



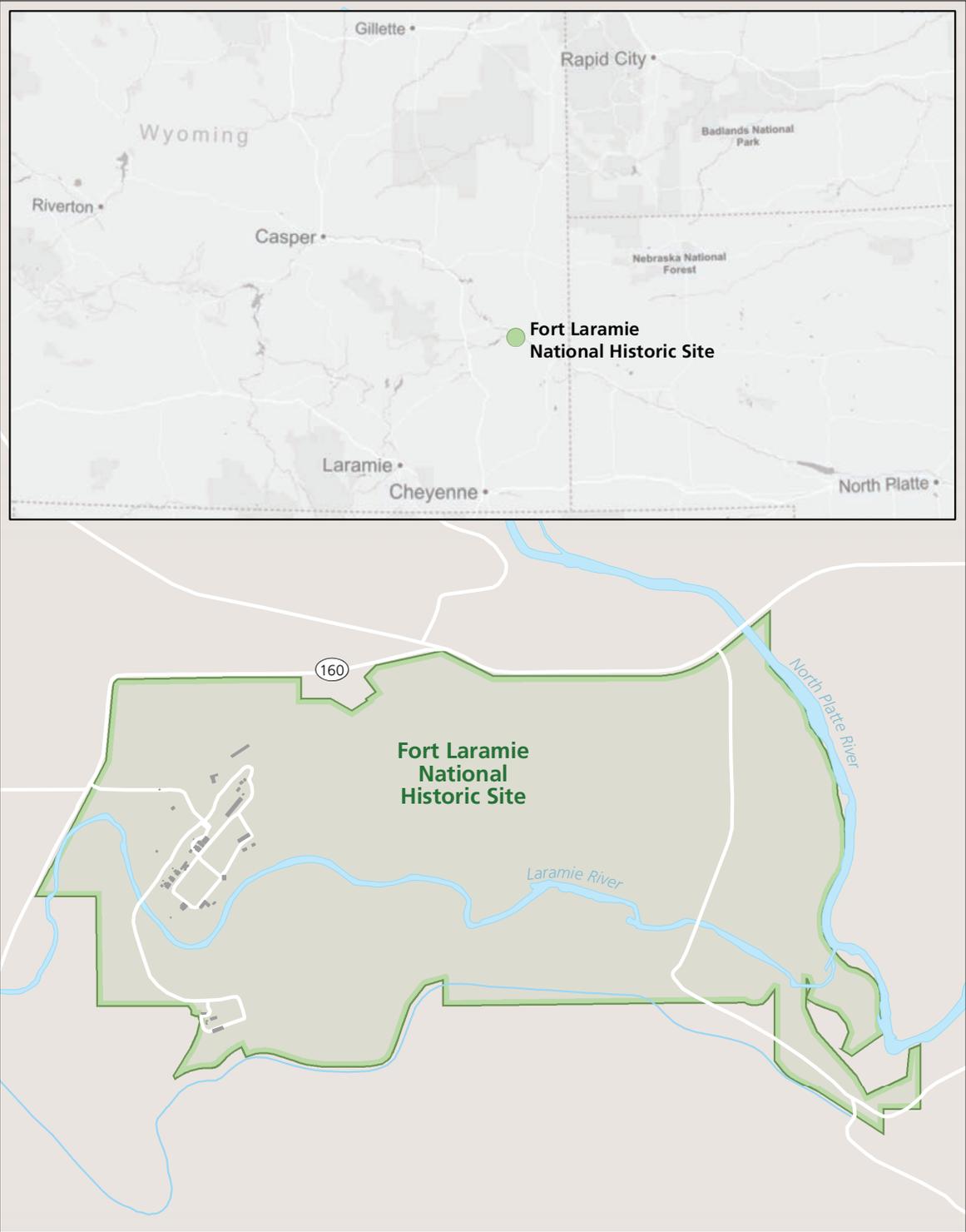
Foundation Document

Fort Laramie National Historic Site

Wyoming

February 2017





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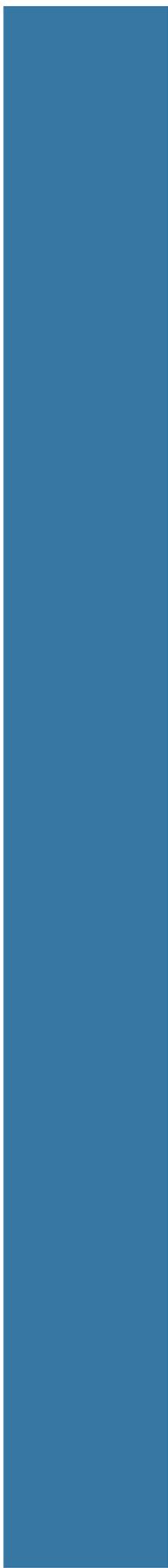
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Mission of the National Park Service

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, 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 Fort Laramie National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Fort Laramie National Historic Site lies along the Laramie River at its confluence with the North Platte River in southeastern Wyoming. Originally the homeland of the Arapaho and Cheyenne tribes, the “fort” was established as a private fur trading post in 1834. From 1849 to its abandonment in 1890, Fort Laramie evolved into the largest military post on the Northern Great Plains. For 56 years, successive waves of American Indians, trappers, traders, missionaries, emigrants, soldiers, miners, ranchers, and homesteaders interacted with, and left their mark on, a place that would become famous in the history of America’s westward expansion. Fort Laramie stood witness to strong Indian resistance to encroachment on their homelands and played an important role as host to treaty negotiations, including the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. Today, park visitors are immersed in the historic scene and complex history through a variety of experiences: exhibits and video in the visitor center, interpretive waysides placed at known sites and ruins, living history demonstrations, and access to restored and furnished structures of the military period. Scholars and researchers enjoy access to an extensive collection of museum objects and archives housed at the park. The historic site, which encompasses 833 acres, hosted 51,980 visitors in 2015.

In 1834, Robert Campbell and William Sublette established the first “Fort Laramie.” Officially named Fort William, the post was rectangular and small, measuring only 100 by 80 feet. Hewn cottonwood logs 15 feet high formed the fort’s palisade. With the beaver trade already in decline, Campbell and Sublette recognized that the future of the fur trade lay in trading with the native population for buffalo robes. Fort William enjoyed a near monopoly on the buffalo trade in this region until a competing trading post, Fort Platte, was built a mile away in 1841. This rivalry spurred Fort William’s owners to replace their own aging fort with a larger, adobe-walled structure named Fort John.





Indian tribes, especially the Lakota (Sioux), traded tanned buffalo robes here for a variety of manufactured goods. Each spring caravans arrived at the fort with trade goods. In the fall, tons of buffalo hides and other furs were shipped east. Throughout the 1840s, however, the take of buffalo robes continually declined and Fort John's role changed. In 1841, the first of many westward-bound emigrants arrived at Fort John.

Tens of thousands of emigrants bound for Oregon, California, and the Salt Lake Valley would eventually stop at the fort. The traders at Fort John did a brisk seasonal business catering to the needs of emigrants.

In 1849, the U.S. Army offered to purchase Fort John as part of a plan to establish a military presence along the emigrant trails. The owners of the fort agreed to the sale, and on June 26, the post was officially renamed Fort Laramie, which began its tenure as a military post. The army quickly constructed new buildings for stables, officers' and soldiers' quarters, a bakery, a guardhouse, and a powder magazine to house and support the fort garrison.

As the years went by, the post continued to grow in size and importance. Fort Laramie soon became the principal military outpost on the Northern Plains. Fort Laramie also became the primary hub for transportation and communication through the central Rocky Mountain region as emigrant trails, stage lines, the Pony Express, and the transcontinental telegraph all passed through the post.

Fort Laramie played an important role hosting several treaty negotiations with the Northern Plains Indian nations, the most famous of which were the Horse Creek Treaty of 1851 and the still controversial and contested Treaty of 1868.

Sadly, relations that began amicably between American Indians and the army began to change as the number of emigrants using the overland trails swelled. As conflicts grew, major military campaigns were launched from the fort against the Northern Plains tribes who fiercely defended their homeland against further encroachment by the nation moving west.

As the Indian Wars came to a close, Fort Laramie's importance diminished. The post was abandoned and sold at public auction in 1890. Over the next 48 years, it nearly succumbed to the ravages of time. Preservation of the site was secured, however, when Fort Laramie became part of the national park system in 1938.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fort Laramie National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of Franklin D. Roosevelt's July 16, 1938, presidential proclamation that established the site as a national monument as well as subsequent committee reports and legislative actions (see appendix A). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to preserve the historic scene and resources at the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte Rivers, and to interpret the roles and significance of the diverse and vibrant cultures that interacted at this crossroads of the West.



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 Fort Laramie National Historic Site, 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 Fort Laramie National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- **Commercial Hub.** Fort Laramie served as a commercial and social hub of the Northern Plains for much of the 19th century. It was the location of one of the first fur trading posts in the central Rocky Mountains and was instrumental in the establishment of trade relationships with many of the Northern Plains tribes. This exchange of goods and services also supported overland migration, as well as early ranching, farming, and homesteading interests.
- **Historic Structures.** Fort Laramie, continuously operating between 1834 and 1890, influenced the exploration and settlement of the West. It became a large military post on the Northern Great Plains serving as the major logistical and provisioning point. Many of the original structures have been preserved, providing visitors with a tangible connection to the history of this place.
- **Historic Setting.** A rich natural history exists at Fort Laramie as a result of its geographic location between the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Great Plains. Here, the North Platte and Laramie River Valleys created a natural migration corridor that influenced the location of historic trails and contributes to the historic scene and sense of place.
- **Historic Trails.** Fort Laramie was the “Crossroads of the Nation.” It served as a major landmark and an important stop and resupply point on the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express, Bozeman, and Cheyenne-Deadwood Trails.
- **Center for Negotiations.** Fort Laramie hosted a number of treaty negotiations between the U.S. government and the Northern Plains tribes. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 marked the beginning of the reservation system, displacing tribes from large portions of their original homelands.
- **Museum Collections and Archives.** The park preserves a comprehensive collection of original objects, furnishings, uniforms, and weaponry related to the story of Fort Laramie and its role in shaping the West, as well as those documenting American Indian occupation of the area. Its expansive archival collection includes documentation from more than 39,000 of the more than half million individuals associated with Fort Laramie from the fur trade through the homestead periods.
- **Archeology.** The archeological resources at the park illustrate a vast period of human history that includes Paleo-Indian sites (up to 12,000 years old) and historic Indian sites; a number of fur trading sites, including Fort William and Fort John (1834–1849); the remnants of a large military post (1849–1890); and the Fort Laramie homesteading era (1890–1938).



