NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

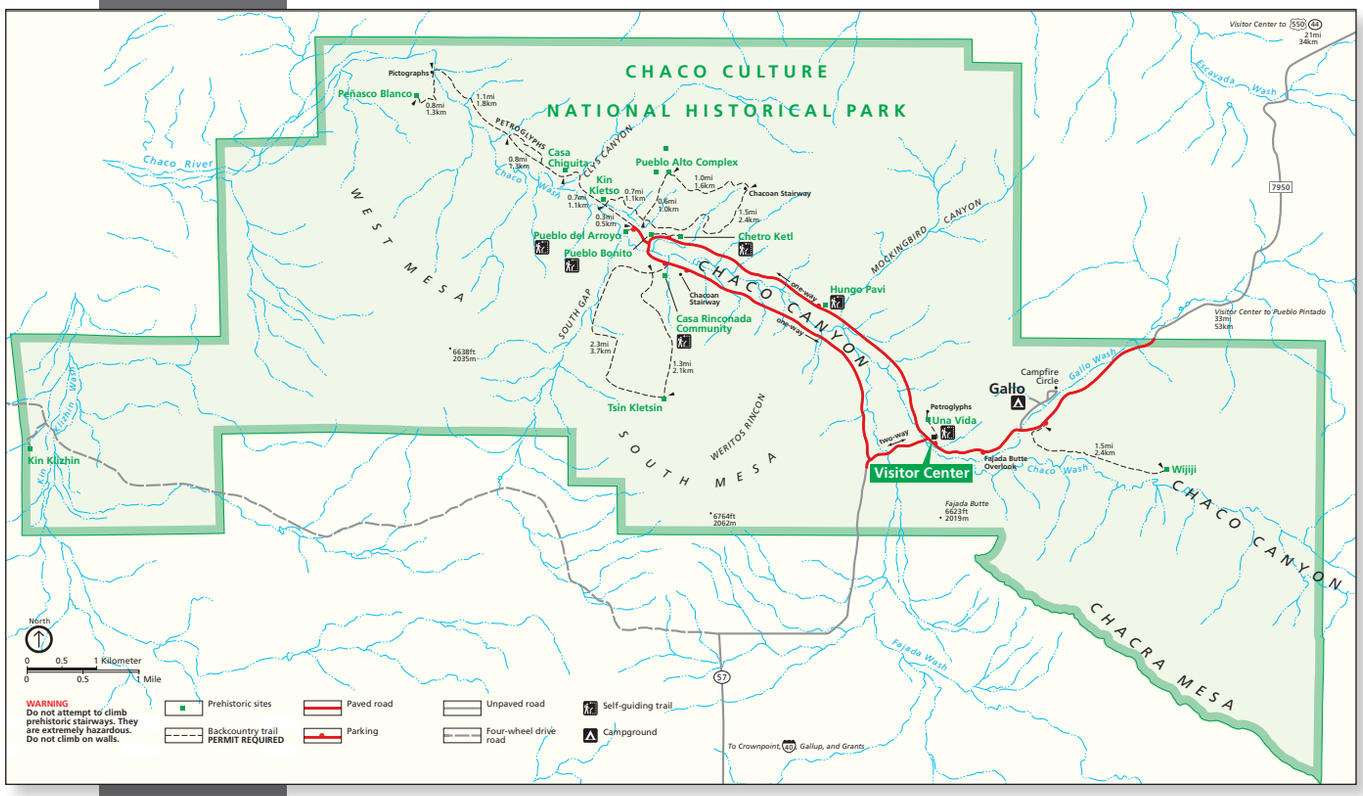
Foundation Document

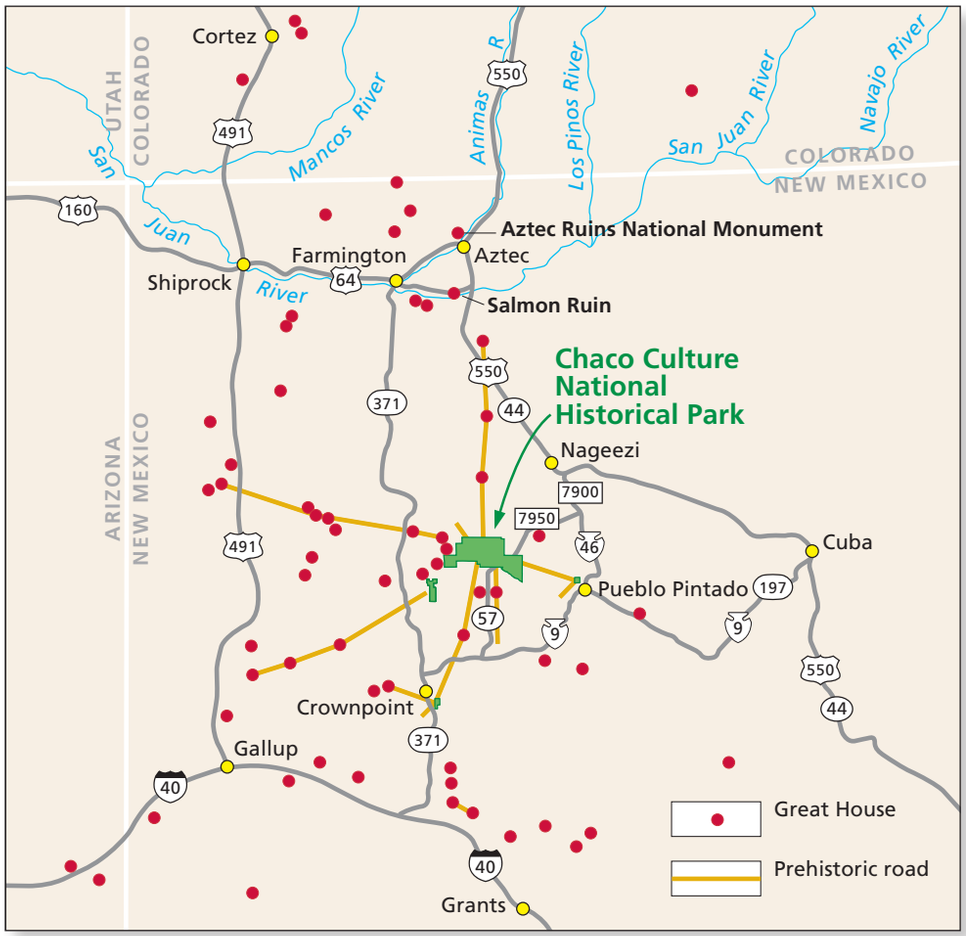
Chaco Culture National Historical Park

New Mexico

August 2015




CHACO CULTURE
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Pictographs
Peñasco Blanco
Casa Chiquita
Kin Kletso
Pueblo Alto Complex
Chacoan Stairway
Pueblo del Arroyo
Pueblo Bonito
Chetro Ketl
Hungo Pavi
Casa Rinconada Community
Chacoan Stairway
Tsin Kletsin
Kin Kletzhin
Una Vida
Petroglyphs
Visitor Center
Fajada Butte Overlook
Fajada Butte
6623ft
2019m
Gallo
Campfire Circle
Wijiji
Visitor Center to Pueblo Pintado
33mi
53km
Visitor Center to
21mi
34km
Escavada Wash
Gallo Wash
Chaco River
Chaco Wash
Fajada Wash
Tsin Kletzhin Wash
WEST MESA
SOUTH MESA
WERITOS RINCON
SOUTH GAP
MOCKINGBIRD CANYON
CHACO CANYON
CHACRA MESA
6638ft
2035m
6764ft
2062m
one-way
two-way
7950
57
North
0 0.5 1 Kilometer
0 0.5 1 Mile
WARNING
Do not attempt to climb prehistoric stairways. They are extremely hazardous. Do not climb on walls.
Prehistoric sites
Backcountry trail
PERMIT REQUIRED
Paved road
Parking
Unpaved road
Four-wheel drive road
Self-guiding trail
Campground
To Crownpoint, Gallup, and Grants


Cortez
UTAH
COLORADO
San Juan River
Mancos River
Animas R.
Los Pinos River
San Juan River
Navajo River
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
Aztec Ruins National Monument
Aztec
Farmington
Shiprock
San Juan River
Salmon Ruin
Chaco Culture National Historical Park
Nageezi
7900
7950
Cuba
Pueblo Pintado
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
Crownpoint
Gallup
Grants
Great House
Prehistoric road
160
491
64
550
44
371
46
197
9
57
40

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Chaco Culture National Historical Park is located in northwestern New Mexico, about 150 miles northwest of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The park was first established as a national monument by presidential proclamation in 1907. It was later expanded and designated Chaco Culture National Historical Park in 1980 to recognize the interconnections between the park and its 50,000-square-mile area of influence. In recognition of its unique archeological resources, Chaco Culture National Historical Park was named a United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site in 1987. With this listing, the national monument became one of 23 World Heritage Sites in the United States.

