and enhance visitor understanding of the many archeological and historical sites, the Civil War Battlefield at Glorieta Pass and Forked Lightning Ranch.

## Significance

- ♦ The Upper Pecos River Valley is a multi-cultural crossroads where trade, commerce, settlement and conflict occurred. The region represents the heritage of the Southwest during the last 12 millennia. The geographic corridor through Glorieta Pass contains ancient trade routes connecting the Rio Grande with the western Plains. The historic Santa Fe Trail, stagecoach lines, railroads, Route 66, and interstates have traveled through the pass connecting New Mexico with destinations in the East.
- ♦ The area of Pecos Pueblo, in use from ancient times to the present, is a living place still valued and used for traditional practices by descendants of those who traveled through the area and settled here.
- ♦ Landmark excavations by Kidder (1915 – 1929) at Pecos provided the foundation for modern southwest archeology and resulted in a world-class multi-cultural museum collection of artifacts and documents with scientific and cultural values.
- ♦ The natural resources of the park, including the Pecos River and its tributaries and plant and animal communities, in combination with the park’s geographic location resulted in a natural environment that was suitable for the settlement and interaction of multiple groups in the area. These resources

were important to people living in the region in the past and still continue to be enjoyed by people today.

- ♦ The Glorieta Unit of the park encompasses the Glorieta Battlefield, where the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass occurred. This battle profoundly affected the future of the Southwest and the nation.
- ♦ The historic and architecturally significant Forked Lightning Ranch provides visitors opportunities to experience the evolution of ranching in Northern New Mexico.
- ♦ The expedition of Coronado started the expansion of power and influence of Spanish culture. The park contains remains of a pueblo and a historic mission which illustrates the conflict and accommodation of cultural contact between Native Americans and Spanish Colonists. Archeological evidence documents the construction of four churches, one of which was the largest church in 17<sup>th</sup> Century New Mexico.



## Primary Interpretive Themes

- ♦ The Pecos Pueblo story of an aboriginal homeland reflects an indigenous people and their encounters with a variety of cultures that resulted in gradual cultural disruption, devastation, and on-going retention of way-of-life.
- ♦ The natural features of the landscape, including the Pecos River and its tributaries, established the backdrop against which people (past and present) adapt their survival strategies.
- ♦ The overlay of numerous significant trade routes from pre-contact through Santa Fe Trail, railroad and interstate systems through the Pecos Valley illuminates the importance of this physical location.
- ♦ The Santa Fe Trail extended the international trade passing through the Pecos Valley, diversifying people, ideas, values, language, ideologies, and material goods.
- ♦ As a result of the Battle of Glorieta Pass, Union presence was solidified in the Southwest changing the social, economic, and political dynamics of the region; the future of the people of New Mexico territory was forever altered.
- ♦ The multi-cultural crossroads of what is now New Mexico has been challenged many times throughout history, bringing diverse communities together in both conflict and peace.
- ♦ The Pecos Missions provide the opportunity to consider the impact of Spanish culture on the daily life (including traditional religion, social structure, and technology) of the Pueblo people.
- ♦ The Kidder excavations at Pecos Pueblo set a precedent for applying archeological methods that promotes scientific study, education, appreciation, and understanding of Southwest archeology.



NPS Photographer, Pecos National Historical Park

# Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

## Significance Statement #1

*The Upper Pecos River Valley is a multi-cultural crossroads where trade, commerce, settlement and conflict occurred. The region represents the heritage of the Southwest during the last 12 millennia. The geographic corridor through Glorieta Pass contains ancient trade routes connecting the Rio Grande with the western Plains. The historic Santa Fe Trail, stagecoach lines, railroads, Route 66, and interstates have traveled through the pass connecting New Mexico with destinations in the East.*

### FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE / VALUE

- The geography, topography, and landscape features that created the travel corridor and the confluence of topography and water made traveling through this area a physical necessity. Different modes of transportation and travel stops evolved through time as represented by the following:

- Pecos Pueblo
- Two trading posts – Pigeon’s and Kozlowski – and the plain in front of the pueblo. As people traveled through via stagecoach they stopped and traded goods at these locations.
- Santa Fe Trail and other evidence of transportation routes through the park such as wagon trails, foot trails, and ranch roads.
- Route 66
- Railroad
- The viewshed that enhances visitor understanding of the role of the “gateway.”
- Ranch settlement and historic homesteads
- Evidence of conflict including the Puebloan, Civil War battle, evidence of comanche raids on the pueblo, and Mexican/American War.
- Ceramics, shells, lithic artifacts, and metal objects in the museum collection are evidence of trade in the area.

### Other important resources and values

- Pecos River, Glorieta Creek, and Galisteo Creek

- Creek crossings near the trading posts; part of the story related to the Santa Fe Trail

### IMPORTANCE

- Pecos River, and its tributaries and floodplains, with rich soils and related biological communities served as a water source as well as a location to raise crops and hunt.
- The geography of the land, including Glorieta Pass and the Pecos Valley, was a funnel that allowed a checkpoint or control point for migration and trade.
- The Pecos Pueblo descendants serve as an important link to tradition and culture in the park.
- This was a gateway cultural center where trade, transportation, commerce, settlement, and interaction between cultures occurred.
- The topographic configuration of the landforms provided for the development of the trade corridor. This geographic corridor was and will continue to be a major gateway to travel from east to west and west to east.

### CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### Concerns

- Development/urbanization of the Pecos Valley and surrounding mountainsides encroaches on the park landscape and associated viewsheds and threatens the resources within and surrounding the park.

### Significance Statement #1 continued...

- Soundscape issues associated with Interstate 25 interfere with visitor experience and park values.
- Park actions could potentially threaten sacred sites and values of the tribes affiliated with the park.
- Lack of professional archeologist on staff
- Lack of staff and funding resources for managing park resources
- Vibrations and erosion from Highway 50 and Highway 63 present a potential threat to structures on Pigeon's Ranch, Kowzowski's, and their associated structures due to their close proximity.
- Development of structures within viewshed of the Pueblo (development of private land)
- I-25 has and continues to adversely change the drainage pattern on the western side of the park. Heavy erosion is occurring. Also, noise pollution, litter, and potential fire danger from I-25 are a concern.
- Non federal ownership of land within the Glorieta unit and Canoncito sub-unit and the lack of understanding by neighbors about the boundaries of adjacent properties.
- Surface and/or groundwater withdrawals from individual private wells may influence surface water flows, and could dramatically change the landscape if rivers levels within the park start to drop.
- Lack of public access to and preservation of the Santa Fe Trail – a comprehensive management plan of the trail is needed.



### *Opportunities*

- Work with county and village officials to create zoning regulations such as viewshed ordinances.
- Work with businesses and schools in the area to educate locals on the heritage of the area.
- Partner with the communities in the region (Pecos Village, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, etc.) to spread the word about park resources and values of the park. Invite schools to participate in interpretive programs.