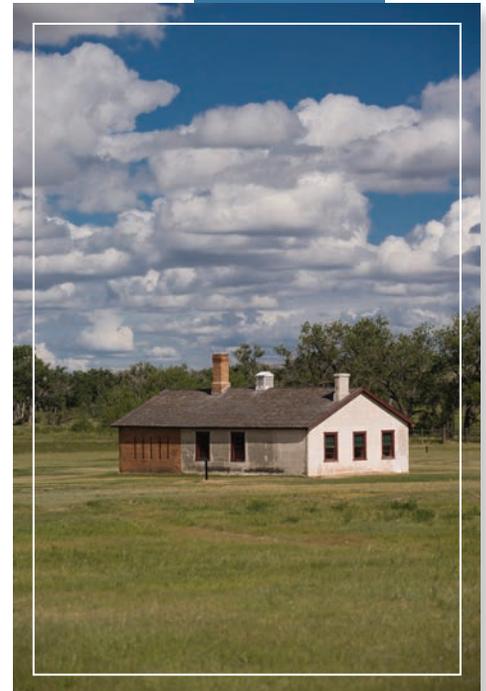
Fundamental Resources and Values

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 Fort Laramie National Historic Site:

- **Cultural Landscape.** Over the centuries, the landscape at the confluence of the North Platte and Laramie Rivers evolved from a prehistoric seasonal encampment to a fur trading post, and then to a highly developed military post. After the departure of the military, the fort grounds took on the appearance of a rural village in which agriculture and ranching were predominant. Today, the historic views and vegetation provide visitors the ability to experience the setting and appreciate the history revealed by the landscape.
- **Historic Structures.** A collection of 13 historic buildings, 11 standing ruins, 9 visible foundations, and 3 other historic structures surround the original parade ground of the former military post. A variety of materials (wood frame, adobe, and lime grout) and architectural styles create a montage of civilian and military frontier building expressions. The restored vernacular Greek revival wood frame building nicknamed "Old Bedlam" was originally constructed in 1849 as bachelor officers' quarters and later used as post headquarters. It is the oldest standing military structure in the state of Wyoming. Several irrigation ditches contribute to the park's history, supporting irrigated agriculture, livestock, and domestic uses.





- **Opportunities to Step Back in Time (Sense of Place).** The fort sits below the surrounding high plains, while bluffs approximately a half mile to the north and south of the post provide a low, clean horizon from the central viewpoint of the fort. Shortgrass prairie surrounds the entire area and dominates the scenery. Within this protected setting, visitors can experience the vast open spaces that American Indians, trappers, traders, missionaries, emigrants, soldiers, miners, ranchers, and homesteaders experienced at the site, invoking a sense of place and a tangible connection to the past.
- **Tribal Relations.** Fort Laramie continues to be regarded by American Indian tribes as the gathering site for negotiations. Encouraging productive and respectful discourse with traditionally associated tribes will ensure their perspectives are included in the stories shared at the fort.
- **Museum Collections and Archives.** Museum objects include furniture, household accessories, textiles, clothing, tools, farm machinery and implements, wagons, furs, hides, weapons, and military accoutrements. When fort-specific materials have not been available for furnishing historic structures, antiques of the period were acquired or reproductions were commissioned. American Indian items in the collections include weapons; apparel; ceremonial, household, and decorative materials; and some prehistoric materials such as manos, metates, and stone tools. The archives include an extensive collection of documents related to the history of the fort and expansion of the American West, including books, letters, diaries, photographs, and ledgers. The richness and complexity of the collection informs research, understanding, and interpretation of Fort Laramie history.
- **Archeological Resources.** The archeological resources unearthed at Fort Laramie to date, while including American Indian artifacts dating to Paleo times, is predominantly historic and represents farmsteads, hearths, dumps, and military structures. Hundreds of subsurface remains of historic structures exist on or around the site including corrals, stables, kitchens, mess rooms, quartermaster's shops, laundries, laundress quarters, and outbuildings.

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Fort Laramie National Historic Site:

- Fort Laramie was a vital military outpost charged with ensuring westward migration, the flow of goods and communications, and access to desirable natural resources—implementing policies made far to the east; it embodies the U.S. Army’s role in fulfilling the 19th century vision of “Manifest Destiny” that continues to shape life in the American West.
- The confluence of the Laramie and North Platte Rivers has always been a natural crossroads for plants, animals, and people—a diverse ecological zone, plentiful hunting grounds, a gathering place for trade and interaction, a strategic military location, natural population center, and now a place set aside for heritage appreciation. Fort Laramie embodies the idea that geography influences destiny.
- The 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie (Horse Creek Treaty) and the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie—both “agreements” between most of the Northern Plains tribes and the U.S. government—were momentous in their impact, invoking trust responsibilities that continue in perpetuity and affect America today.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

- Oil, Gas, or Mineral Rights. There are four tracts (01-125, 01-127, 01-134, and 01-135) totaling more than 300 acres of park land where these interests have not yet been acquired by the federal government.
- Inholdings. The Cemetery Association owns an orphaned strip of land (Tract 01-108, 1.33 acres) under the segment of Goshen County Road 95 just north of the bridge.

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Fort Laramie National Historic Site, please see appendix C.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Fort Laramie National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

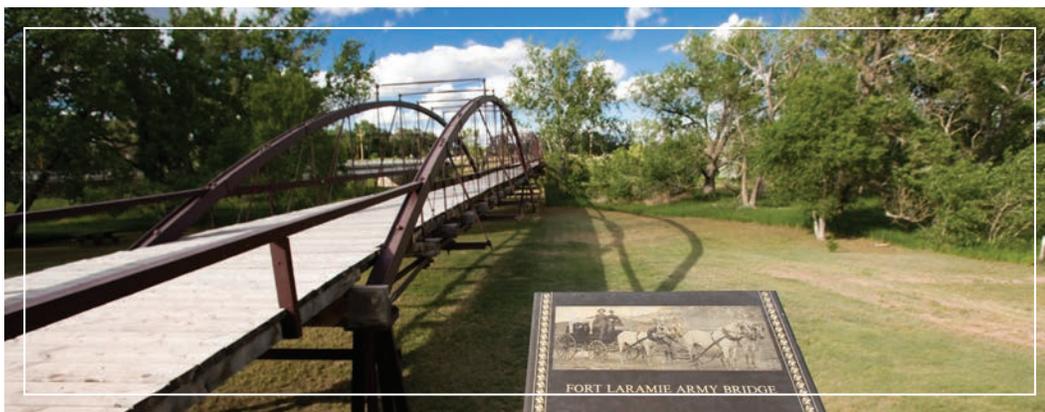
- **Preservation of Park Resources.** During the spring of 2015, a major flood event on the Laramie River affected park resources. This was precipitated by a 5-inch rain event at Laramie Peak, in conjunction with a 200%–400% increase in normal precipitation for the months of May and June, following one of the driest periods recorded for the months of January through April. The flooding resulted in the loss of 5 acres of park lands in addition to a sizeable portion of the Quartermaster’s Dump Site (and probably other archeological resources).

Invasive nonnative plants are a continual threat to the park’s native plant community. While the Northern Great Plains exotic plant management plan and environmental assessment covers the compliance for spray treatment by the park and the NPS exotic plant management team, this issue will require continued vigilance and ongoing management.

Historic structures are not adequately protected; none of the park’s nine primary historic structures has fire suppression or intrusion alarm systems in place. The park is currently pursuing infrastructure planning to provide adequately sized water and electrical service to support the installation of these systems.

Additional research is needed to continue understanding park resources. Only 25% of the park has been inventoried for archeological resources. The 2006 cultural landscape report was completed for the historic district, but the rest of the park should be included in an updated effort. A combined cultural landscape / vegetation management plan is needed to provide guidance on managing these resources.

- *Associated planning needs:* Laramie River corridor management plan – coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and others to identify holistic river management strategies/treatments (reference Knife River effort for process/strategies); climate change scenario plan and adaptation strategies; cultural landscape report; and fire suppression and intrusion detection systems plan





- **Visitor Enjoyment of Park Resources and Values.** The park has experienced a decline in visitation over the past four decades. The public does not have a comprehensive understanding of the purpose or significance of Fort Laramie National Historic Site. There is limited space available in the visitor center to present important aspects of Fort Laramie’s story. Currently, the park does not fully use all available social media technologies to communicate park information and interpretive/ educational materials. There are a number of management actions that could be taken to promote visitation such as working with Wyoming Travel & Tourism, the Goshen County Chamber of Commerce, Goshen Economic Development, and the Goshen County Lodging Tax Board; and encouraging more school groups to visit the park by updating the existing education curriculum and aligning with current core teaching standards. Improvements to existing park wayfinding are being addressed by a sign plan that would place motorist guidance signs on U.S. Highway 26, and coordinating with the state historic preservation officer to update signage on Wyoming Highway 160. Other opportunities include engaging visitors in natural resources and outdoor recreation opportunities at the park. The Fort Laramie Historical Association is supporting the development of a trails program and the park is working with the NPS lands office to address ownership/title of the portion of the Corn Creek Irrigation District land tract that would complete acquisition related to the legislative expansion of park boundaries.