The park extends over 34,000 acres and contains some 4,000 recorded archeological sites. The Chacoan people combined many elements (preplanned architectural designs, astronomical alignments, geometry, landscaping) and engineering to create an ancient urban center of spectacular public architecture—one that still awes and inspires us a thousand years later. From the 9th to the 13th centuries, Chaco Canyon was the center of a civilization of social, political, and architectural sophistication. An engineered system of roads and evidence of a vast trading network are indicators of its former inhabitants' relationship with the broader area of influence.





For all the wild beauty of Chaco Canyon's high desert landscape, its long winters, short growing seasons, and marginal rainfall create an unlikely place for a major center of ancient cultures to take root and flourish. Yet this valley was the center of a thriving culture. The monumental scale of its architecture, the complexity of its community life and social organization, and its far-reaching commerce created a cultural vision unlike any other seen before or since.

The cultural flowering of the Chacoan people began in the mid-800s and lasted more than 300 years. We can see it clearly in the grand scale of the architecture. Using masonry techniques unique for their time, they constructed massive stone buildings (great houses) of multiple stories, containing hundreds of rooms, much larger than any they had previously built. The buildings were planned from the start, in contrast to the usual practice of adding rooms to existing structures as needed. Construction on some of these buildings spanned decades and even centuries. Although each is unique, all great houses share architectural features that make them recognizable as part of the Chacoan system.

In the mid-800s, construction began on the great houses of Pueblo Bonito, Una Vida, and Peñasco Blanco, continuing through the early 1000s. Construction of Hungo Pavi, Chetro Ketl, Pueblo Alto, and others began in the 900s and earlier. These structures often incorporated astronomical knowledge when constructed. Sophisticated astronomical markers, communication features, water control devices, and formal earthen mounds surrounded the great houses. The buildings were deliberately positioned within a landscape surrounded by sacred mountains, mesas, and shrines that still have deep spiritual meaning for their descendants.

By 1050, Chaco had become the ceremonial, administrative, and economic center of the San Juan Basin. Its sphere of influence was extensive. Dozens of great houses in Chaco Canyon were connected by roads, alignments, and other landscape features to more than 150 great houses throughout the region. It is thought that the great houses were not traditional farming villages occupied by large populations. They may instead have been impressive examples of "public architecture" that were used periodically during times of ceremony, commerce, and trading when temporary populations came to the canyon for these events.