- The current limited visitor access to many areas of the park provides an opportunity to enhance visitor's understanding of the park by increasing future access opportunities.
- Opportunities for creative partnerships with state, county, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), New Mexico Environment Department, and local governments and private entities.
- Work with businesses and schools in the area to educate locals on the heritage of the area.
- To interpret the stories of the park and Northern New Mexico through a radio/traveler information station along I-25 as it borders the park.

### **TRENDS**

- The regional population around the park is increasing as more infrastructure and homesites are developed.
- Reduced funding for preservation, protection, and access to the assets of the park.

- Visitation to most parks is decreasing, including at Pecos NHP.
- Lack of infrastructure and services in the area is also affecting visitation. Visitors are going to Santa Fe rather than staying within the Pecos area. Many local residents do not want additional growth and development.
- Erosion is increasing due to inappropriate drainage from I-25 and other highways.
- Biological communities are changing and resulting in different landscape patterns that may not be indicative of the natural ecosystem or the historic scene.
- Santa Fe Trail ruts are eroding.

#### STAKEHOLDER INTEREST

- 16 affiliated tribes:
  - Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
  - Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
  - Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
  - Hopi Tribe
  - Jicarilla Apache Indian Tribe
  - Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
  - Mescalero Apache Tribe
  - Navajo Nation
  - Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
  - Pueblo Nambe
  - Pueblo of Cochiti
  - Pueblo of Isleta
  - Pueblo of Jemez
  - Pueblo of Santo Domingo
  - Pueblo of Zuni
  - Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
- Pecos Village
- New Mexico state parks and monuments
- Friends of Pecos National Historical Park
- Civil War Preservation Trust
- Glorieta Battlefield Coalition
- United Daughters of the Confederacy
- New Mexico Confederate Historical Society
- Student Conservation Association
- Western National Parks Association
- Rocky Mountain Youth Corps
- Pecos Independent School District

- USFS - Pecos/Santa Fe Office
- New Mexico Dept. of Transportation
- Las Vegas/San Miguel Chamber of Commerce
- Federal Highways Administration
- Las Vegas Historical Preservation Association
- Interest in the Civil War Battlefield is at an all time high and exemplified by the Civil War Preservation Trust and other groups.
- Fort Union National Monument
- Pecos Business Association, Pecos Independent Schools, U.S. Forest Service, county, and other agencies are supportive of increasing area infrastructure and of attempts to “grow” the park.
- The Santa Fe National Historic Trail; the Santa Fe Trail Association and Santa Fe Trail, End of Trail Chapter and Corazon Chapter; and Santa Fe Trail National Scenic Bi-ways Alliance: all these groups are interested in the protection and interpretation of the Santa Fe Trail.
- Scientific communities maintain a strong interest in Pecos NHP as a laboratory for research and studies for resources within the park.
- U.S. Geological Service has an interest in the level of the perennial streams.
- New Mexico Department of Game and Fish would be partners in wildlife conservation grants. They are interested in increasing access.
- Visitors and locals are interested in increased access.
- Upper Pecos Watershed Association has a vested interest in enhancing water quality and water quantity.
- Trout Unlimited is interested in stream restoration and increased fishing.
- Commuters along Highway 50 have safety concerns.

#### DESIRED CONDITIONS (GENERAL LAW AND POLICY GUIDANCE)

- Natural and cultural landscapes are preserved, protected, and receive treatment consistent with their significance and interpretive value.
- Important scenic vistas and scenic features are not significantly diminished by development.

### **Significance Statement #1 continued...**

- Prehistoric and historic cultural resources are identified, evaluated, and protected to the greatest extent possible. Archeological sites, artifacts, pictographs, and petroglyphs are identified, evaluated for their significance, and protected in place.
- Museum collections are preserved and protected by meeting NPS museum standards. The contents of the collection are accessible to researchers and the public, e.g., through the use of exhibits, internet, and other medium.
- Visitors understand and appreciate the area's human history and the interconnectedness with its natural features.
- Tribal governments and stakeholders connections to the park and its resources are fostered and maintained.
- Historic structures and complexes are managed in a manner that sustains their character defining features and significance while continuing to serve NPS management and visitor needs. Historic corridors and routes are identified, evaluated, and interpreted in a manner that will foster visitor appreciation of the human history of the region. Potential cultural landscapes are documented and evaluated. Those that are significant are managed to ensure that their landscape values are preserved and contribute to continued enjoyment and appreciation of the park's human history.

### **STRATEGY (MANAGEMENT DIRECTION WITHIN LAW AND GUIDANCE)**

- Strengthen, maintain and create new long-term, ongoing relationships with tribes and stakeholders.
- Work with neighbors to maintain scenic vistas and dark night skies.
- Develop funding strategies and partnerships for research and protection of cultural resources.
- Complete a cultural landscape inventory and plan.
- Develop a sign plan and interpretive programs that enhance visitor understanding and provide protection of resources.
- Develop and implement a parkwide public access plan.
- Update the fire management plan with current information.

- Complete environment history, natural resource condition assessment, and resource stewardship strategy.
- Revise scope of collections to meet intent of legislation and significance statements.
- Develop a strategy for long-term care of the Peabody collection.
- Utilize new technologies to access museum collections.
- Develop strategies to meet ecological landscape restoration needs.
- Wild and Scenic River designation should be explored.

### **EXISTING PLANNING GUIDANCE**

- General management plan
- Draft cultural resource inventory
- Land protection plan

### **PLANNING NEEDS**

- Complete cultural landscape inventory, evaluation and report for each component landscape.
- Vegetation management plan
- Revised scope of collections
- Updated collections management plan
- Collections condition survey
- Updated historic and prehistoric preservation plan
- Updated fire management plan
- Parkwide public access plan

### **DATA AND ANALYSIS NEEDS**

- Incomplete cultural resource inventory
- Ethnographic studies with the community and the tribe
- Historic resource studies
- Archeological resource studies
- Historic structures report

## Significance Statement #2

*The area of Pecos Pueblo, in use from ancient times to the present, is a living place still valued and used for traditional practices by descendents of those who traveled through the area and settled here.*

### FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE / VALUE

- Pueblo is still being used for ceremonies.
- Several sacred sites throughout the park that the tribes use for traditional cultural uses and properties.
- Many descendents of past inhabitants and settlers are still in the area.
- Geologic features created the pass and the Valley.
- The soils used to build adobe brick.
- The Pecos River, its tributaries, and their floodplains were important for the settlement and the farming.
- The connections that people hold between their heritage and the landscape.