 - *Associated data needs:* Visitor use study (including visitor use surveys)
 - *Associated planning needs:* Digital media plan; visitor use management plan
- **Tribal Perspectives.** Currently, there are limited exhibits or interpretation on the specific perspectives of the traditionally associated tribes. There is a need for collaborative interpretive planning and implementation with the tribes to more effectively present their story and engage them in broader park interpretation.

 - *Associated data needs:* Consultation and data from tribes to inform development of appropriate interpretation and exhibits

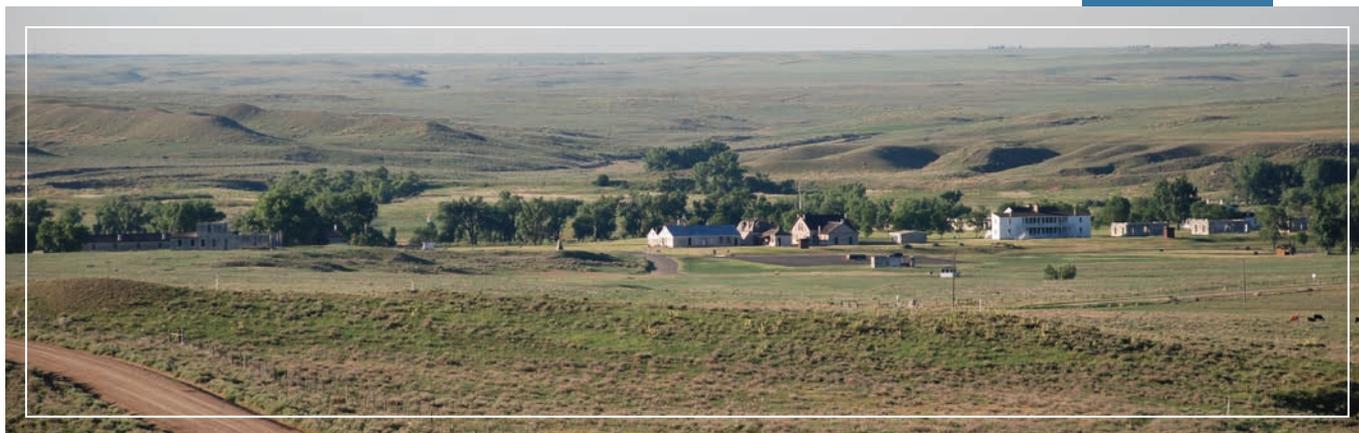
- **Development of Surrounding Lands.** Industrialization and energy development (oil, gas, and wind) of the lands surrounding the park have resulted in a number of projects that are incrementally impacting the park's viewshed, historic setting, and sense of place. Increased development has increased demand for water and may affect the park's water supply in the future. There is speculation that development of wind farms may further impact the viewshed. These activities may impact night skies, natural sounds, and air quality. It is unknown what the impacts on historic resources may be from the volatile organic compounds generated by the numerous tank farms in the area; additional research is needed to expand understanding of this potential threat. Public outreach with local landowners is needed to communicate the cumulative effects on park resources and to discuss mutually agreeable collaborative conservation strategies.
 - *Associated data needs:* Visual resource inventory; investigate air pollution impacts on historic structure materials
 - *Associated planning needs:* Visual resource management plan
- **Operational Efficiency.** The lack of housing at the park and adequate, affordable housing in the surrounding communities has hampered employee recruitment (permanent and seasonal). The local market has limited affordable housing and seasonal rentals are difficult to find. A housing study completed several years ago identified Scottsbluff, Nebraska, as a viable housing market even though it is a one-hour (minimum) drive from the park. The application of current NPS housing policies that define what is considered a reasonable commuting distance limits the ability to recruit seasonal employees.

Visitor and administrative facilities are in adapted historic structures, creating challenges for operational efficiency and site security. There is inadequate space to accommodate school groups during inclement weather or to display pieces from the collection to inform visitors of the park's story, and space is also limited for staff offices and bookstore functions. Even though a lot of planning has been completed over the years to examine options, no decisions have been implemented. The opportunity to address both efficient space programming and enhancing the viewshed through historically sympathetic representational construction could be considered as part of the cultural landscape report.

- *Associated planning needs:* Strategic plan; business plan; cultural landscape report

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	Cultural Landscape
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Structures, Historic Setting, Historic Trails, Center for Negotiations
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the cultural landscape is in good condition. • The Laramie and North Platte Rivers are in good condition; although both rivers have been impounded upstream, they are still within much of their historic corridor around the fort. In a section east of the existing horse corral, there are visible changes in the Laramie River’s course caused by recent flooding events. • Irrigation ditches are active and in fair condition. • Vegetation: Parade grounds are in good condition. Other upland vegetation areas are in fair condition as the Fort Laramie Canal seepage has altered the vegetation patterns, creating new emerging wetland areas. In riparian areas, cottonwood galleries predominate although during the historic period they would have been removed for use at the fort. Conditions today are influenced by conservation efforts and impoundments upstream. • The viewshed is in fair to good condition. • The night sky is in fair condition. • The park provides boarding for retired NPS horses in part to contribute to the historic landscape. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The viewshed is declining based on the accretion of small-scale projects occurring in the surrounding area such as cell towers, antennas, oil tank farms, and the town’s new water tower. • The soundscape is declining with increased train traffic and heavy truck traffic servicing surrounding tank farms, air traffic from the nearby National Guard camp, and NPS vehicle and power equipment use. • The night sky is declining due to lights from surrounding development, particularly from the Guernsey railroad yard. • Extreme flooding events recently experienced in the park are consistent with projected climate change effects. Flooding in 2015 resulted in bank erosion and loss of historic features, especially near the County Road 95 bridge and the Quartermaster’s Dump Site. • Some historical journals referenced the polluted condition of the river. Current-day water quality has improved (baseline sampling collected in 2015). • Additional effects of climate change and associated influences include erosion, wildfire, a northward shift in native species ranges, and an increase in invasive species. • Since 2000, air pollution from the power plants has decreased by about 50%, with further reductions anticipated over the next few years for the protection of regional Class I air quality areas.

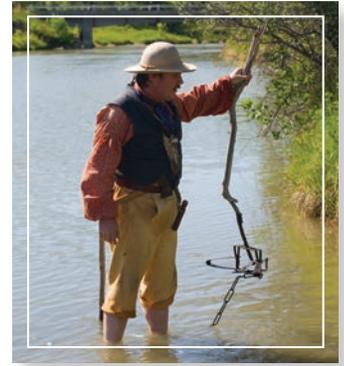
Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development on lands adjacent to the park could affect viewsheds, air quality, dark skies, water resources, and natural sounds. Large corporations are investing in business opportunities in the surrounding area. Because outside interests are driving development, local communities are not always aware of upcoming projects that could impact park resources. • Climate change and its associated influences such as increased flooding events and the potential effects of drought on the park’s water supply. • Regional coal-fired power plants and oil and gas development contribute to air quality impacts in the park. • Boarding horses at the park may have impacts in the absence of proactive management and mitigation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reevaluate NPS vehicle use within the historic district and consider alternative transportation options such as electric golf carts. • Evaluate option to remove existing entrance fee booth because fee collection has been discontinued. • Maintain existing agreement with Rocky Mountain National Park to board its horses. The addition of horses to the landscape enhances the historic setting. • Evaluate placement of additional tipis in areas historically used for American Indian encampments to enhance the historic setting. • Coordinate communication between the NPS Inventory & Monitoring and Natural Resource Stewardship and Science programs (i.e., water, air quality white papers). • Collaborate with University of Wyoming geology department’s remote sensing laboratory for aligning historic photos with new imagery. • Incorporate climate change data and messages into existing educational programs and materials. • Enhance working relationships with the Goshen County Commission and Planning Departments to encourage advancement of policies and authorities that will guide development. • Develop educational programs directed toward local communities to enhance understanding of the importance of the park’s landscape. • Generate strategies for actions the park can take to address potential impacts from increased flooding and wildfires. • Continue to improve the park’s Environmental Management System, park sustainability initiatives, and environmental leadership through the Climate Friendly Park certification. • Work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local planners and stakeholders to reduce air quality impacts in the park from sources of air pollution.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic photos. • Baseline conditions documented for natural sounds and night sky. • 2013 air quality summary for Fort Laramie National Historic Site. • 2015 water quality samples. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Cultural landscape report. • Northern Great Plains exotic plant management plan and environmental assessment. • Vegetation management plan. • Aerial photography. • Fire management plan. • Wildland fire plan. • Environmental management system and environmental audit.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource inventory. • Remote sensing of the grounds. • Collect complete series of 1930s aerial photography, then georeference the imagery and include in the park atlas. • Research and document environmental history (landscape manipulation over time) and develop a GIS layer to communicate this information (potentially through Utah State and Colorado State Universities). • Ongoing regional air quality monitoring to update air quality summary and visibility conditions in the park.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource management plan. • Climate change scenario plan and adaptation strategies. • Cultural landscape report. • Cultural landscape / vegetation management plan. • Hazardous tree management plan. • Laramie River corridor management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • Secretarial Order 3289 “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 47: <i>Soundscape Protection and Noise Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes (2011) • Memorandum of Understanding Among the U.S. Departments of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Energy, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Indian Sacred Sites

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Hub, Historic Structures
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A majority of structures are in good condition (20–24 major structures). Climate control is provided in the Cavalry Barracks and Commissary Storehouse. Most structures are not fully accessible. Fire suppression is needed in all structures; detection is in place in only two buildings and these systems are nearly obsolete. Buildings do not have security systems beyond locks on doors, although a security guard is on duty at night and there is a security camera on the entrance station. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions have remained stable; routine maintenance has been sustained through cyclic project funding.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited funding to support needed preservation activities. Fire. Pests: rodent, bat, insect, and snake infestations. Vandalism. Theft of artifacts and exhibits. Air pollution; increasing threat from multiple oil storage tank farms in nearby communities. Climate change and its associated influences – extreme weather events such as flooding. Limited availability/capacity of park staff to manage volunteers who assist with maintenance of historic structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage volunteers, such as teacher groups with preservation skills, to assist in ongoing maintenance and restoration of historic structures. Establish a local friends group to assist with preservation projects and fundraising. Confirm location of 3-D LiDAR imaging data prepared by Cyark, contact contractor, and coordinate with the NPS Intermountain Region GIS program to integrate the data with the park atlas.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility Management Software System database condition assessments. List of Classified Structures database (46 structures). Historic structure reports are outdated, but floor plans and elevations have been developed for all buildings. Historic furnishings plans (may need updates). Cyark virtual 3-D tours are available on its public site. Fire management plan. Structural fire plan is underway.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate air pollution impacts on historic structure materials. Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update historic furnishings plans. Update historic structure reports for each building. Climate change scenario plan and adaptation strategies. Fire suppression and intrusion detection systems plan for all historic structures.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)





Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunities to Step Back in Time (Sense of Place)
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Structures, Historic Setting, Museum Collections and Archives
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for visitors to experience a “sense of place” are in fair to good condition. The park provides an array of interpretive programs to educate and inform visitors about the history of the fort. Living history programs have traditionally been a key part of the interpretive programming, but visitation patterns (time spent on-site), and visitor expectations (less interest in programs that require a visitor to be on a time schedule) have altered interpretive programming. Informal contact with visitors seems to be more effective. • The Fort Laramie Historical Association has been supporting the park since 1956 and the relationship remains strong. Through this partnership, the Fort Laramie Historical Association offers program and financial assistance to Fort Laramie National Historic Site for interpretation, education, and research through the production and sale of educational media to the public. The Fort Laramie Historical Association is authorized under a cooperating association agreement and has a commercial use authorization to sell visitor convenience items. The Fort Laramie Historical Association hires seasonal employees to work in the bookstore and to staff the Enlisted Men’s Bar. The Fort Laramie Historical Association publishes a joint Junior Ranger program book with Guernsey State Park. • Fourth grade school groups from throughout the state and region regularly visit the park. There is a need to coordinate with school core curriculum standards. In 2015, the park had 100 educational programs/groups with 4,319 students. • The volunteer program is strong for specific events (e.g., Fourth of July), but year-round support is limited. • There is a lack of space for educational displays. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special events have continued; attendance at the Fourth of July program remains high and is increasing. • Visitation has remained flat (around 49,000 visitors annually). • Visitor expectations and preferences are changing (e.g., current visitors are less likely to walk around the entire fort complex); the interpretive programming is challenged with responding to current needs/expectations.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of surrounding lands impact the historic views. • Constraints that limit the ability to respond to existing visitor expectations and lack of outreach/marketing to potential visitors. • Lack of community support and/or awareness that limits interest in shared stewardship of the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunities to Step Back in Time (Sense of Place)
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance training opportunities for staff and volunteers to better understand the complex threats to the fort’s sense of place, and develop the ability to effectively communicate so that visitors/communities gain a better appreciation for and understanding of the threats and potential impacts. • Focus on more facilitated dialogue for the interpretive program approach. • Rebuild the Volunteers-in-Parks program. • Develop a friends group to support interpretive initiatives. • Develop programs that would encourage visitation and enhance a connection with the park such as natural resource programs and recreational opportunities. • Continue coordination with state parks for marketing, educational/interpretation, and operational collaboration. • Pursue opportunities to develop loop tours/itineraries for visitors (link to state and other NPS parks). • Expand area to display books and materials that will enhance visitor experience. • Establish systems to allow visitors access to educational materials through electronic media throughout the park.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory. • Cultural landscape report (historic district only). • Long-range interpretive plan.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource inventory. • Visitor use study (including visitor use surveys).
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource management plan. • Accessibility assessment (physical and programmatic) and transition plan. • Update long-range interpretive plan and complete the comprehensive interpretive plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Visitor use management plan. • Digital media plan (public Wi-Fi access plan).
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • “Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191) • “Closures and Public Use Limits” (36 CFR 1.5(a)) addresses visiting hours, public use limits, closures, and area designations for specific uses or activities • “Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior” (43 CFR 17) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) “Use of Parks” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” • Director’s Order 6: Interpretation and Education • Director’s Order 42: Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services



Fundamental Resource or Value	Tribal Relations
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center for Negotiations
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribal relations vary depending on the tribe. Consultations have been uneven and leadership changes within the National Park Service and the tribes have made it difficult to maintain a consistent approach to consultations. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even though consultations have been intermittent, relationships have been improving and there has been an increased willingness of parties to meet and collaborate to bring tribal perspectives into the broader context of the story of Fort Laramie.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of understanding of tribal politics and culture. Lack of funding to support tribal consultation activities. Not including the tribal perspective in interpretive programming could impact park relevance. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a biannual consultation schedule (25 tribes) \$15,000–\$20,000 for each consultation event (usually 2/3 attendance). Look at combining tribal consultation events with other NPS units to allow a regular schedule of consultations. Commemorate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie, which affords a unique opportunity for tribal engagement to inform interpretation and further development of the historic site. Develop cultural demonstrations programs. Encourage tribal internships at the park. Develop tribal “youth camp” program. Incorporate tribal stories into present and future educational materials.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Tribal Relations
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnographic assessment and overview (under management review).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect tribal perspectives on their history/culture and how their lives are now. • Oral histories (tribal). • Traditional cultural property study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change scenario plan and adaptation strategies.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes (2011) • Memorandum of Understanding Among the U.S. Departments of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Energy, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Indian Sacred Sites





Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archives
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Collections and Archives
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A majority of museum collections and archives are stored at the park. Items in storage are in good condition, although collections on exhibit are in fair to poor condition. • Museum storage is in the Cavalry Barracks; the facility is in fair condition. The building is equipped with air-conditioning and humidity control, but the systems do not allow proper conditioning of artifacts and archives. Due to the amount/weight of the collections, there is concern with the load capacity of the second-floor structure. Cabinets are in good condition. Research office space is available. • There are no security systems in place beyond locks on the doors. • There is a lack of fire suppression. • Museum collections and archives and the storage facility are in stable condition, but there is a need for additional collection storage space. • Inadequate space is available to effectively display pieces of the collections for public education. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working toward extending the life of pieces on exhibit. • Working on completing digitizing the archives.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pests: rodents, insects, snakes. • Ultraviolet light and exhibit lighting (constraints with display within historic structures) have the potential to accelerate the deterioration of artifacts. • Theft: all that is separating display artifacts from visitors are Lexan panels and single-locked doors. • Historic structures where artifacts are exhibited do not fully comply with NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i> standards. • The fire suppression system is inadequate in the Cavalry Barracks. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore options for securing additional collections storage space. • Anticipate and prepare for potential generational change and artifact donations. • Collaborate with University of Wyoming for summer internships to assist with digitization of collections. • Explore options to make the collections available to the public and researchers via the park's website and the Internet. • Identify ways to expand exhibit space in the park. • Develop partnerships allowing loans of the collections to qualified institutions for public display and education.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archives
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection management plan, scope of collections statement (1992 – out of date). • Historic furnishings plan for each structure. • Housekeeping plan. • Emergency operations plan (museum only). • Integrated pest management plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections condition assessment (for items in storage and on exhibit).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update collection management plan. • Update scope of collection statement. • Fire suppression and intrusion detection systems plan for all historic structures.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, III • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”





Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Collections and Archives, Archeology
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the known archeological sites in the Archeological Sites Management Information System database, they are in good condition, although only 25% of the park has been surveyed. • Mni Akuwin’s burial site is in good condition; unmarked burials are in unknown condition. • Quartermaster’s Dump Site was impacted during 2015 flooding (eroded approximately 30 feet by 200 feet of riverbank), five acres overall were lost near the County Road 95 bridge in the southeast corner of the park. Archeological resources were lost during this flooding event. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artifacts are being uncovered and exposed with increasing frequency due to increased precipitation and/or flooding.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of artifacts. • Climate change and its associated influences—flooding and erosion, drought affecting vegetation creating potential for increased erosion from stormwater runoff. • Gophers unearthing artifacts. • Potential impacts from trail maintenance activities. • Severe wildfires threaten in situ artifacts. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue agreements with university field schools to assist with archeological projects. • Continue to collaborate with the state historic preservation officer and state archeologist. • Enhance visitor education on the importance of maintaining in situ artifact provenance. • Complete test plots within the historic district, especially around the Enlisted Men’s Barracks (building 66/67). • Establish annual on-site archeological dig with public education/awareness as main goal.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations are complete for 25% of the park. • Comprehensive geophysical study of entire historic district, Quartermaster’s Dump Site, septic tanks, and under some structures. • Past and ongoing archeological investigations and monitoring during project work.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare base map of archeological resources. • Complete archeological survey on remaining park lands (75%).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unintentional findings plan (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archeological Documentation • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>



Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue, FRV	Laramie River corridor management plan	H	Coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wyoming, and Nebraska to identify/implement management strategies to guard against the potential future loss of the park's cultural/natural resources from flooding events along the Laramie River.
Key Issue, FRV	Fire suppression and intrusion detection systems plan for all historic structures	H	Critical need for ensuring protection of fundamental resources and values.
Key Issue, FRV	Cultural landscape report	H	A cultural landscape report was completed in 2006, but included only the historic district. The report needs to be revisited and updated to include all park areas and resources. The plan would identify baseline conditions, desired future conditions, prescriptive treatments, and provide management direction.
FRV	Update long-range interpretive plan and complete the comprehensive interpretive plan	H	Updates needed to ensure relevance and to stimulate the existing interpretive program.
FRV	Update historic structure reports for each building	H	Outdated reports need to be updated to reflect current conditions, threats, and issues.
FRV	Accessibility assessment (physical and programmatic) and transition plan	M	Required but also a safety issue in facilities for visitors and staffing.
Key Issue, FRV	Visitor use management plan	M	Visitation is changing and guidance is needed to assess how to more effectively connect with the broader public and to best serve visitors in the 21st century.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Update historic furnishings plans	M	Provide visitors with new things to experience; most of the existing plans were completed in the 1960s. Decisions need to be made on “consumptive” use of the resource and should be informed by current scholarly research/standards and NPS standards.
Key Issue, FRV	Visual resource management plan	M	Using the visual resource inventory as a baseline, the visual resource management plan would identify goals and strategies for protecting important views within and beyond park boundaries. The historic scene is being impacted by external development; a proactive effort with the community and surrounding landowners is needed to collaborate on conservation strategies where appropriate.
Key Issue	Strategic plan	M	Identify and implement strategies for addressing and improving operational efficiencies.
Key Issue	Business plan	M	Improve the ability of the park to measure the allocation of fiscal resources against the needs of the park, determine operations goals over the next five years, including a general plan of action and specific strategies needed to achieve five-year goals. The plan will assist with public outreach and help inform collaborative stewardship.
Key Issue, FRV	Digital media plan	L	This plan would provide alternative ways to visit the park (need to identify potential audience and how best to reach them). The plan would address virtual media strategies and on-site media strategies to further engage visitors while on-site.
FRV	Unintentional findings plan	L	Proactively develop standard operating procedures for unintentional findings that are related to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The plan would require consultation with the tribes.
Key Issue, FRV	Cultural landscape / vegetation management plan	L	Build on the guidance developed in the cultural landscape report and identify implementation strategies and priorities. Could be informed by a resource stewardship strategy.
FRV	Hazardous tree management plan	L	Public safety issue; the picnic area is the main area of concern because of frequent use by school groups and increased frequency of tree limbs falling.
FRV	Update collection management plan	L	Current plan is out of date.
FRV	Update scope of collection statement	L	Current scope is out of date.
Key Issue, FRV	Climate change scenario plan and adaptation strategies	L	This planning process would develop a range of plausible science-based scenarios for the future that would inform development of climate change adaptation strategies for management of park resources. The park has an existing Environmental Management System that should be referenced for background information/goals.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue, FRV	Compile tribal perspectives on their history/culture and current circumstances	H	Collect data from tribes to inform exhibits/interpretation and broaden the context of stories told at Fort Laramie National Historic Site. Would also help improve tribal relations.
FRV	Prepare base map of archeological resources	H	Would assist with protection of resources; could be completed with existing information and would inform future archeological survey.
FRV	Complete archeological survey on remaining 75% of park lands	H	This effort would provide a more comprehensive understanding of archeological resources at the site. Recent flooding and movement of the Laramie River channel is impacting resources and causing loss. This would also improve compliance processes.
Key Issue, FRV	Visitor use study	H	Would provide a better understanding of types of visitors, what they want/expect from their park experience, and how to target potential new visitors. This would include developing visitor surveys.
FRV	Museum collection condition assessment	H	Would include an assessment of items in storage as well as on exhibit.
FRV	Oral histories (tribal)	H	This item is time sensitive due to advancing age of potential participants.
Key Issue, FRV	Investigate air pollution impacts on historic structure materials	M	Analysis would provide an understanding of how air pollution may be impacting historic structures and would inform proactive preservation strategies.
FRV	Traditional cultural property study	M	Study is important for understanding and telling the complete story of American Indians at Fort Laramie.
Key Issue, FRV	Visual resource inventory (photographic record)	M	There has been an increase in energy development in the surrounding area; completing this inventory would allow a proactive understanding of baseline conditions to help inform the development of a visual resource management plan.
FRV	Collect historic aerial photography and conduct remote sensing of park features	M	Conduct remote sensing and collect the complete series of 1930s aerial photography, georeference the imagery, and include in the park atlas. This would provide a comparison of what is happening over time. There is potential to cooperate with the University of Wyoming to complete as a research project.
FRV	Environmental history	M	This would include documenting landscape manipulation at the national historic site over time and include developing a GIS layer to communicate this information. Utah State and Colorado State Universities could potentially assist in this effort. A request could also be submitted to the research needs list on the Rocky Mountain CESU website.
FRV	Climate change vulnerability assessment	L	This effort could move higher on the priority list depending on conversations with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
FRV	Regional air quality monitoring to update air quality summary and visibility conditions in the park	L	A 2013 air quality summary included conditions and trends for ozone, visibility, nitrogen, and sulfur. Updated monitoring is required to inform management strategies.

Part 3: Contributors

Fort Laramie National Historic Site

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation and Legislative Acts for Fort Laramie National Historic Site

53 STAT.]

PROCLAMATIONS—JULY 16, 1938

2461

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL MONUMENT—WYOMING

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS The Historical Landmark Commission of Wyoming has donated to the United States in trust certain lands with the structures thereon comprising the abandoned Fort Laramie, for the purpose of improving, preserving, and conducting such lands and structures as a public historical site; and

WHEREAS the lands and structures are of great historic interest and constitute a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands and structures as a national monument, to be known as the Fort Laramie National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that the following-described lands in Wyoming are hereby reserved and set apart as the Fort Laramie National Monument:

Commencing at the corner common to Sections 20, 21, 28 and 29 in Township 26 North, Range 64 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, thence due West 1320 feet, the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence due North 1320 feet to a point; thence due East 1725 feet to a point; thence due South parallel to section lines between Sections 20 and 21 and Sections 29 and 28, 3960 feet to a point; thence due West 3045 feet to a point; thence due North 1320 feet to a point; thence due East 355 feet to a point on the easterly right-of-way line of the county road; thence North 26 degrees 39 minutes east 685.4 feet to a point on the said easterly right-of-way line of the county road; thence North 28 degrees 55' East 808.1 feet to a point on the said easterly right-of-way line and on the section line common to Sections 20 and 29; thence due east 266.9 feet along said section line between sections 20 and 29 to the point of beginning excepting, however, the land occupied by the county road which traverses the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said Section 29, containing in all 214.41 acres, more or less.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

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 16th day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

July 16, 1938
[No. 2292]

Fort Laramie National Monument,
Wyo.
Preamble.

Establishment pro-
claimed.
34 Stat. 225.
16 U. S. C. § 431.

Description.

REVISING THE BOUNDARIES AND CHANGING THE NAME
OF THE FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL MONUMENT,
WYO.

MARCH 29, 1960.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mrs. PFOST, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 8567]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 8567) to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo., and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

H.R. 8567 revises the boundaries of the Fort Laramie National Monument in Wyoming to include a net addition of approximately 350 acres of land and redesignates the monument as the Fort Laramie National Historic Site. Of the new lands to be included, 11 acres are already in Federal ownership. The remainder are privately owned.

NEED

Fort Laramie is located just south of the Platte River along which ran the Mormon Trail on the north side and the Oregon-California Trail and the pony express route on the south. Intersecting these trails near Fort Laramie was the Cheyenne-Deadwood stage road. Fort Laramie's active period covered the years 1834-90.

The committee has examined a detailed map of the lands now in the monument and of those that are proposed to be added to and excluded from it. It concurs in the view of the Interior Department that the enlargement of the monument and revision of its boundaries will assist in protecting this historic scene and the old buildings that remain there and in helping Americans to appreciate this part of their history.

49006

It notes that, over the last few years, the number of visitors to the present site has steadily increased—from 30,000 to 32,000 in 1957, to 36,000 in 1958, to 41,000 in 1959—and anticipates, particularly if the site is enlarged and improved, a continuation of this trend.

Included in section 2 of H.R. 8567 is a provision permitting the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the landowner involved, to acquire lands outside the revised boundaries of the monument, if this is necessary to avoid undesirable severance of properties which lie both inside and outside the boundaries, and to exchange the outside lands so acquired for private inholdings within the boundaries. It is believed that this provision will be of assistance both to landowners and to the Government and that it will, in at least some cases, avoid payment of possibly high severance damages.

COST

The Department of the Interior estimates that land acquisition costs under the measure will be \$75,000. The National Park Service states that the allocation of funds for operating the Fort Laramie National Monument in fiscal year 1960 is approximately \$37,500. Funds allocated to the monument in the current fiscal year would be reallocated to the Fort Laramie National Historic Site, without (the committee has been advised) any necessity for a reappropriation or an increase.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION

The Department of the Interior has recommended that the legislation be enacted. The Department's report follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 4, 1959.

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

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: Your committee has requested our report on H.R. 8567, a bill to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo., and for other purposes.

We recommend that this legislation be enacted.

H.R. 8567 would revise the boundaries of the present monument so that it would include an additional 372 acres. It would further redesignate the Fort Laramie National Monument as the Fort Laramie National Historic Site.

We feel that the enactment of this bill would enable this Department to better present the story of the major role played by Fort Laramie in the West, and would greatly facilitate the management of the area.

Fort Laramie's history as an active establishment influencing the exploration and settlement of the West extended unbroken over the period from 1834 to 1890. It was first a private post which engaged in fur trading in the Rocky Mountain area; then a post of the American Fur Co.; then an Army post that figures prominently in the westward migrations in Oregon, Utah, and California; and finally was one of the key military posts involved in the numerous Army campaigns that resulted in pacification of the Northern Plains Indians.

In this last role, it served as the center for negotiations with these Indians. Here, also, pony express riders, missionaries, overland stages, gold rush travelers, wagon trains, trappers and many other individuals and groups found protection and supplies. This old fort, as one of the most important and best preserved of historic sites which influenced westward expansion in this country, is a significant link with our past.

The present monument comprises about 214 acres. H.R. 8567 would revise its boundaries so as to include an additional 372 acres of land now under private ownership and 11 acres of public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management. About 33 acres of monument land are proposed for deletion, thus resulting in a net increase in the area of approximately 350 acres. Legislation is necessary to accomplish this enlargement since the act of September 14, 1950 (64 Stat. 849), prohibits the further extension or establishment of national parks or monuments in Wyoming except by express authorization of Congress. Moreover, much of the land is not owned or controlled by the United States.