What was at the heart of this great social experiment? Descendants say that Chaco was a special gathering place where many peoples and clans originated or converged to share their ceremonies, traditions, and knowledge. Chaco is also an enduring enigma for researchers. Was Chaco the hub of a turquoise-trading network established to acquire macaws, copper bells, shells, and other highly prized commodities from distant lands? Did Chaco distribute food and resources to growing populations when the climate failed them? Was Chaco "the center place," binding a region together by a shared vision? We may never fully understand Chaco.

In the mid-1100s and 1200s, change came to Chaco as new construction slowed and Chaco's role as a regional center shifted. Chaco's influence continued at Aztec, Mesa Verde, the Chuska Mountains, and other centers to the north, south, and west. In time, the people shifted away from Chacoan ways, migrated to new areas, reorganized their world, and eventually interacted with foreign cultures. Their descendants are the modern Southwest Indians. Southwest Indian people look upon Chaco as an important stop along their clans' sacred migration paths—a spiritual place to be honored and respected.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Chaco Culture National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. President Theodore Roosevelt established the monument by Presidential Proclamation No. 740 (35 Stat. 2119) on March 11, 1907 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of Chaco Culture National Historical Park is to preserve, protect, interpret, and facilitate research on the internationally significant monumental architecture and the objects they contain, cultural landscapes, and other elements of Chacoan culture located in the center of the Chacoan world.



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

1. The Chacoan civilization flourished between the 9th and 13th centuries and was characterized by remarkable achievements in architecture, designed landscape, craftsmanship, agriculture, social complexity, economic organization, engineering, and astronomy. Chaco Canyon was once the cultural center for a system of communities linked by an extensive road and trading network within a 50,000-square-mile region.

2. The monumental structures known as Chacoan great houses are among the best preserved, largest, and most complex buildings constructed in North America until the late 19th century. Several sites found within the park are formally recognized as archeological type sites (definitive examples) by the scientific community.

3. Since the 1880s, scientific research in the park has yielded a detailed record of the environment and lifeways of the region's former inhabitants. This research has resulted in a significant collection of more than 2 million objects, records, and samples that are curated to further scientific inquiry, public education, and preservation of shared heritage. Ongoing research continues to expand the knowledge of the Chacoan culture.

4. While Chacoan influence spanned an approximately 50,000-square-mile region, the cultural landscapes within and surrounding the canyon proper comprise the most intact example of Chacoan architecture, roadways, earthworks, rock art, and other landscape features. Chacoans observed the sky and incorporated astronomical knowledge into the built environment, demonstrating a tangible connection between the sky and their daily lives.

5. The global significance of the Chaco system, which dominated much of the Southwest during the mid-9th to 13th centuries, was reaffirmed by the designation of Chaco Culture World Heritage Site, which includes Chaco Culture National Historical Park, Aztec Ruins National Monument, and five Chacoan sites managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

6. Created by Congress, the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites Program is a unique management model through which the National Park Service, the Navajo Nation, and other agencies collaboratively protect and preserve a portion of the vast Chaco system that extends well beyond the borders of the national park.

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 Chaco Culture National Historical Park:

- **Core Canyon Communities and Associated Architectural Features –** The suite of architectural features that make up the core canyon communities (those within the park boundaries) includes great houses, great kivas, earthen mounds, community/habitation sites, prehistoric roads, stairways, shrines, signaling stations, rock art, and water control features. The scale and concentration of communities within Chaco are unique: for the first time in the Southwest, people came together to construct buildings on a monumental scale.

- **Chaco Regional System –** The extent of the Chaco system is vast and extends well beyond the park's boundaries. The canyon core and its extensive regional system are defined by a dense cultural landscape composed of identifiable Chacoan settlement patterns, linked by roads, trade, and communication networks, some dependent on visual contact for long-distance communication.

- **Museum Collections –** The museum collections from Chaco Culture National Historical Park are comprehensive and include millions of artifacts, records, archives, and samples. The collections are critical to understanding the Chaco system and are the focus of ongoing scholarly research. Objects in the museum collections provide outstanding opportunities for exhibits and other educational purposes and communicate important concepts about the Chaco world.

- **Ongoing Cultural Connections –** Contemporary American Indian tribes recognize Chaco Canyon as an ancestral homeland and maintain active connections to this location. The canyon is referenced in migration and origin stories and clan histories. Rock art and natural and cultural features associated with the canyon provide tangible illustrations of oral histories.

- **Unique Visitor Experience –** In this remote high-desert environment, the natural quiet, unobstructed views, and minimal park development allow visitors an opportunity to experience solitude in a largely authentic landscape, connecting them to the Chaco world.



Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Chaco Culture National Historical Park:

- **Paleontological Resources –** The permanent retreat of the Late Cretaceous Western Interior Seaway left behind an abundance and wide diversity of marine and terrestrial fossils throughout the park. Chaco's location along the seaway's former migrating shoreline provides a rare opportunity to study remnants of its ancient and dynamic near-shore environment, including numerous fossil specimens that have not yet been scientifically described. Preliminary analysis indicates a high potential to discover and identify scientifically significant specimens, particularly in the Cliff House and Menefee Formations that contain high concentrations of well-preserved fossils.



Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Chaco Culture National Historical Park:

- Chaco's monumental architecture—purposefully designed with intentional alignments—along with an extensive system of influence over a regional network of communities, provides evidence that Chaco served as a ceremonial, social, economic, and political center of a complex culture, contributing to the understanding and appreciation of ancient cultures.
- Present-day tribal communities (Pueblos, Hopi, Navajo, and others) maintain their connections to Chaco Canyon and its culture through traditions, stories, and ceremonies—and regard Chaco and all such places as important to their enduring spiritual beliefs, cultural identities, and senses of place in the world.
- The remote location of Chaco Culture National Historical Park offers rare opportunities to ponder the relationships between people and complex natural environments and cultural landscapes that can evoke a sense of wonder and curiosity, inviting personal discovery.
- Chaco is a focal point for the continuing study of ancient cultural sites, from the early excavations to advancing scientific technology, to incorporating tribal histories and perspectives, which speaks to the wide range of viewpoints and the evolution of ethics and responsibilities inherent in the desire to learn about and learn from the past.



Photo courtesy of the Getty Conservation Institute

Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Chaco Culture National Historical Park, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

1. analysis of fundamental and other important 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 and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Core Canyon Communities and Associated Architectural Features
Related Significance Statements	The monumental structures known as Chacoan great houses are among the best preserved, largest, and most complex buildings constructed in North America until the late 19th century Several sites found within the park are formally recognized as archeological type sites (definitive examples) by the scientific community
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Structures are in fair to poor condition • Facades are managed for safety reasons • Ancient roads and stairways are stable • Vandalism has defaced rock art in accessible locations • Four of the great houses have land ownership and rights-of-way access issues that impact management **Trends** • Preservation techniques providing longer term preservation are being adopted and applied
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Sites within sight of trails are threatened by vandalism, artifact theft, etc • Weather causes ongoing deterioration • Rockfall on sites with close proximity to canyon walls • Sites are threatened by visitor use • Fracking injection wells pose a threat due to vibration hazards • Vandalism to rock art is a continuing problem • Projected increase in storm intensity and frequency due to climate change could degrade archeological sites through accelerated erosion and sedimentation **Opportunities** • Partnerships with students and other organizations to assist in preservation efforts and as site stewards • Expand role of friends group • Continue to encourage and participate in partnership agreements with the University of New Mexico, University of Virginia, and University of Colorado to promote ongoing research
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Update 100% archeological survey with more accurate site area and location data • Complete archeological resource GIS database • Information on threats from increased oil and gas extraction, coal mining, etc • LiDAR coverage of entire park • Complete site condition assessments • Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record documentation of structures
Planning Needs	• Site specific preservation plans • Visitor use management plan and carrying capacity evaluations • Rockfall hazard plan • Historic structure reports for great houses and isolated great kivas • Planning for adaptation to climate change • Resource stewardship strategy • Rock art preservation plan

Fundamental Resource or Value	Core Canyon Communities and Associated Architectural Features
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*



Fundamental Resource or Value	Chaco Regional System
Related Significance Statements	The Chacoan civilization flourished between the 9th and 13th centuries and was characterized by remarkable achievements in architecture, designed landscape, craftsmanship, agriculture, social complexity, economic organization, engineering, and astronomy Chaco Canyon was once the cultural center for a system of communities linked by an extensive road and trading network within a 50,000-square-mile region
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The condition of cultural landscapes beyond the park boundaries are dependent on the ability to collaborate with other landowners and land managers • The cultural landscape within the park is largely intact, but poorly documented • The Chaco Culture Interagency Management Group was legislatively created to help manage the Chaco Protection Sites regional system This group has been on hiatus for the past three years, but has begun working together again • Two outlying great house park units are closed to the public due to lack of access and surface ownership • Views at the park are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze Ozone is considered a moderate concern and nitrogen deposition is considered a significant concern **Trends** • Level of threat to cultural resources is increasing due to oil and gas development • Significant emissions reductions from nearby power plants are already improving air quality conditions in the park
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • General development on the boundary of the park and around the Chaco Protection Sites • Lack of strategic planning for infrastructure development by the Navajo Nation • Oil and gas industry development is anticipated in the Mancos shale formations near the park, which could increase pollution that would sometimes obscure park viewsheds • Projected increases in mean annual temperature, droughts, and storm frequency/intensity due to climate change and associated impacts to the cultural landscape and resources • Increasing need for road construction, road use, and other infrastructure to support oil and gas industry development • Impact of elk populations on cultural resources **Opportunities** • Opportunity to collaborate with Navajo Nation on preservation of sites • Re-engage with Chaco Culture Interagency Management Group and local communities to promote the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites Program • Adopt management standards associated with World Heritage Sites, specifically a 5-mile buffer around the park boundaries • Opportunity to take groups to outlier sites for interpretive experiences • Potential for partnering with groups for interpretation • Engage with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies, industry, and public stakeholders to develop strategies to reduce regional air pollution
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Complete cultural landscape inventories, GIS, and studies • Air quality monitoring • Vegetation inventory and monitoring • Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record documentation of structures • Visual resource inventory

Fundamental Resource or Value	Chaco Regional System
Planning Needs	• Cultural landscape and viewshed plan • Vegetation management plan • Update to the joint management plan for the protection sites program • Elk management plan • Resource stewardship strategy • Planning for adaptation to climate change
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes" • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" and (chapter 4 7) "Air Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*





Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	Since the 1880s, scientific research in the park has yielded a detailed record of the environment and lifeways of the region's former inhabitants This research has resulted in a significant collection of more than 2 million objects, records, and samples that are curated to further scientific inquiry, public education, and preservation of shared heritage Ongoing research continues to expand the knowledge of the Chacoan culture
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The museum collection housed at a park facility at the University of New Mexico is in good condition • Exhibit for the visitor center to incorporate collections is currently being designed **Trends** • Backlog cataloging is not being completed due to lack of funding As backlog cataloging is completed, additional requests for research could be met • Beginning to initiate conversations with other institutions that hold collections from Chaco to identify opportunities to collaborate and/or clarify custody
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The collections storage facility is dependent on the University of New Mexico for maintenance There have been problems with roof leaks • A portion of the collection will be exhibited at the park, introducing inherent security concerns due to remoteness, etc • Inadequate staffing at visitor center where collection will be displayed • Lack of clarity regarding ownership of collections **Opportunities** • Continue to encourage research on museum collections • Due to location of repository at the University of New Mexico, the collections there might be more accessible than those at the park There could be opportunities for encouraging exhibition, research, etc
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Clarify ownership of Antiquities Act collections • Identify park natural history collections held at other institutions • Incorporate artifact information into GIS database
Planning Needs	• Collections management plan • Collections storage plan • Update of emergency operations plan including collections and exhibits • Integrated pest management plan for museum collections • Housekeeping plan for museum collections
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127) (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Hibben Center Act (PL 108-413) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ongoing Cultural Connections
Related Significance Statements	Since the 1880s, scientific research in the park has yielded a detailed record of the environment and lifeways of the region's former inhabitants This research has resulted in a significant collection of more than 2 million objects, records, and samples that are curated to further scientific inquiry, public education, and preservation of shared heritage Ongoing research continues to expand the knowledge of the Chacoan culture
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Relationships with traditionally associated tribes are strong • A working group of traditionally associated tribes is collaborating on the development of the new visitor center exhibit **Trends** • Ongoing, routine consultation continues • Participation in annual meetings has increased • The park has expanded the scope of consultation with tribes
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Vandalism, including the spreading of cremated human remains at the park • Oil and gas development, inholdings, and maintenance of County Road 7950 are contentious topics of discussion **Opportunities** • Opportunity to continue collaboration with exhibit working group to inform ongoing interpretation • Opportunity to engage tribes to a greater extent in interpretive program • Opportunity to encourage cultural demonstrations consistent with purpose and significance • Opportunity for land exchange with allottees • Opportunity for outreach with schools
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Ethnographic overviews and assessments, including traditional ecological knowledge studies
Planning Needs	• Plan for onsite educational opportunities for Navajo students who are unable to visit the sites for spiritual reasons
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-341) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Presidential Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments of April 29, 1994 • Religious Freedom Restoration Act **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5 2 2) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 71A: *Relationship with American Indian Tribes* • "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes" • DOI *Departmental Manual* (512 DM 2)



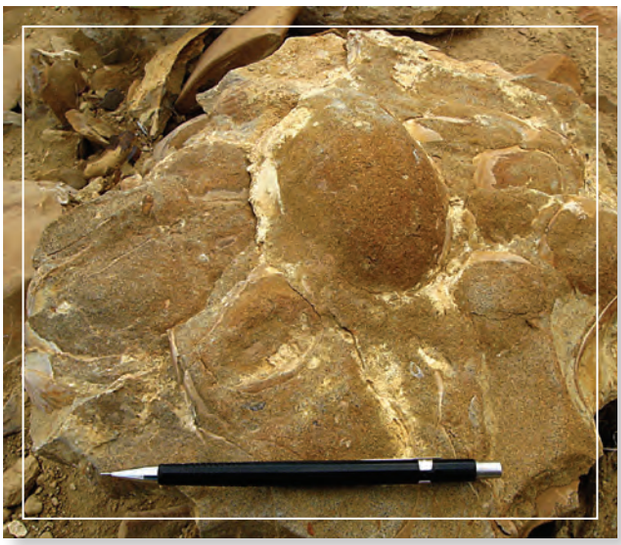
Fundamental Resource or Value	Unique Visitor Experience
Related Significance Statements	The Chacoan civilization flourished between the 9th and 13th centuries and was characterized by remarkable achievements in architecture, designed landscape, craftsmanship, agriculture, social complexity, economic organization, engineering, and astronomy Chaco Canyon was once the cultural center for a system of communities linked by an extensive road and trading network within a 50,000-square-mile region
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Visitors can currently experience the solitude, natural quiet, and remote desert environment • Views at the park are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze, and visibility is a moderate concern **Trends** • Visitation levels remain stable • Larger groups are visiting the canyon, resulting in an influx of visitors at a single time • At certain times of the year, visitation exceeds carrying capacity, requiring special management actions • Increased use of campground, due to reservation system • Oil and gas and coal extraction activities are increasing in the San Juan Basin
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Paving the road could diminish the experience of some park visitors who enjoy the rustic nature of the road, and because paving could increase oil and gas industry traffic • Oil and gas trucks driving through the park negatively impact visitor experience • Oil and gas industry development is anticipated in the Mancos shale formations near the park that could increase pollution that would sometimes obscure park viewsheds **Opportunities** • Paving the road could also pose an opportunity to allow visitors who might not otherwise visit the park to experience Chaco • Opportunity to coordinate with Bureau of Land Management to ensure that visitor experience is protected • Opportunity to use the International Dark Night Sky designation to connect with visitors • Opportunity to work with partners outside boundary to preserve scenic qualities
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Air quality monitoring • Visitor use data • Data/study to support backcountry permitting plan • Night sky monitoring
Planning Needs	• Transportation plan • Campground management plan • Backcountry permitting plan • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan

Fundamental Resource or Value	Unique Visitor Experience
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards of 2006 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Clean Air Act of 1977 **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 4 7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • NPS *Transportation Planning Guidebook* • "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Paleontological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Fossils are abundant **Trends** • The park has increased its interpretation of fossils to the public • Accelerated erosion, exposure, and/or damage to cultural and paleontological resources from flash flood events are possible due to climate change
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Erosion and exposure to environmental conditions are the primary threat to paleontological resources • Sites within sight of trails are threatened by vandalism, artifact and fossil theft, etc **Opportunities** • Opportunity to continue to study how ancient and modern people understand paleontological resources • Opportunities to interpret paleontology at Chaco • Opportunity to learn about the Late Cretaceous environment
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Park stratigraphy documentation • Complete initial paleontological inventory • Baseline fossil data collection
Planning Needs	• Paleontology management plan • Resource stewardship strategy
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (Pending, Senate Bill S 263), USC Title 9, Chapter 79, 5937 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*





Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

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

- **Legal Access, Boundary Issues, and Rights-of-Way –** Chaco Culture National Historical Park includes units that are on lands that the National Park Service does not own or have legal access to, but which are legislated to become part of the park. Important units of the park that have been open for 107 years are now closed due to ownership and access issues, such as at Kin Ya'a and Kin Bineola. Kin Ya'a is a great house that sits on allottees' land, not NPS land, but the National Park Service is charged with preserving it. Kin Bineola is on NPS land, but there is no legal access to the land. Pueblo Pintado is open to the public, but the National Park Service does not own the land on which the great house sits, though it does own the parking lot. Peñasco Blanco is only partially owned by the National Park Service. Mineral rights associated with some of the inholdings are also an issue. In some areas, jurisdictional authority needs to be determined. A land exchange for Pueblo Pintado is underway, and a legislation packet has been submitted to the Intermountain Region to resolve boundary issues at Pueblo Pintado, as well as access issues for the main park unit and outlying units. The park is working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Land Management on the land exchange and an acquisition plan for inholdings.

  Resolution of the legal access problems, land ownership and boundary issues, and rights-of-way is the most pressing issue for the park. The National Park Service has spent money, resources, and time on these outlying units, even though they are not all within NPS ownership at this time. Resolution of these issues has been started in the past but not completed, and it is critical to have regional support to continue the process. In particular, the legislation packet, especially for Pueblo Pintado, must be moved forward, and support must continue for the work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Land Management for the land exchange and an acquisition plan for inholdings.

- **Oil and Gas Development –** A new wave of oil and gas development in the region is having direct impacts on Chaco Culture National Historical Park. Economic factors and changing technology are driving new oil and gas exploration and development. The park is currently working with the Bureau of Land Management, including serving as a cooperating agency as part of the BLM environmental impact statement for oil and gas development nearby. Recently, the Bureau of Land Management decided to defer leasing on five Navajo allotments near Chaco Culture where fracking may have been allowed. While this decision was met with praise, the possibility of long-term development remains, especially as there is some interest in oil and gas development on other (non-BLM) state and tribal lands around the park. Impacts on the park include impacts on cultural landscapes, archeological resources, night skies, viewsheds, air quality, and soundscapes. Many of these impacts are linked to the use of County Road 7900 and part of County Road 7950 by oil and gas trucks and large equipment. Planning needs associated with this key parkwide issue include continued involvement and support of the Intermountain Region in negotiations with the Bureau of Land Management and other entities, and completion of the cultural landscapes symposium in 2016 in order to identify the full suite of resources and potential impacts.

Data needs include information on leasing and development activity on tribal lands around Chaco Culture National Historical Park, as well as continued support for ongoing water quality data studies, night sky monitoring, and road and well monitoring.

- **Issues with County Road 7950 –** The road that serves as the primary entrance to Chaco Culture National Historical Park, County Road 7950, is not an NPS road. It belongs to San Juan County and the Navajo Nation. Only the first three miles of the road are paved. The unpaved nature of the road contributes to the remote experience for park visitors, but it also causes a number of problems, such as road damage, erosion, and water quality issues. There is a memorandum of understanding underway between San Juan County and the Navajo Nation to maintain the last 4.6 miles of the road. San Juan County is in the process of repairing a low-water crossing that occasionally floods using a prescriptive right-of-way authority. Additionally, oil and gas truck traffic on the road is increasing, causing additional damage to the road. If visitation or use of the road was to increase, a transportation plan would be needed and the road-related aspects of the general management plan amendment would also need to be implemented. The key planning and data needs for this parkwide issue are support for work with Intermountain Regional Office transportation staff and implementation of visitor monitoring and data collection related to use of the road.

- **Interagency Law Enforcement Agreements –** Due to the remote nature of the park and complex land ownership patterns that surround Chaco Culture National Historical Park, there is the need for better communication services, including equipment, facilities, and legal agreements. Improved communications for emergencies and other law enforcement needs are critical for emergency situations within and outside of the park, and for the protection of staff and resources. Currently, the park is working with the Department of Interior Solicitor's Office to secure cross-deputization of law enforcement personnel with the Navajo Nation. However, further planning and regional support are required. The planning need associated with this parkwide issue is the completion of a multi-jurisdictional Law Enforcement and Emergency Operations Plan with the State of New Mexico, McKinley and San Juan Counties, and the Navajo Nation.

- **Federal Chaco Collections at the Smithsonian Institution –** The Secretary of the Interior needs to promulgate regulations to clarify the legal decision-making responsibilities of federal entities for Antiquities Act collections. Chaco Culture National Historical Park has one of the largest federally owned collections housed at the Smithsonian under an Antiquities Act permit.