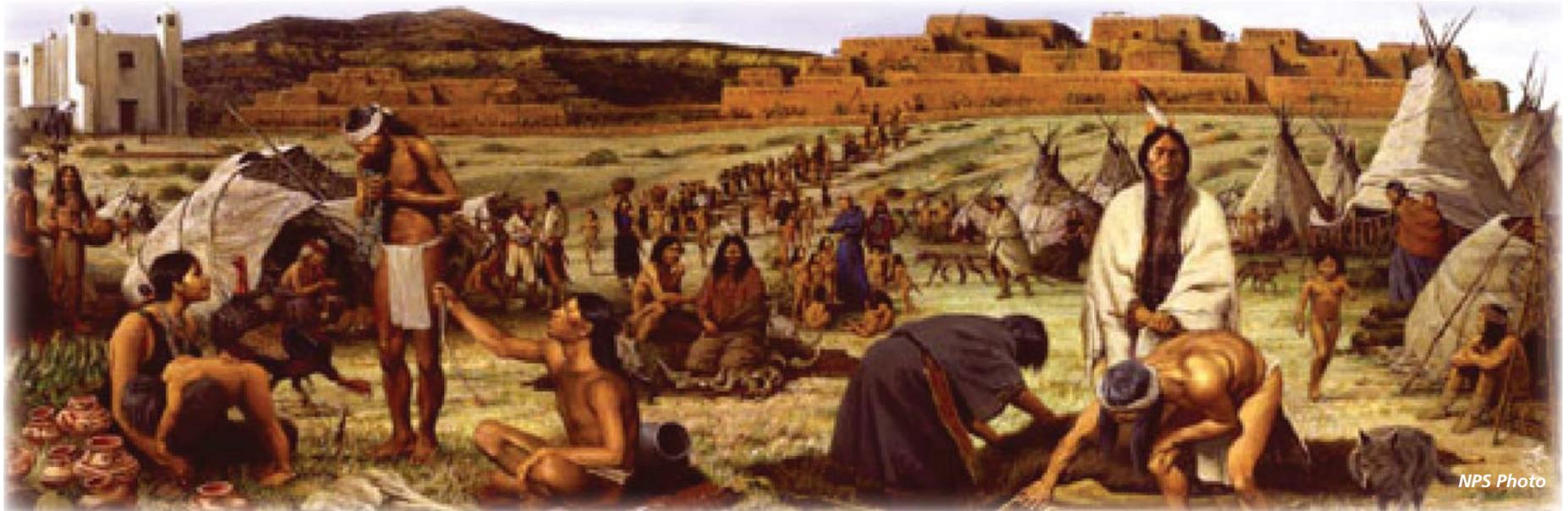
### IMPORTANCE

- Connections of descendents to their heritage.
- Connections of visitors to the history of the area.
- Coronado expedition passed through the area.
- The area encompassed by the park was used as a corridor and campsites during the Mexican-American War.
- Special ceremonies in the Pueblo and Mission church.

### CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### Concerns

- Conflicts between stakeholder groups, and what they think is “more important” (i.e., fishing program, interpretation of battlefield and ranch versus the pueblo).



### **Significance Statement #2 continued...**

- Requests for harvesting of natural resources for traditional and ceremonial purposes.
- Pressure on resource from potentially opening up the park; number of personnel needed to manage such change.

### ***Opportunities***

- Increased public access to the park
- Connections with Coronado National Memorial in Arizona.
- Interpretation of the “Coronado era”.
- Interpretation of the living history of the area.

### **TRENDS**

- Increases in requests from tribes for traditional ceremonial use.
- Distinction is needed between traditional and non-traditional practices.
- Flat funding for preservation, protection, and access to the assets of the park.

### **STAKEHOLDER INTEREST**

- Coronado National Memorial
- Coronado State Park
- 16 affiliated tribes (see significance statement #1 list)
- St. Anthony’ Parish
- Village of Pecos
- Pecos Conference

### **DESIRED CONDITIONS (GENERAL LAW AND POLICY GUIDANCE)**

- A balance of traditional use access and resource protection is identified and maintained.

- The public understands the value and significance of traditional practices.
- Cultural landscapes are preserved, protected, and receive treatment consistent with their significance and interpretive value.
- Important scenic vistas and scenic features are not significantly diminished by development.
- Prehistoric and historic cultural resources are identified, evaluated, and protected to the greatest extent possible. Archeological sites, artifacts, pictographs, and petroglyphs are identified, evaluated for their significance, and protected in place.
- Museum collections are preserved and protected by meeting NPS museum standards. The contents of the collection are accessible to researchers and the public, e.g., through the use of exhibits, internet, and other medium.
- Visitors understand and appreciate the area’s human history and the interconnectedness with its natural features.





- Tribal governments and stakeholders connections to the park and its resources are fostered and maintained.
- Historic structures and complexes are managed in a manner that sustains their character defining features and significance while continuing to serve NPS management and visitor needs.

#### STRATEGY (MANAGEMENT DIRECTION WITHIN LAW AND GUIDANCE)

- Create and provide opportunities for cultural demonstrations.
- Develop a traditional use access strategy.
- Continue public school outreach.
- Strengthen, maintain and create new long-term, ongoing relationships with tribes and stakeholders.
- Complete environment history, natural resource condition assessment, and resource stewardship strategy.

#### EXISTING PLANNING GUIDANCE

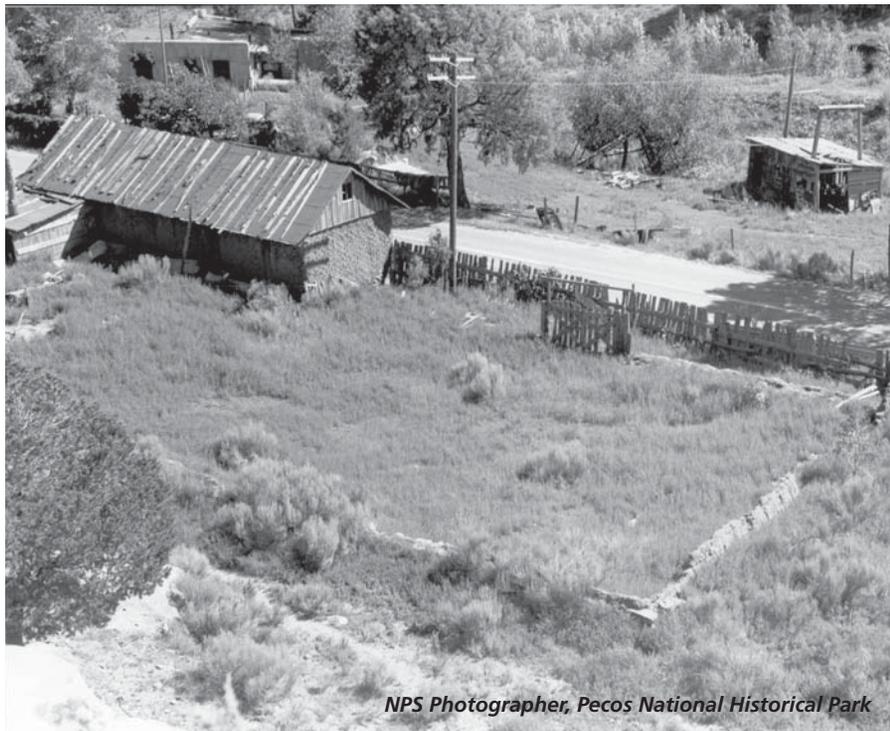
- General management plan
- Memorandum of understanding with Jemez Pueblo

#### PLANNING NEEDS

- Ethnographic studies
- New visitor use study
- Access plan

#### DATA AND ANALYSIS NEEDS

- Analyze the effect of harvesting of natural resources related to the increasing number of requests.