Additional lands are needed at Fort Laramie to make possible better protection and interpretation of the historic buildings and portions of structures that still exist, to facilitate further archeological and historical research on lands adjacent to the monument, and to provide space for an improved entrance road and headquarters development. The new boundary described in H.R. 8567 encompasses sufficient land to protect the historic scene of Fort Laramie. It includes lands on which important historical structures were located and the general route of the old fort approaches and river crossings. Other lands south and southeast of the present monument are needed to accommodate the headquarters development and visitor center for the area, which otherwise would have to remain or be placed in the old fort area. A portion of these needed lands (11 acres) is already administered by the Secretary as unappropriated public land.

Included in the proposed eastward and northward extension of the monument along the North Platte River are lands desirable for protective purposes and a small triangular tract lying north and west of the North Platte River. On this tract is an historic iron bridge across the North Platte River which is the first such bridge to be constructed west of the Missouri River. It should be protected in Federal ownership for its historic values.

The addition of a small tract near the northwest corner of the existing monument would extend the boundary to the county road in this section.

This bill carries a provision that would authorize the Secretary to make purchases of lands for the monument from private owners without severing ownerships if they consent to such purchases. This would reduce severance costs to the United States and would also cause less hardship for the owners. Lands acquired in this manner outside the proposed new boundaries could be used beneficially to acquire other lands within the proposed boundary, through equal value exchanges. The lands which are proposed for exclusion from the southwest portion of the existing monument contain no known historic features. Also, they are adequately screened by bottom land timber from the monument. The land so excluded would have value to adjacent landowners for grazing and would be available for exchange in acquiring additional lands for the monument.

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FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL MONUMENT, WYO.

H.R. 8567 provides that the Fort Laramie National Monument be redesignated as the Fort Laramie National Historic Site. We favor such redesignation of this area as it is more descriptive and correctly classifies the area in line with the historic values preserved and interpreted at Fort Laramie.

It is estimated that the cost of acquiring the privately owned lands within the revised boundaries described in H.R. 8567 would be \$75,000.

The Wyoming State Historical Society strongly favors a revision of the boundaries at Fort Laramie, as proposed by this measure.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER C. ERNST,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends that H.R. 8567 be enacted.

○

Calendar No. 1269

86TH CONGRESS }
2d Session

SENATE

} REPORT
No. 1232

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL MONUMENT, WYO., REVISION OF BOUNDARIES AND CHANGE OF NAME

APRIL 4, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2434]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2434) to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo., and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

HISTORY OF FORT LARAMIE

Fort Laramie, originally constructed around 1834 and used as a fur trading post in the Rocky Mountain area, served successively as an American Fur Co. post, an important Army post during westward migrations, and as one of the key military posts involved in the Army campaigns against the Northern Plains Indians.

This most important old fort is very well preserved. The monument itself comprises some 214 acres.

PURPOSE OF S. 2434

Additional lands are needed at Fort Laramie to make possible better protection and interpretation of the historic buildings and portions of structures that still exist, to facilitate further archeological and historical research on lands adjacent to the monument, and to provide space for an improved entrance road and headquarters development. These objectives can be accomplished by enactment of S. 2434.

Under the reported legislation, the boundaries of the monument would be revised to include an additional 372 acres of land now under private ownership and 11 acres of public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Some 33 acres of land are proposed

49006

2 FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL MONUMENT, WYO.

for deletion, thus resulting in a net increase of approximately 350 acres.

S. 2434 provides for the redesignation of Fort Laramie National Monument as the Fort Laramie National Historic Site. Such a redesignation of the area is more descriptive and correctly classifies the area in line with the historic values preserved and interpreted at Fort Laramie.

ESTIMATED COST

It is estimated that the cost of acquiring the privately owned lands within the revised boundaries described in S. 2434 would be \$75,000.

The committee would call special attention to the fact that Mrs. Virginia W. Hill of Denver, Colo., has contributed \$25,000 to the furnishing of "Old Bedlam," the bachelor officers' quarters at Fort Laramie, famous in the lore of the West. Mrs. Hill, part of whose childhood was spent on the post, has agreed to donate \$75,000 to provide other of the main buildings with the authentic furnishings of the time. The committee considers this a most generous contribution.

AGENCY REPORTS

The reports of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget recommending the enactment of this legislation are set forth below.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 4, 1959.

HON. JAMES E. MURRAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: Your committee has requested our report on S. 2434, a bill to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo., and for other purposes.

We recommend that this legislation be enacted.

S. 2434 would revise the boundaries of the present monument so that it would include an additional 372 acres. It would further redesignate the Fort Laramie National Monument as the Fort Laramie National Historic Site.

We feel that the enactment of this bill would enable this Department to better present the story of the major role played by Fort Laramie in the West, and would greatly facilitate the management of the area.

Fort Laramie's history as an active establishment influencing the exploration and settlement of the West extended unbroken over the period from 1834 to 1890. It was first a private post which engaged in fur trading in the Rocky Mountain area; then a post of the American Fur Co.; then an Army post that figures prominently in the westward migrations in Oregon, Utah, and California; and finally was one of the key military posts involved in the numerous Army campaigns that resulted in pacification of the Northern Plains Indians. In this last role, it served as the center for negotiations with these Indians. Here,

also, pony express riders, missionaries, overland stages, gold rush travelers, wagon trains, trappers, and many other individuals and groups found protection and supplies. This old fort, as one of the most important and best preserved of historic sites which influenced westward expansion in this country, is a significant link with our past.

The present monument comprises about 214 acres. S. 2434 would revise its boundaries so as to include an additional 372 acres of land now under private ownership and 11 acres of public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management. About 33 acres of monument land are proposed for deletion, thus resulting in a net increase in the area of approximately 350 acres. Legislation is necessary to accomplish this enlargement since the act of September 14, 1950 (64 Stat. 849), prohibits the further extension or establishment of national parks or monuments in Wyoming except by express authorization of Congress. Moreover, much of the land is not owned or controlled by the United States.

Additional lands are needed at Fort Laramie to make possible better protection and interpretation of the historic buildings and portions of structures that still exist, to facilitate further archeological and historical research on lands adjacent to the monument, and to provide space for an improved entrance road and headquarters development. The new boundary described in S. 2434 encompasses sufficient land to protect the historic scene of Fort Laramie. It includes lands on which important historical structures were located and the general route of the old fort approaches and river crossings. Other lands south and southeast of the present monument are needed to accommodate the headquarters development and visitor center for the area, which otherwise would have to remain or be placed in the old fort area. A portion of these needed lands (11 acres) is already administered by the Secretary as unappropriated public land.

Included in the proposed eastward and northward extension of the monument along the North Platte River are lands desirable for protective purposes and a small triangular tract lying north and west of the North Platte River. On this tract is an historic iron bridge across the North Platte River which is the first such bridge to be constructed west of the Missouri River. It should be protected in Federal ownership for its historic values.

The addition of a small tract near the northwest corner of the existing monument would extend the boundary to the county road in this section.

This bill carries a provision that would authorize the Secretary to make purchases of lands for the monument from private owners without severing ownerships if they consent to such purchases. This would reduce severance costs to the United States and would also cause less hardship for the owners. Lands acquired in this manner outside the proposed new boundaries could be used beneficially to acquire other lands within the proposed boundary, through equal value exchanges. The lands which are proposed for exclusion from the southwest portion of the existing monument contain no known historic features. Also, they are adequately screened by bottom land timber from the monument. The land so excluded would have value to adjacent landowners for grazing and would be available for exchange in acquiring additional lands for the monument.

4

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL MONUMENT, WYO.

S. 2434 provides that the Fort Laramie National Monument be redesignated as the Fort Laramie National Historic Site. We favor such redesignation of this area as it is more descriptive and correctly classifies the area in line with the historic values preserved and interpreted at Fort Laramie.

It is estimated that the cost of acquiring the privately owned lands within the revised boundaries described in S. 2434 would be \$75,000.

The Wyoming State Historical Society strongly favors a revision of the boundaries at Fort Laramie, as proposed by this measure.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER ERNST,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., December 2, 1959.

HON. JAMES E. MURRAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. Senate,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 2434, a bill to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo., and for other purposes.

S. 2434 would revise the boundaries of the present monument so that it would include an additional 372 acres. It would further redesignate the Fort Laramie National Monument as the Fort Laramie National Historic Site. The report of the Secretary of the Interior on this bill sets forth the reasons for the proposed revisions and recommends approval of S. 2434.

This Bureau concurs and, accordingly, would not object to the enactment of S. 2434.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

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Public Law 86-444

AN ACT

To revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming, and for other purposes.

April 29, 1960
[S. 2434]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve the sites of historic buildings and roads associated with Fort Laramie, the boundaries of the Fort Laramie National Monument are hereby revised to include the following area:

Fort Laramie National Monument,
Wyo.

Beginning at the intersection of the section line common to sections 28 and 29, township 26 north, range 64 west, sixth principal meridian, with the northerly right-of-way line of the Fort Laramie Canal;

Thence southwesterly along said right-of-way line to the intersection of said line with the center of Deer Creek;

Thence northerly along the center of Deer Creek to the intersection of said center with the north line of the southeast quarter, section 29;

Thence westerly along said line to a point 1,100 feet east of the southwest corner of the northeast quarter, section 29;

Thence due north 1,320 feet to the point of intersection with the north line of the southwest quarter northeast quarter, section 29;

Thence westerly along said north line to a point at the intersection of said line with the easterly right-of-way line of the county road;

Thence northerly and easterly along said right-of-way line to a point 955 feet east of the section line common to sections 20 and 21;

Thence due south to the point of intersection with the section line common to sections 21 and 28;

Thence easterly along said section line to a point 2,090 feet east of the section corner common to sections 20, 21, 28, and 29;

Thence due south to the point of intersection with the northerly bank of Laramie River;

Thence easterly along said northerly bank to a point 150 feet west of the westerly right-of-way line of the county road, in section 27;

Thence northerly on a line paralleling at 150 feet said right-of-way line of county road to a point 660 feet north of section line common to sections 22 and 27;

Thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point on the southerly right-of-way line of the State highway relocation a distance of 150 feet east of the section line common to sections 21 and 22;

Thence northeasterly along said right-of-way line to the point of intersection with the lot line common to lots 1 and 2, section 22;

Thence southerly along said lot line to a point at the intersection of said line as projected with the westerly or right bank of the North Platte River;

Thence southerly along said bank to its confluence with the northerly or left bank of the Laramie River in section 27;

Thence westerly along said bank of the Laramie River to the westernmost intersection of said bank with the north line of the south half of section 27;

Thence westerly along said line and the north line of the south half of section 28 to the point of intersection with the northerly right-of-way line of the Fort Laramie Canal;

Thence westerly along said right-of-way line to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure, in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, lands and interests in lands within the revised boundary described in

Procurement of
lands.

section 1 hereof. To avoid the undesirable severance of parcels in private ownership which extend beyond the aforesaid revised boundaries, the Secretary may, in his discretion, and with the consent of the owners, acquire lands or interests in lands that are in such ownership but which lie outside the revised boundary. Property so acquired outside such revised boundary and federally owned lands excluded from the monument pursuant to section 1 hereof may be exchanged by the Secretary of the Interior for any land of approximately equal value within the monument boundaries.