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.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
Yes	Update 100% archeological survey	H	The last 100% survey was completed in 1975 and needs to be updated because the locational data are known to have errors, and other key information is inadequate The lack of GPS data limits the park's ability to create a GIS layer to manage the sites
Yes	Complete cultural landscape inventories	H	Cultural landscape inventories must be completed so that the resources are documented and cultural landscape reports can be prepared The park has no cultural landscape inventories These may be helpful in negotiations about oil and gas development
Yes	Air quality monitoring	H	Baseline and continued air quality monitoring are needed, especially due to oil and gas development in the region
Yes	Visitor use data	H	These data will inform transportation and visitor use management planning
Yes	Information on threats of fracking	M	
Yes	Vegetation inventory and monitoring	M	
Yes	Complete initial paleontology inventory	M	
Yes	Data/study to support backcountry permitting plan	M	
Yes	Clarify ownership of Antiquities Act collections	M	
Yes	Identify park natural history collections held at other institutions	M	
Yes	Incorporate artifact information into GIS database	M	
Yes	Complete site condition assessments	M	
Yes	Ethnographic overviews and assessments	L	
Yes	LiDAR coverage of entire park	L	
Yes	Park stratigraphy documentation	L	
Yes	Baseline fossil data collection	L	
Yes	Night sky monitoring	L	
Yes	Visual resource inventory	L	
Yes	Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record documentation of structures	L	

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
Yes	Transportation plan	H	A transportation plan is needed to manage the large vehicles that visit the park, for both centralized parking areas and parking at sites The plan may benefit from being integrated with a visitor use management plan (listed below)
Yes	Campground management plan	H	The current campground is built close to many archeological sites There are problems with vandalism, pest management, water issues, and law enforcement issues The campground issues affect the park at many levels, and a holistic approach to solutions is needed
Yes	Site specific preservation plans	H	The plan would help the park establish priorities for preservation decisions regarding the 150 maintained archaeological sites
Yes	Visitor use management plan	M	
Yes	Rockfall hazard plan	M	
Yes	Historic structure reports for great houses and isolated great kivas	M	
Yes	Plan for onsite educational opportunities for Navajo students	M	
Yes	Rock art preservation plan	M	
Yes	Update of emergency operations plan, including collections and exhibits	M	
Yes	Update to the joint management plan for the protection sites program	M	
Yes	Vegetation management plan	M	
No	Law enforcement and emergency operations plan with state, two counties, and Navajo Nation	M	
Yes	Backcountry permitting plan	M	
Yes	Integrated pest management plan for museum collections	M	
Yes	Housekeeping plan for museum collections	M	
Yes	Planning for adaptation for climate change	L	
Yes	Cultural landscape and viewshed plan	L	
Yes	Collections management plan	L	

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
Yes	Collections storage plan	L	
Yes	Elk management plan	L	
Yes	Paleontology management plan	L	
Yes	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	L	
Yes	Resource stewardship strategy	L	



Part 3: Contributors

Chaco Culture National Historical Park*

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*Unless otherwise noted, staff is assigned to both Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Aztec Ruins National Monument. All staff listed above participated in the joint workshop and development of both park foundations.

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Chaco Culture National Historical Park

AREA: CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, NEW MEXICO

*AUTHORIZATION

Proclamation No. 740, March 11, 1907 (35 Stat. 2119), established Chaco Canyon National Monument.

Act of December 19, 1980 (P.L. 96-550, 94 Stat. 3227), abolished the national monument and established Chaco Culture National Historical Park to consist of (1) approximately 33,980 acres within the boundary depicted on the map numbered 310/80,032-A dated August 1979, and (2) thirty-three outlying archeological protection sites totaling 8,779 acres. The Act provides no authority to include the outlying sites within the park boundary.

*ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Act of February 17, 1931 (46 Stat. 1165), authorized acquisition of land by exchange.

Act of December 19, 1980, authorized acquisition of lands within the park and the archeological protection sites by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange. Lands owned by the State of New Mexico or its political subdivisions may be acquired only by exchange or donation. Property held in trust for the benefit of any Indian tribe or an individual member of a tribe may be acquired only with the consent of the owner. Regarding the archeological sites, cooperative agreements should be entered into with private owners and fee simple title to such lands can be acquired only to prevent damage to the cultural resources in the absence of an effective cooperative agreement. Efforts to acquire land by exchange be exhausted before resorting to alternative methods of acquisition. For exchange purposes, the Secretary shall designate a pool of federal lands to be exchanged, of an acreage that exceeds the private acreage in the park by at least three times.

Act of May 18, 1995 (P.L. 104-11, 109 Stat. 158), amended the Act of December 19, 1980, to (1) revise the list of designated outlying archeological protection sites, and (2) direct the Secretary to use a combination of land acquisition authority and cooperative agreements to accomplish the purposes of archeological resource protection at such outlying sites that remain privately owned. The Act provides no authority to include the outlying sites within the park boundary.

ESTABLISHED

March 11, 1907, as a national monument.

December 19, 1980, as a national historical park.

BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Proclamation No. 1826, January 10, 1928 (45 Stat. 2937), revised the boundary of the monument to include additional lands.

Act of December 19, 1980, revised boundary to include additional lands as described.

PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. March 11, 1907.

A PROCLAMATION.

Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex. Preamble. Vol. 34, p. 225.

WHEREAS, it is provided by section two of the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An act for the preservation of American Antiquities", "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic land marks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National Monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

And whereas, the extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins in San Juan and McKinley Counties, Territory of New Mexico, principally embraced within the Chaco Canyon and generally known as the Chaco Canyon ruins, situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States, are of extraordinary interest because of their number and their great size and because of the innumerable and valuable relics of a prehistoric people which they contain, and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.

National Monument, New Mexico.

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 aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby set aside as the Chaco Canyon National Monument, subject to any valid and existing rights, the prehistoric ruins and burial grounds situated in San Juan County, New Mexico, more particularly located and described as follows, to wit:

Boundaries.