## Significance Statement #3

**Landmark excavations by Kidder (1915 – 1929) at Pecos provided the foundation for modern southwest archeology and resulted in a world-class multi-cultural museum collection of artifacts and documents with scientific and cultural values.**

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### FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE / VALUE

- The concept and continuing legacy of the Pecos Conference for Southwest archeology.
- The Kidder Collection
- Development of modern archeological methods (e.g., stratigraphy and relative dating).
- Pottery type identification

### IMPORTANCE

- Kidder created the Pecos Conference to provide archeologists a venue to present and share scientific information. The conference continues to inspire archeologists and is important to southwest archeology. The park hosts the conference every 5 years and the sharing of current technologies and methods of southwest archeology is shared.
- One of the first professional, scientifically-based excavations in the Southwest.
- Set the standard for professional archeological investigations in the world.
- As a result of the methodology, the identification of pottery type styles to their origin in time.
- Used pottery types to identify and date when certain sections of pueblos were constructed.

### CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### Concerns

- Ability to care for the collection within existing budgets.
- Ability to keep the collection in the park.

- The agreement for the preservation and protection of the private Peabody Collection cannot be funded by the NPS.
- Need for professional archeologist on staff.

#### Opportunities

- Secure collections in a permanent facility in the park.
- Potential for world class research.
- Opportunities to interact with Universities to conduct research in the park.

### TRENDS

- Increase in requests to research the collection. Requests granted are based on scientific purposes.
- Increase in requests to tour the collection. Granting on requests is based on tour purpose.
- Continued success with the Pecos Conference, although fewer attendees overall.

### STAKEHOLDER INTEREST

- Jemez Pueblo interest is to keep the collection and associated access at the park, and for visitors to understand the tribe's affiliation to the site.
- Scientific community at large interest is access for research purposes.
- R.S. Peabody Museum is interested in long-term care of their collection.
- Kidder Family is interested in long-term care of the collection.
- Harvard Peabody is interested in connection to Kidder collection.
- Pecos Pathways, a 3-week high school cultural exchange program,

is interested in cultural connections between Jemez, Boston, and Kidder Collection.

#### DESIRED CONDITIONS (GENERAL LAW AND POLICY GUIDANCE)

- Museum collections are maintained to the highest possible curation standards consistent with their significance and their interpretive and scientific value.
- The contents of the collection are accessible to researchers and the public.
- The Pecos Conference is held at the park every five years.
- Visitors have an understanding of Kidder's contribution to Southwest archeology.
- The public understands and appreciates the significance of collections objects and their connections to the park.

#### STRATEGY (MANAGEMENT DIRECTION WITHIN LAW AND GUIDANCE)

- Develop strategies for the Peabody collection for potential donation of the collection to the NPS. If donation does not occur,

work with the Peabody to provide funds for continued care of the collection.

- Use the NPS web catalog to allow public viewing of the collection on the internet.
- Explore opportunities for onsite tours.
- Submit PMIS funding proposals for continuing the Pecos Conference.

#### EXISTING PLANNING GUIDANCE

- Access and Use policy for museum collections

#### PLANNING NEEDS

- Collections agreement with the Peabody for the Kidder Collection
- Continue working relationship with Jemez Pueblo.

#### DATA AND ANALYSIS NEEDS

- Digitization of the collection
- Collection condition survey



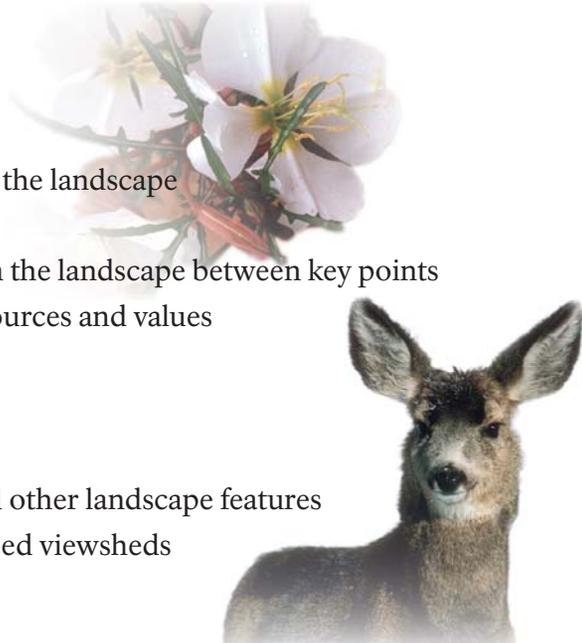
NPS Photographer, Pecos National Historical Park

## Significance Statement #4

*The natural resources of the park, including the Pecos River and its tributaries and plant and animal communities, in combination with the park's geographic location resulted in a natural environment that was suitable for the settlement and interaction of multiple groups in the area. These resources were important to people living in the region in the past and still continue to be enjoyed by people today.*

### FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE / VALUE

- Pecos River
- Glorieta Creek
- Glorieta Pass
- Riparian corridor
- Geology that formed the landscape
- Flora and fauna
- Visual connections in the landscape between key points
- Other important resources and values
- Air Quality
- Soundscapes
- Night skies
- Historic pastures and other landscape features
- Remaining undisturbed viewsheds
- Soils



### IMPORTANCE

- Geologic processes that formed were important to the settlement of and other events that occurred in the park (prior to its establishment).
- Ancient puebloans maintained grassland patches and corridors for hunting big game.
- Natural resources were used for protection and to build structures, for example:
  - Soils were used to create adobe brick.

- Stone was used to build structures.
- Wood was used for roofs and for fencing (ranch).
- Soils and floodplains were used for farming; allowing for subsistence living.

- Pecos River was historically used for fishing and today is a relatively undisturbed, free-flowing stretch of riparian river and is one of five perennial waterways in New Mexico.
- The reliable water source influenced the long sequence and pattern of settlement.
- Natural processes within the landscape have intrinsic values.
- Appreciation for the changing landscapes (ancient pueblos, missions, battlefield, ranching).
- The Pecos River and its tributaries form a riparian/wetland habitat that is one of the rare ecosystems in the arid Southwest which makes this one of the most precious natural resource features in the park.

### CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### Concerns

- A wildfire could change the historic scene and landscapes in the park. There is a landscape level concern related to fire and fuels management.
- The abundance of junipers and pinons is a result of fire suppression over the last 100 years and is potentially different from the cultural landscape overview.
- Wastewater and septic systems adjacent to Glorieta Creek.
- Pecos wastewater treatment facility north of the park may influence water quality in the Pecos River.

- Tererro and other mines and mill sites have a negative influence (leaching of metals and toxins) on the water quality.
- Higher levels of mercury and other toxic metals in fish have the potential to affect humans.
- Surrounding development has the potential to affect night skies and soundscapes.
- Decreasing water quantity as a result of depletion of the aquifer.
- Feral dogs and wildlife poaching have the potential to threaten/ adversely affect wildlife populations within the park.
- Invasive plants (e.g., Siberian elm, scotch thistle) threaten native vegetation and cultural resources.
- Erosion and drainage from Interstate – 25 creates arroyos and pollution in the park.
- Arroyo development/erosion from historic ranch roads.
- Trash in the park.
- Climate change has the potential to affect ruins and other natural resources within the park.
- Erosion and fuel loads threaten archeological sites.
- Protection of natural and cultural sites if areas are opened for increased public access.
- Ownership rights (mineral rights, water rights, easements, right of ways, etc.)

### *Opportunities*

- Designation of the Pecos River as a Wild and Scenic River.
- Spay and neuter program for feral animals.
- Partnerships with universities and educational

institutions to research park-specific interests (e.g., effects of climate change).

- Opportunities to educate public on park natural resources if additional access is provided into areas within the park.
- The regional population around the park is increasing as more infrastructure and homesites are developed. Park could slowly become an isolated “island.”

### TRENDS

- Decrease in the number of mule deer and associated species within the region.
- Climate change
- Increase demand for public access, such as increased fishing opportunities.
- Flat funding for preservation, protection, and access to the assets of the park.



*NPS Photographer, Pecos National Historical Park*

## **Significance Statement #4 continued...**

### **STAKEHOLDER INTEREST**

- Upper Pecos Watershed Association interest is in protection and access to the Upper Pecos river corridor.
- Science community at-large interest is in natural and cultural resources of the park.
- New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, U.S.G.S. interest is in natural resources.
- Trout Unlimited is interested in a fishing program.
- Affiliated tribes are interested in traditional uses and the protection of the natural resources.
- Pecos community is interested in continued involvement with park activities.
- U.S.-. Forest Service is interested in Pecos NHP as their neighbor.

### **DESIRED CONDITIONS (GENERAL LAW AND POLICY GUIDANCE)**

- A balance of historic and ecological integrity of the landscape.
- Healthy, sustainable, grass dominated communities within the pinon juniper woodland are restored and will stabilize soils and protect cultural resources.
- Native plant communities relative to species composition in former range are restored and woody stemmed densities and fuel loading are managed.
- Nonnative, invasive species are absent in the park's ecosystems, or if present, are effectively controlled.
- Erosion is diminished or is under control and the health of the river and the surrounding watershed is sustainable and supports a healthy riparian and upland habitat.
- Maintenance of historic grasslands of the area are maintain and the biological diversity is enhanced.
- Current levels of night skies and natural soundscapes are maintained.
- The Pecos River is managed to wild and scenic river standards.

### **STRATEGY (MANAGEMENT DIRECTION WITHIN LAW AND GUIDANCE)**

- Continue fish monitoring.
- Develop a cross boundary fire management strategy.
- Work with neighbors to maintain scenic vistas and dark night skies.
- Continue to promote and expand reduction of invasive species efforts, and work with partners to reduce invasive species.
- Expand opportunities for interpreting natural resources.
- Expand natural resources program.
- Educate park neighbors about dog control.
- Locate and monitor water wells.

### **EXISTING PLANNING GUIDANCE**

- General management plan
- Land protection plan

### **PLANNING NEEDS**

- Resource stewardship strategy
- Cultural landscape inventory and cultural landscape report for each component landscape.
- A fire management plan that restores the ecological role of natural processes.
- Develop a landscape restoration plan.
- Develop a vegetation management plan.

### **DATA AND ANALYSIS NEEDS**

- Evaluate the I&M database.
- Research water rights.
- Southwest Willow Flycatcher survey and results.
- Evaluate the condition of erosion within the watershed.

## Significance Statement #5

*The Glorieta Unit of the park encompasses the Glorieta Battlefield, where the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass occurred. This battle profoundly affected the future of the Southwest and the nation.*

### FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE / VALUE

- Kozlowski trading post – used by the Union Army as a hospital.
- Camp Lewis, adjacent to the trading post – Union Army camped at this location.
- Pigeon’s Ranch – hospital for both armies and main battle site.
- Santa Fe Trail – route along which the battle was fought. Main military route between Fort Union and Santa Fe.
- Civil war artifacts such as bullets, buttons, epaulets, cannonballs, sabre, photographs, and surgical instruments which form part of the museum collection.
- Glorieta Battlefield at Pigeon’s Ranch and Canoncito.

### Other important resources and values

- Two existing monuments – The Texas Monument (1939) and Colorado Monument (1993) commemorate those that served from those states. Geographic features of Glorieta Pass; Galisteo and Glorieta Creeks; and Glorieta Mesa played a significant role in the outcome of the battle.
- Ethnographic resources (artifacts, documents, historic studies) associated with the Glorieta battle that maintain the connections with Fort Union and with groups that were represented in the battle including the Texas volunteers, Colorado volunteers, New Mexico volunteers, and the Army regulars. Fort Union supplied troops that fought at Glorieta Pass.

### IMPORTANCE

- “Gettysburg” of the West – a pivotal battle in the Confederate 1862 campaign of New Mexico which had major impacts on the future of the New Mexico territory, the Southwest, and the Civil War. This

battle prevented Confederate access to resources that were necessary in their westward movement. Significant step for New Mexico by participating in its new country.



### CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### Concerns

- Lack of artifacts from the campaign in the museum collections.
- Loss of battlefield artifacts.
- Lack of public access to the battlefield.

### Significance Statement #5 continued...

- Lack of financial and physical resources (such as land and infrastructure) to open the Civil War Battlefield to the public.
- Development pressure, illegal ATV use, and unauthorized use of the battlefield by surrounding communities.



- Boundaries are largely not marked by signage and fences.
- Encroachment of exotic and native woody vegetation.
- Minimal signage and waysides. Many signs are in wrong locations and with the wrong names (e.g., Canoncito and Johnson's Ranch).

### *Opportunities*

- Reopen Glorieta battle historic lines of sight.
- Partner with private collectors to obtain battle artifacts for the museum collections and/or provide interpretive tours of their collections.