Redesignation.

SEC. 3. The Fort Laramie National Monument is hereby redesignated as the Fort Laramie National Historic Site and any remaining balance of funds appropriated for the monument shall be available for the purposes of the national historic site.

SEC. 4. The administration, protection, and development of the Fort Laramie National Historic Site shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes", as amended.

16 U.S.C. 1,
2-4, 22, 43.

Approved April 29, 1960.

PUBLIC LAW 95-625—NOV. 10, 1978

92 STAT. 3477

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 308. (a) The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming, and for other purposes", approved April 29, 1960 (74 Stat. 83), is amended to read as follows: "That in order to preserve the sites of historic buildings and roads associated with Fort Laramie, the boundaries of the Fort Laramie National Historic Site shall hereafter comprise the area generally depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Map, Fort Laramie National Historic Site', numbered 375-90,001, and dated September 1977. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior".

16 USC 426k.

(b) The first sentence of section 2 of such Act is amended by inserting between the words "boundary" and "described" the phrase "as depicted on the map."

Appendix B: List of Traditionally Associated American Indian Tribes

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

Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota
Comanche Nation, Oklahoma
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota
Crow Tribe of Montana
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota
Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota
Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana
Oglala Sioux Tribe, South Dakota
Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota
Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota
Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota
Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota
Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota
Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota
Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota

Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Title / Agency / Organization	Purpose / Description	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Memorandums of Agreement			
Town of Fort Laramie and Fort Laramie Rural Fire District	Fire and emergency response.	12/2018	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Interagency Agreements			
Wildland fire	Identifies Casper as dispatch.	01/2017	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, state, county, and local entities
Bureau of Land Management	Manage historic trail ruts on Bureau of Land Management lands adjacent to Fort Laramie National Historic Site; plans call for eventually transferring these lands to the National Park Service.	Needed	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Camp Guernsey National Guard	Engineering assistance, change of command ceremonies, equipment loans.	Ongoing	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Right-of-Way			
Goshen County Road 95	The segment of Goshen County Road 95 between Wyoming Highway 160 and the park's southern boundary (including the bridge that crosses the Laramie River).		Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Access road along Fort Laramie Canal	Access road along the Fort Laramie Canal within tract 01-121.		Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Wyrulec Company (Wyoming Rural Electric Company)	Electric powerline serving the park, as well as nonpark infrastructure within park boundaries (e.g., Laramie River Gauging Station), and local area development outside park boundaries. Primarily located on the north, southeast, and south sides of the park.		Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Tallgrass Energy; Black Hills Energy; Belle Fourche Pipeline Company; Plains All American Pipeline Company	There are four pipelines that traverse park lands, including three carrying crude oil and one carrying natural gas. The rights-of-way convey the right to construct, maintain, inspect, operate, protect, repair, replace, change the size of, or remove a pipeline or pipelines for the transportation of oil, gas, and the products thereof, on, over, and through certain tracts within park boundaries. Special park use permits issued by the park for construction/maintenance activities on these rights-of-way are identified below.		Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent

Title / Agency / Organization	Purpose / Description	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Right-of-Way (continued)			
Fort Laramie Ditch	The Fort Laramie Ditch is the source of water to maintain the cultural landscape within the historic district. The Fort Laramie Ditch Company was administratively dissolved by the State of Wyoming in 2011.		Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Goshen Irrigation District	Goshen Irrigation District's ditch serves the far north edge of the park, closest to Wyoming Highway 160. This underground ditch empties into the same water box as the Fort Laramie Ditch before it crosses Wyoming Highway 160. This ditch provides water for a portion of the horse pasture.		Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Lucerne Ditch Company	The Lucerne Ditch Company's ditch runs through a portion of the park near the historic bridge. The park has no water rights associated with this feature.		Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Fort Laramie Canal	The Fort Laramie Canal runs adjacent to and outside the park's southern boundary, with the exception of a small segment within the park on Tract 01-121.		Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Cooperative Agreements			
University of Wyoming	Archeological investigations at the Cavalry Barracks.	04/2014	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
University of Wyoming	Natural resource condition assessment.	04/2017	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
University of Montana	Ethnographic assessment report.	12/2015	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Cooperating Association Agreements			
Fort Laramie Historical Association (FLHA)	The Fort Laramie Historical Association provides support and assistance to the interpretive, educational, and research activities of the park and provides interpretive and educational materials to visitors.	Ongoing	NPS WASO coordinator for cooperating associations; regional coordinators for cooperating associations; park coordinators; and FLHA executive director and/or on-site FLHA manager
Informal General			
Wildland fire	With Grand Teton National Park for Fire Management Officer.	Ongoing	Grand Teton National Park and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendents
Natural Resource Stewardship and Science – Air Resources Division	Air-quality monitoring and data collection.	Ongoing	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent

Title / Agency / Organization	Purpose / Description	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Informal General (continued)			
NPS Northern Great Plains Network	Provide inventory and monitoring services of park resources.	Ongoing	NPS Northern Great Plains Network and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
NPS Northern Great Plains Exotic Plant Management Team	The NPS Northern Great Plains Exotic Plant Management Team uses scientifically based research that enables the team and parks to effectively and efficiently manage and control invasive species. The team emphasizes and uses integrated pest management techniques for systematic long-term management and control of invasive species in the Northern Great Plains.	Ongoing	NPS Northern Great Plains Exotic Plant Management Team and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Rocky Mountain National Park	Provide boarding of Rocky Mountain National Park horses at Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Rocky Mountain National Park provides radio services for Fort Laramie National Historic Site.	Ongoing	Rocky Mountain National Park and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendents
Museum program support	The Fort Laramie National Historic Site museum curator manages the museum management program (providing technical support and advice) for Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, which provides law enforcement support for Fort Laramie National Historic Site.	Ongoing	Agate Fossil Beds National Monument and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendents, and Fort Laramie National Historic Site museum curator
Individuals	Volunteer services.	Varies	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Chief of Interpretation
Northern Rockies Civil War Association	Volunteer services.	Ongoing	Fort Laramie National Historic Site Chief of Interpretation
Special Park Uses			
CenturyLink Telephone Service Special Use Permit (1420-7-0004)	Out-of-date permit for United Telephone Company (presumably absorbed by CenturyLink). Stated purpose: "Installing an underground telephone cable that will serve a Laramie River gauging station operated and maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey, USDI, under an agreement with the NPS." 2013 – Gauging Station is currently maintained or monitored by Basin Electric, operators of nearby Gray Rocks Dam.	03/31/1997	CenturyLink and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
CenturyLink Telephone Service Special Use Permit (1420-7-0003)	Out-of-date permit for United Telephone Company (presumably absorbed by CenturyLink). Stated purpose: "Installing an underground telephone cable that will serve future developments at Fort Laramie National Historic Site, the Geological Survey gauging station on the Laramie River, other customers outside the boundary of Fort Laramie National Historic Site."	03/31/1997	CenturyLink and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent

Title / Agency / Organization	Purpose / Description	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Special Park Uses (continued)			
Plains All American Special Use Permit (13-006)	For surface use of Fort Laramie National Historic Site property that is outside the boundary but immediately adjacent to the Plains All American Pipeline Company deeded access/right-of-way property within the park for the purpose of replacing the exposed pipeline in the North Platte River.	8/16/2013	Plains All American and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Tallgrass Energy Special Use Permit (14-001)	Issued for the purpose of accessing the park and replacing a segment of the 20-inch Pony Express Pipeline under the North Platte River to convert the existing pipe from carrying natural gas to carrying crude oil. Tallgrass Energy horizontally directionally drilled the replacement pipe from an entry point at a surface location in Fort Laramie National Historic Site to cross under the North Platte River and reach an exit point on the other side of the river. Tallgrass Energy tendered as part of the special use permit application a certificate of liability insurance in the amount of \$1 million showing the United States of America as additional insured, in addition to tendering a performance bond in the amount of \$11,000 to ensure the restoration and rehabilitation of the permitted area.	2/26/2014	Tallgrass Energy and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Belle Fourche Pipeline Company	The National Park Service issued the company a special use permit (2-375-3) for a right-of-way to construct and maintain the pipeline on 09/11/1968 for a period of 20 years. In 1989, the National Park Service issued a second special use permit (RMR FOLA 6000-001) extending through 1991. Fort Laramie National Historic Site issued Belle Fourche Special Use Permit no. 12-011 to replace an exposed crude oil pipe line within the North Platte River. The park charged \$2,781.00 in cost recovery (staff time for monitoring project).	Expired	Belle Fourche Pipeline Company and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Special Use Permits	In fiscal year 2015 the park issued four special use permits, including: one wedding, one Easter sunrise service, three pipe ceremonies, and one National Guard Invocation / Change of Command ceremony.	Varies	Chief of Interpretation and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Superintendent
Commercial Services			
Fort Laramie National Historical Association	Commercial use authorization (two year) provides visitor convenience items, vending machines, and beverages at the bar.	12/31/16	NPS Intermountain Region Cooperative Agreement Coordinator and Fort Laramie National Historic Site Chief of Interpretation