Sections 7 and 8 and sections 16 to 29, inclusive, township 21 north, range 10; sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, sections 8 to 14 inclusive, and sections 17, 19, 20 and 30 in township 21 north, range 11; the south half of section 12 in township 20 north, range 8; the south east quarter of section 32 in township 21 north, range 12; the south east quarter of section 28 in township 17 north, range 12; the south east quarter of section 17 in township 17 north, range 10, all west of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico, as shown upon the map hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons, not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any of the prehistoric ruins or remains 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.

2119

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 11th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven and the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
ELIHU ROOT
Secretary of State.

Appendix B:
Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
National Park Service – University of New Mexico (UNM) lease (Chaco Collections)	Long term lease	May 15, 2006 – May 15, 2046	UNM, Chaco Culture National Historical Park	Provide storage space for museum collections	
National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park – UNM cooperative agreement	Cooperative agreement	April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020	UNM, Chaco Culture National Historical Park	Promoting Chacoan research, education, and public engagement	Long-term agreement in place since 1949
Western National Parks Association (WNPA) – Chaco Culture National Historical Park	National cooperative agreement	Last reviewed / signed February 24, 2011 – Until terminated		Operate in-park bookstore with educational resources Provide publishing and other in-kind and direct financial support	One year-round permanent WNPA employee and two part-time seasonal WNPA staff
Law enforcement agreement				Clarify and inform counties of concurrent jurisdiction within Chaco Culture National Historical Park Navajo Nation agreement for jurisdiction on outlier sites	Agreements with Navajo Nation, San Juan County, and McKinley County under development
Structural fire plan	Memorandum of understanding	In development	San Juan County	Provide response to structural fire emergencies and alarms	Complete date: June 2015
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Memorandum of understanding	In development	San Juan County	Provide EMS response to Chaco Culture National Historical Park	Complete date: June 2015
Emergency Medical Services	Memorandum of understanding	In development	McKinley County	Provide EMS response to Chaco Culture National Historical Park	Complete date: June 2016
Chaco Culture National Historical Park fire management plan	Intrapark agreement	May 30, 2014 – Five-year plan (renewed annually)	Mesa Verde National Park Fire; Navajo Nation; State of New Mexico; Bureau of Land Management	To manage fuels and wildland fire events	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Water testing and maintenance with state					
Aggravation well lease	Lease	Application expected Sept 30, 2015	State of New Mexico; Chaco Culture National Historical Park	Water quality/quantity monitoring	Need to identify access route prior to submittal $500/ year
Cooperative agreement between Navajo Nation and National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park regarding Pueblo Pintado	Cooperative agreement	Being developed – TBD	Navajo Nation, National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park	Continue resource preservation and monitoring, visitor access, and interpretive services on Tribal Trust lands	
Cooperative agreement between Navajo Nation and National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park for Chaco Protection Sites Program	Cooperative agreement	2013 – Five-year	Navajo Nation, National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park	National Park Service assists Navajo Nation with managing Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites on Navajo Nation lands per PL 96-550	Currently suspended
Resolution of inholdings and access to park lands	Exchange, purchase, easements, cooperative agreements	Ongoing discussions/ negotiations	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, allottees, National Park Service	Resolve mandates of PL 96-550 regarding acquisition of inholdings; securing formal access to NPS lands	NPS Land Acquisition Ranking System (LARS) proposal submitted and competed April 2014
World Heritage Protection Zone/ Buffer	Multiple agreements with neighboring stakeholders	Ongoing	Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, UNESCO World Heritage Committee	Coordinate management and protection of Chaco Culture World Heritage Site among land managers (Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service)	
Chaco Culture Interagency Management Group joint management agreement	Legislative mandate (PL 96-550)	1980 – In perpetuity	National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, US Forest Service, State of New Mexico, Navajo Nation, San Juan County	Coordinate the management, protection, and interpretation of the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites Program	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Memorandum of agreement between National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Friends of Chaco	Memorandum of agreement	April 2013 – April 2017	National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park, Friends of Chaco members	Raise funds and provide support for critical park needs not funded through NPS appropriations	
Inventory and monitoring signed charters	Charter	2002; updated in 2011	National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park	To provide scientific expertise and other support for inventory and monitoring of park natural resources	
Exotic Plant Management Teams (both parks) signed charters	Charter	8/07/13	National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park	To provide scientific expertise and other support for nonnative plant species management	
Right-of-way for electrical service lines with Jemez Mountain Electric	Right-of-way	Need to establish	Jemez Mountain Electric Cooperative	Provide electrical power to the park	Needs to be negotiated with Jemez Mountain Electric
Right-of-way for telephone lines	Right-of-way	Need to establish	Frontier Communications, Inc	Provide communications services to the park	Needs to be negotiated with Frontier Communications, Inc
Cooperating agency memorandum of understanding between National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Bureau of Land Management Farmington Field Office	Memorandum of understanding	July 2014 – Memorandum of understanding in place until environmental impact statement is completed	Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service	Mancos-Gallup resource management plan amendment environmental impact statement	
Memorandum of understanding between National Park Service / Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Crow Canyon Archaeological Center	Memorandum of understanding	Signed but not dated	Crow Canyon		Needs to be reviewed and re-signed

Appendix C: Tribes Traditionally Associated with Chaco Culture National Historical Park

Hopi Tribe of Arizona

Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico

Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico

Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico

Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah

Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico

Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico

Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico

Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico

Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico

Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico

Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico

Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico

Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico

Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico

Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico

Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico

Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico

Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico

Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico

Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado

Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah

Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas

Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico

Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Chaco Culture National Historical Park

July 2015

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

7/30/2015

RECOMMENDED
Larry T Turk, Superintendent, Chaco Culture National Historical Park **Date**

8/6/15

APPROVED
Sue E Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region **Date**

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

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