- Partnerships with living history demonstrators, Civil War Preservation Trust, and Glorieta Battlefield Coalition.
- Develop connections with battle descendants.
- Partner with the National Cemetery where Confederate and Union graves are located.
- Provide rack cards at State museums to attract visitors.
- Increase public access to the battlefield so that visitation might increase.
- Sesquicentennial Centennial could be promoted nationwide. This is a remembrance that will increase both funding and interest in the Civil War.

### TRENDS

- Greater interest in the New Mexico campaign.
- Increased interest in living history and personal/cultural awareness of the different groups that played a part in the battle.
- Civil War demonstrations attendance is increasing every year.
- Increasing development on the edges of the battlefield.
- Increase in exotic species.
- Interest in battlefield is at an all-time high.
- Treasure hunting is increasing.

### STAKEHOLDER INTEREST

- The large number of Civil War affiliated organizations that the park is working with support the opening of the battlefield to the public.
- The Boots and Saddles consortium are interested in enhancing the interpretation of fort sites, and civil war battlefields, and Indian war sites.
- Fort Union and the New Mexico Volunteers interest is being involved in the interpretation of the battle.
- State of New Mexico interested in connecting trails, private collections, commemoration of NM volunteers.
- Other historical organizations:

- The Glorieta Battlefield Coalition
- New Mexico Artillery group
- The United Daughters of the Confederacy
- Colorado State Historic Society
- Glorieta Conference Center
- In-holder interests
- Pecos Friends Group

#### DESIRED CONDITIONS (GENERAL LAW AND POLICY GUIDANCE)

- A diverse range of safe visitor experiences exist within the context of the natural and cultural resources associated with the Battle of Glorieta.
- Significant battlefield viewsheds are restored and maintained.
- The park is active in educating the local communities about the battle.
- The current collection of battlefield related artifacts is expanded.
- The visitor contact station and museum for the Glorieta Battlefield is established and in operation.
- Historic structures and sites are managed in a manner that sustains their character defining features and significance.

#### STRATEGY (MANAGEMENT DIRECTION WITHIN LAW AND GUIDANCE)

- Work with private collectors in donating their battlefield collections and or opening their collections for interpretive tours.
- Create signage in the battlefield unit to protect the resource and educate the public.

- Improve the safety of Highway 50 corridor.
- Continue sponsorship of Civil War related events.
- Continue the site steward strategy for protection and monitoring of artifacts.
- Develop battlefield related interpretive programs for properties/ locations inside and outside the battlefield.

#### EXISTING PLANNING GUIDANCE

- General management plan
- Exhibit concept plan
- Land protection plan

#### PLANNING NEEDS

- Revised Glorieta interpretive design plan
- Public access plan
- Sign and wayside plan

#### DATA AND ANALYSIS NEEDS

- Archeological survey
- More collections information
- Oral histories
- Identification of related historic sites not within the battlefield.

## Significance Statement #6

*The historic and architecturally significant Forked Lightning Ranch provides visitors opportunities to experience the evolution of ranching in Northern New Mexico.*

### FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE / VALUE

- The Ranch landscape, including listed and non-listed structures and areas on the ranch:
  - ranch house, a building designed by John Gaw Meem;
  - Kozlowski's trading post;
  - barn;
  - the skeet range;
  - corrals;
  - pumphouse;
  - pastures;
  - orchards;
  - corner and gate posts;
  - trading post carpenter shop;
  - the creeks, springs, and wells;
  - the bridge going to the ranch house;
  - ranch roads.
- Museum collections from the ranch house (owners and benefactors Buddy Fogelson/Greer Garson) and the trading post (previous owner Tex Austin).
- Spanish homesteads

### Other important resources and values

- Memorabilia from the introduction of Santa Gertrudes breed to New Mexico.
- Native New Mexico forage

### IMPORTANCE

- Ranching/farming continues to be a primary lifeway in Northern New Mexico and Pecos NHP provides an example and opportunity to understand that ranching history.
- Without the Fogelson's as benefactors – their land, funds, and influence - the park wouldn't be a park today. The state monument wouldn't have been elevated to a national monument and then to a national historical park.

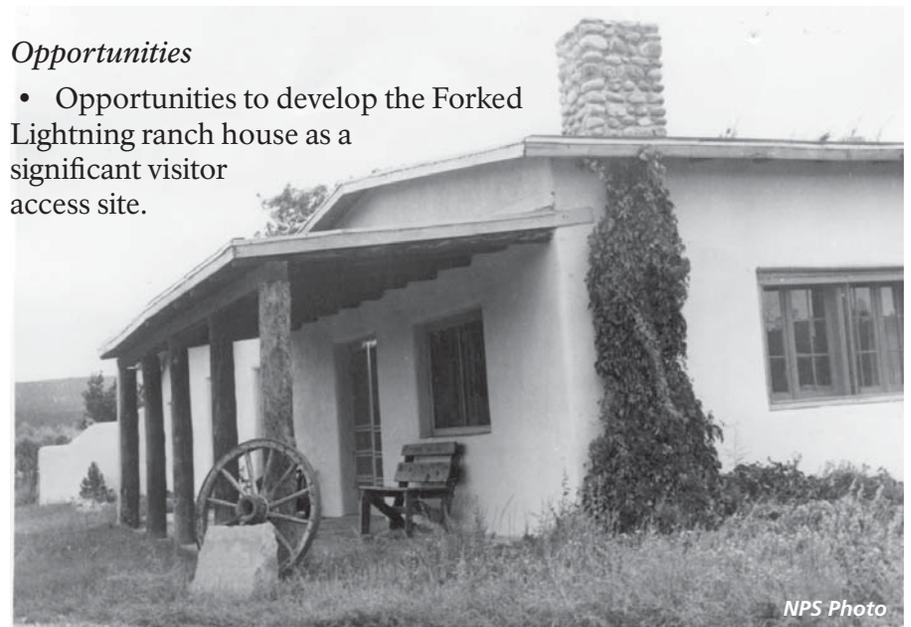
### CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### Concerns

- Preservation concerns related to trading post structures and maintaining all the archeological sites on the ranch.
- Increased access could affect riparian habitat and related wildlife without appropriate management plans.
- Funding issues and staff resources that are affecting the ability of the park in managing the ranch.
- Lack of opportunities to interpret the ranch and provide tours of the facility. Provide for meeting/conference space of various areas of the ranch (i.e., dining room).
- Erosion and groundwater withdrawals could affect the landscape such as roads and orchards.

#### Opportunities

- Opportunities to develop the Forked Lightning ranch house as a significant visitor access site.



NPS Photo

- Increased opportunities for volunteers to participate in park programs – for example, Site Watch program.
- Public access to the Pecos River for fishing.
- Increased trail access on the ranch property for hiking, fishing, and wildlife viewing.
- Maintain (water) the orchard and other landscape features as part of the cultural landscape.