Appendix D: Existing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Document Name	Year
General Planning	
Environmental Audit	2010
Environmental Management System	2005
State of the Parks Report	2004
Fire Management Plan	2003
Amendment to 1993 General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment	2000
Strategic Plan	1997
Resources Management Plan	1995
Addendum to Land Protection Plan	1994
General Management Plan, Developmental Concept Plan, and Interpretive Prospectus	1993
Land Protection Plan	1989
Development Concept Plan	1982
Master Plan	1961
Master Plan Development Outline	1952
Interpretation	
Long-Range Interpretive Plan	2005
Interpretive Prospectus	1986
Fort Laramie Official National Park Handbook	1983
Interpretive Prospectus	1972
Interpretive Prospectus	1965
Interpretive Prospectus for Fort Laramie National Historic Site	1963
Archeological Resources	
Archeological and Geophysical Investigations at Fort Laramie National Historic Site 2002–2005	2005
A Bioarcheological Analysis of a Fort Laramie Burial	2004
Archeological Project Review – Fort Laramie National Historic Site	2004
Archeological Monitoring of the New Picnic Area Vault Toilet Excavation	2002
Preliminary Report on an Archeological Survey for Burial of an Overhead Powerline	2002
Archaeological Survey and Monitoring of a New Vault Toilet at the Fort Laramie Picnic Area	2001
Archaeological Monitoring of Contaminated Soil Removal at the 1911 Chicken Shed Location	2001
Archaeological Monitoring of the New Septic System	2001
Archeological Monitoring of Health and Safety Cleanup of the Commissary Building (HS-9) Crawl Space	2000
Archeological Monitoring of Percolation Testing at the Proposed New Septic System Location	2000

Document Name	Year
Archeological Resources (continued)	
Archeological Monitoring Investigations of New Entrance Sign	2000
Archaeological Monitoring Investigations of Parking Lot Kiosk Construction	1999
Archeological Monitoring of Soil Contamination Testing at the 1911 Chicken Shed Location	1999
Archeological Project Review	1999
Archeology at the Fort Laramie Quartermaster's Dump Site, 1994–1996	1998
Archeological Project Review	1998
Archeological Project Review	1997
Archeological Investigations of the 1874 Cavalry Barracks	1992
Archeological Monitoring of Burt House Drainage Trenches	1989
Archeological Project Report: Trench Monitoring Between the Cavalry Barracks and the Commissary	1989
Archeological Investigations at Fort Laramie National Historic Site	1984
Cultural Landscapes	
Cultural Landscape Report	2006
Cultural Landscapes Inventory	2002
Historic Furnishings	
Historic Furnishings Report: Sutler's Store HS-2 Sales Room	2005
Historic Furnishings Report: Sutler's Store Sales Room: A Furnishing History and Recommended Plan	2001
Partial Furnishing Plan – 1874 Cavalry Barracks	1988
Fort Laramie Cavalry Barracks Supplemental Furnishings Report: Dormitory Squad Room, Cook's Room, and Company Storage Room	1987
Historic Furnishing Study: Restored 1876 Old Bakery	1974
The Cavalry Barracks Furnishing Study	1969
Furnishing Plan for Old Bedlam	1964
Furnishing Plan for the Post Surgeon's Quarters	1963
Furnishing Plan for Officer's Quarters "F"	1961
Furnishing Plan for Sutler's Store	1961
Furnishing Plan for Officers' Quarters "A"	1961
Historic Structures	
List of Classified Structures (database)	2015
Special Report: Magazine (HS-14) Revised	1998
Feasibility Study – Cavalry Barracks	1993
Historic Structure Report 1874 Cavalry Barracks	1980
Historic Structures Report – Officers' Quarters E	1971
Historic Structures Report 1876 Bakery	1969
Historic Structures Report – Officers' Quarters B & C	1965

Document Name	Year
History	
Fort Laramie's People: An Exploration in Historical Context	2015
New Deal Resources – Research Findings for Fort Laramie National Historic Site	2008
Historic Resource Study	2003
National Register of Historic Places Concrete Obelisk Pony Express Marker	1989
National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form	1986
Fort Laramie Park History, 1834–1977	1980
Fort Laramie Park History	1978
Ethnographic Resources	
Ethnobotany of the Black Hills National Forest	Unknown
Museum Collections	
Archival Assessment	2004
Collection Management Plan	1992
Air Quality	
Evaluation of the sensitivity of inventory and monitoring national parks to acidification effects from atmospheric sulfur and nitrogen deposition: Northern Great Plains Network	2015
National Park Service, Air Resources Division. "Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: For Fort Laramie NHS"	2013
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition	2011
NPSpecies, "Ozone Sensitive Species in Fort Laramie National Historic Site" IRMA Portal version	2011
Assessment of nitrogen deposition effects and empirical critical loads of nitrogen for ecoregions of the United States	2011
Evaluation of the sensitivity of inventory and monitoring national parks to nutrient enrichment effects from atmospheric nitrogen deposition	2011
Air Quality Monitoring Considerations for the Northern Great Plains Network Parks	2005
Ozone risk assessment for Northern Great Plains Network	2004
Assessing the Risk of Foliar Injury from Ozone on Vegetation in Parks in the Northern Great Plains Network	2004
Fauna	
Full Species List with Details	2015
Bioassessment of Aquatic Invertebrates Along the Laramie River	2013
Beaupré, K., R. E. Bennetts, J. A. Blakesley, K Gallo, D. Hanni, A. Hubbard, R. Lock, B. F. Powell, H. Sosinski, P. Valentine-Darby, C. White and M. Wilson. 2013. Landbird monitoring protocol and standard operating procedures for the Chihuahuan Desert, Northern Great Plains, Sonoran Desert, and Southern Plains Networks: Version 1.00. Natural Resource Report NPS/SOPN/NRR—2013/729. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado	2013
Bird Inventories and Monitoring on National Park Service Units in the Northern Great Plains, 2002–2004	2005

Document Name	Year
Fauna (continued)	
Documentation of Wildlife Species in Northern Great Plains Network National Parks Using Automated Cameras	2004
Butterflies of Wyoming National Park Service Units	2004
Inventory of Mammals at Ten National Park Service Units in the Northern Great Plains from 2002–2004	2004
Inventory of Reptiles and Amphibians at Seven National Park Service Units in the Northern Great Plains from 2002–2003	2004
Herpetofaunal Surveys of National Park Service Sites in Western Nebraska, Eastern Wyoming, Western South Dakota, and Western North Dakota: Interim Report, 2002–2003 Field Work	2003
Interim Report on Bird Inventory and Monitoring at National Park Service Units in the Northern Great Plains	2003
Interim Report on Bird Inventory and Monitoring at National Park Service Units in the Northern Great Plains	2002
Herpetofaunal Surveys of National Park Service Sites in Western Nebraska, Eastern Wyoming, Western South Dakota, and Western North Dakota: Interim Report, 2002 Field Work	2002
Fish Inventories of Five Parks in the Northern Great Plains Network	2002
Black-tailed Prairie Dog Monitoring Protocol for Seven Prairie Parks	2001
Bat Roosts and Historic Structures on National Park Service Lands in the Rocky Mountain Region	1999
Vertebrates of Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming: An Ecological and Historical Perspective	1988
Flora	
Full Species List with Details	2015
Plant Community Composition and Structure Monitoring: 2014 Annual Report	2015
Fort Laramie National Historic Site: Species List	2015
Plant Community Composition and Structure Monitoring: 2013 Annual Report	2013
Plant Community Composition and Structure Monitoring: 2012 Annual Report	2014
Plant Community Composition and Structure Monitoring: 2011 Annual Report	2012
A Program to Monitor Composition and Structure of Selected Vegetation Types on Fort Laramie National Historic Site. Objective 2: Tree Recruitment in the Riparian Woodlands	2007
Field-Based Evaluation of Two Herbaceous Plant Community Sampling Methods for Long-Term Monitoring in Northern Great Plains National Parks. Open File Report 2006–1282	2006
Northern Great Plains Exotic Plant Management Plan and Environmental Assessment	2005
Floristic Inventory of Fort Laramie National Historic Site	2004
Vegetation Management Plan	2002
Known and Potential Vascular Plant Flora of Fort Laramie National Historic Site	2001

Document Name	Year
Flora (continued)	
USGS-NPS Vegetation Mapping Program: Photo Interpretation Report of Fort Laramie National Historic Site	1998
Restoration Management Plans for National Park Service Prairie Sites in Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Wyoming	1993
Restoration Recommendations for Fort Laramie National Historic Site	1992
Environmental Studies Program, University of Northern Colorado	1986
A Vegetation Study of Three Relic Areas Located Within Fort Laramie National Monument	1959
Geologic Resources	
Paleontological Resource Inventory and Monitoring. Northern Great Plains Network	2011
Geologic Resources Inventory Report	2009
Geophysical Survey Investigations	2002
Geophysical Investigations	1996
Natural Sounds	
Acoustic Monitoring Report	2014
Roads	
Road Inventory and Condition Assessment	2012
Road Inventory	2005
Road Inventory	2004
Visitation	
Park Visitation and Climate Change	2015
Water Resources	
Water quality samples	2015
Water Resources Foundation Summary	2014
Water Quality Monitoring Protocol for Wadeable Streams and Rivers in the Northern Great Plains Network	2014
Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis	1998
Inventory and Monitoring Program Summaries	
Northern Great Plains Network Inventory and Monitoring Program 2013 Resource Brief	2014
Northern Great Plains Network Inventory and Monitoring Program 2012 Resource Brief	2013
Climate Change	
Climate Change Resource Brief	2014



**Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Fort Laramie National Historic Site**

January 2017

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.

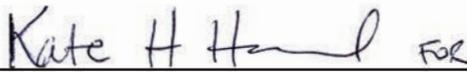


RECOMMENDED

Thomas M. Baker, Superintendent, Fort Laramie National Historic Site

01/11/2017

Date



APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

2/1/2017

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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