## TRENDS

- Public interest in the ranch is at a high level and continues to increase.
- The open pasture areas within the park are resulting in an increase in wildlife within the park; feral dogs are being trapped and removed. As a result, more public interest in wildlife viewing within the park boundaries.

## STAKEHOLDER INTEREST

- Some in the local community have expressed interested in the return of grazing to the park and connection and use of old ranch



NPS Photographer, Pecos National Historical Park

roads for multiple recreational uses such as running, walking, hiking, cross-country skiing.

- The community would like access to the river (through the ranch).
- Adjacent landowners – boundary encroachment, natural resource manipulation, etc. on their lands.

## DESIRED CONDITIONS (GENERAL LAW AND POLICY GUIDANCE)

- Historic structures and sites are managed in a manner that sustains their character defining features and significance.
- A diverse range of safe visitor experiences exist within the context of the natural and cultural resources associated with the ranch unit.

## STRATEGY (MANAGEMENT DIRECTION WITHIN LAW AND GUIDANCE)

- The ranch unit (trails, fishing, etc.) is accessible to and interpreted for the public.
- Developing exhibits in the ranch house and trading post.

## EXISTING PLANNING GUIDANCE

- General management plan
- Historic structures report
- Comprehensive interpretive plan

## PLANNING NEEDS

- Cultural landscape inventory and plan for the ranch unit.
- Historic furnishings plan
- Access plan
- Vegetation management plan
- Landscape restoration plan
- Historic preservation plan

## DATA AND ANALYSIS NEEDS

- Oral history
- Complete historic and prehistoric archeological survey.
- GIS mapping (parkwide)

## Significance Statement #7

*The expedition of Coronado started the expansion of power and influence of Spanish culture. The park contains remains of a pueblo and a historic mission which illustrates the conflict and accommodation of cultural contact between Native Americans and Spanish Colonists. Archeological evidence documents the construction of four churches, one of which was the largest church in 17th Century New Mexico.*

### FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE / VALUE

- Coronado expedition and campsite
- Extant evidence of the Mission landscape:
  - Four church structures and Convento which are called Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles de Porcuigula.
  - Physical structures include the corral, torreon, and Casa Reales; artifacts and museum collections include retablos, crosses, rosaries, religious medals, candlestick holders.
- Continual ethnographic and religious connection to both the Village of Pecos and the Pueblo of Jemez.
- The Pueblo revolt of 1680 at Pecos Pueblo is supported by the archeological evidence of the destruction of the 17th century church.

### *Other important resources and values*

- Metal artifact from Coronado expedition
- Bell fragment of the first church
- Adobe brick-making provides the visitor with an example of the making of this historic building material that was so important in the region and in building Euro-American structures.

### IMPORTANCE

- Critical site in New Mexico and Southwest history showing the interaction between the Native American population and the Spanish.

- Excellent representation of the conflicts and accommodations that occur between groups with the introduction of new technologies and ideas.
- Continued relationship between the Pecos Parish, the Pecos Pueblo descendents, and the remains of the church.

### CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### *Concerns*

- Financial and staff resources to physically protect and preserve the four churches and the Convento.



NPS Photographer, Pecos National Historical Park

- Lack of onsite archeological support to answer visitor's questions and to help preserve/protect onsite resource.
- Lack of updated or current interpretive materials.
- Exotic plants are deteriorating the viewsheds and the structures.
- Encroachment of facilities affects the historic scene and viewshed on the cultural landscape.
- Climate change could affect the structures.

### Opportunities

- Develop future interpretive opportunities at the churches (for example, focusing on night sky).
- Further research related to the Spanish mission.
- Opportunities to interpret new viewsheds.

### TRENDS

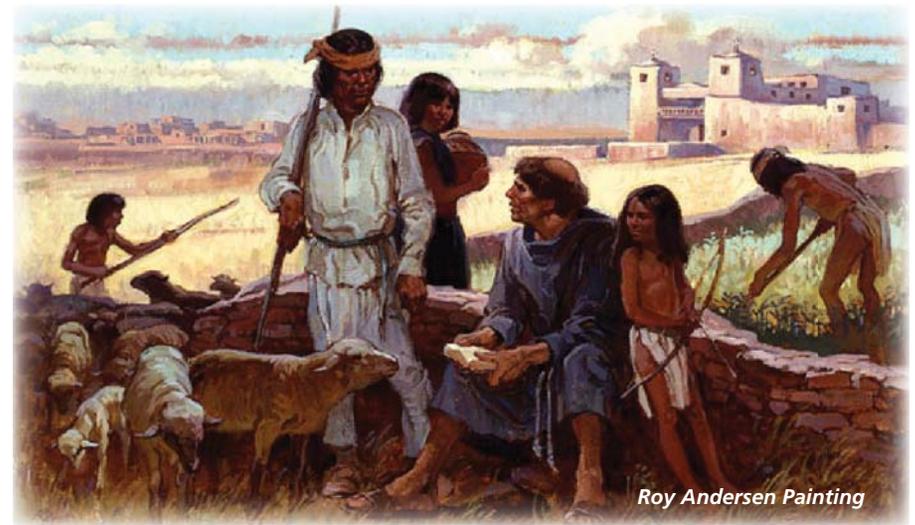
- Continual erosion and degradation of physical resources.
- Increase in exotics and other vegetation changes.

### STAKEHOLDER INTEREST

- Village of Pecos, Jemez Pueblo, and St. Anthony's Parish are interested in the continuation of the annual Feast Day Mass.
- All affiliated tribes are interested in the pueblo and the mission.
- Mission Initiative (international mission initiative between Mexico and US) supports cooperative relationships of mission preservation between U.S. and Mexico.
- Academic institutions and researchers have ongoing interests in the pueblo and mission through tour and research requests.
- Robert S. Peabody Museum (Andover) is interested in the preservation and protection of the Kidder Collection.

### DESIRED CONDITIONS (GENERAL LAW AND POLICY GUIDANCE)

- Pecos' standing architecture of archeological sites and other archeological deposits are preserved, protected, and maintained at a high level of site integrity.
- All affiliated tribes feel welcome at Pecos and understand and appreciate their connections to the park.



Roy Andersen Painting

- Visitors have an understanding of the relationship between the Native American and Spanish Colonial culture and traditions from initial contact to present day.

### STRATEGY (MANAGEMENT DIRECTION WITHIN LAW AND GUIDANCE)

- Keep interpretive media and opportunities current and relevant.
- Implement stabilization strategies.
- Strengthen the Park's ability to provide security for the standing architecture, archeological sites, and other archeological deposits throughout the park.

### EXISTING PLANNING GUIDANCE

- General management plan
- Comprehensive interpretive plan

### PLANNING NEEDS

- Ruins preservation plan
- General management plan

### DATA AND ANALYSIS NEEDS

- Research museum collections for Coronado artifacts.
- GIS database



# Participants And Preparers

## *Foundation Workshop, May 27, 2008*

### Pecos National Historical Park

Kathy Billings, Park Superintendent

Christine Beekman, Chief of Interpretation

Ted Benson, Park Ranger, Law Enforcement

Jeff Brown, Program Lead

Daniel J Jacobs, Chief; Natural Resource Management; Resource & Visitor Protection

Loretta Lujan, Administrative Officer

Don Pettijohn, Park Guide

Deb Quinn, Exhibit Specialist

Eric Valencia, Park Guide

Lorenzo Vigil, Park Ranger/ It Specialist

Heather Young, Museum Curator

### Intermountain Region National Park Service

Laurie Domler, Planner, Environmental Protection Specialist

Karen Lusby, Contractor

### National Park Service - participants

Marie Sauter, Superintendent, Fort Union National Monument

Don Weeks, NRPC Water Resources Division

Lisa Norby, NRPC Geologic Resources Division

Jill Cowley, Santa Fe Cultural Landscape Program

Jerry Mitchell, Chief, Biological Resource Management Program

Cay Ogden, IMRO

### Community Participants

Emily Brown, Aspen CRM Solutions and Friends of Pecos National Historical Park

Rudy Buse, VIP and Friends of Pecos National Historical Park

Rich Higgins, VIP and Friends of Pecos National Historical Park

Jean Higgins, VIP and Friends of Pecos National Historical Park

Hugh Ley, San Miguel County Commissioner

Robert Bob Mallin, VIP and Friends of Pecos National Historical Park

O'Connor, Truchas Chapter of Trout Unlimited

Art Padilla, San Miguel County Planning/Zoning



# Relevant Laws and Regulations

National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60 )

American Battle Protection Act of 1966 (16 USC 469k)

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470)

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)

Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CFR 1971

Executive Order 13007: May 24, 1996, Indian Sacred Sites

Executive Order 13175: November 6, 2000, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995)

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)

National Park Service's Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28, 1998)

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-3013)

Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation

NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996)

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended

National Park Service's Museum Collections Management Guideline (Director's Order 24, 2004)

Cultural Properties Act (Sections 18-6 through 18-6-23, NMSA 1978)

The Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act of 1989 (Sections 18-8-1 through 18-8-8, NMSA 1978)

The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (NPOMA) (16 USC §§ 5901 et seq.)

Executive Order 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality

Natural Resources Management Guideline, NPS 77

Museum Properties Act of 1955

National Park Service's Museum Handbook

Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 USC 450-451n, 455-458e)

Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101)

Architectural Barriers Act (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.)

National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)

National Park Service Concession Management Improvement Act

National Park Service Concessions Policy Act

Rehabilitation Act (29 USC 701 et seq.)

Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations National Park Services

New Mexico Night Sky Protection Act (74-12-1 through 74-12-10; NMSA 1978)

Clean Air Act

Endangered Species Act

Executive Order 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality

Executive Order 12088: Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards

Executive Order 13112: Invasive Species

Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

National Environmental Policy Act

National Invasive Species Act

Park System Resource Protection Act

The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (NPOMA) (16 USC §§ 5901 et seq.)

Executive Order 11988 – Floodplain Management

# Legislation

79 STAT.] PUBLIC LAW 89-56—JUNE 30, 1965

195

Public Law 89-54

AN ACT

June 28, 1965  
[H. R. 3165]

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

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

Pecos National Monument, N. Mex. Establishment.

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

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

Appropriation.

Approved June 28, 1965.

Public Law 89-55

JOINT RESOLUTION

June 30, 1965  
[H. J. Res. 541]

To extend the Area Redevelopment Act for a period of two months.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 29 of the Area Redevelopment Act is amended by striking out "June 30, 1965" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 31, 1965."*  
Approved June 30, 1965.

75 Stat. 63.  
42 USC 2525.

Public Law 89-56

AN ACT

June 30, 1965  
[H. R. 5988]

To provide that Commissioners of the Federal Maritime Commission shall hereafter be appointed for a term of five years, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Commissioners of the Federal Maritime Commission, provided for by section 102 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 7 of 1961 (75 Stat. 840), shall hereafter be appointed for a term of five years except that one of the two terms which commence July 1, 1965, shall initially be for four years and thereafter shall be for five years: Provided, however, That a person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the Commissioner whom he succeeds: Provided, further, That upon the expiration of his term of office a Commissioner shall continue to serve until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified.*

Federal Maritime Commissioners. Term of office. 5 USC 133z-15 note.

Approved June 30, 1965.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS

475

## 11. Pecos

PUBLIC LAW 101-313—JUNE 27, 1990

104 STAT. 272

Public Law 101-313  
101st Congress

An Act

To establish Petroglyph National Monument and Pecos National Historical Park in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

June 27, 1990  
[S. 286]

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

Public lands.

### \* \* \* \* \* TITLE II—PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

104 STAT. 278

SEC. 201. The purpose of this title is—

Conservation.  
16 USC 410rr.

(1) to recognize the multitheme history, including the cultural interaction among diverse groups of people, of the Pecos area and its "gateway" role between the Great Plains and the Rio Grande Valley, and

(2) to provide for the preservation and interpretation of the cultural and natural resources of the Forked Lightning Ranch by establishing the Pecos National Historical Park.

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

Establishment.  
16 USC 410rr-1.

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

(c) The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other

purposes" approved June 28, 1965 (79 Stat. 195), is hereby repealed, and any funds available for purposes of the Pecos National Monument shall be available for purposes of the park.

Gifts and property.  
16 USC 410rr-2.

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

16 USC 410rr-3.

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

16 USC 410rr-4.

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

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

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

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

16 USC 410rr-5.

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

Appropriation authorization.  
16 USC 410rr-6.

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

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved June 27, 1990.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 296:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 101-491 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
SENATE REPORTS: No. 101-230 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):  
Jan. 24, considered and passed Senate.  
May 21, 22, considered and passed House, amended.  
June 12, Senate concurred in House amendments with amendments.  
June 14, House concurred in Senate amendments.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 26 (1990):  
June 27, Presidential statement.

Public Law 101-536  
101st Congress

An Act

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

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

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

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

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

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

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

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

Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990.  
Historic preservation.  
16 USC 410rr note.  
16 USC 410rr-7 note.

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

16 USC 410rr-7.

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

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

(c) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the Glorieta

Unit by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands may not be acquired for purposes of the Glorieta Unit without the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that, in his judgment, the property is subject to, or threatened with, uses which are having, or would have, an adverse impact on the Glorieta Unit or on the management of the Glorieta Unit.

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

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

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

Approved November 8, 1990.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4090:  
HOUSE REPORTS: No 101-828 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):  
Oct. 10, considered and passed House.  
Oct. 24, considered and passed Senate.



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