

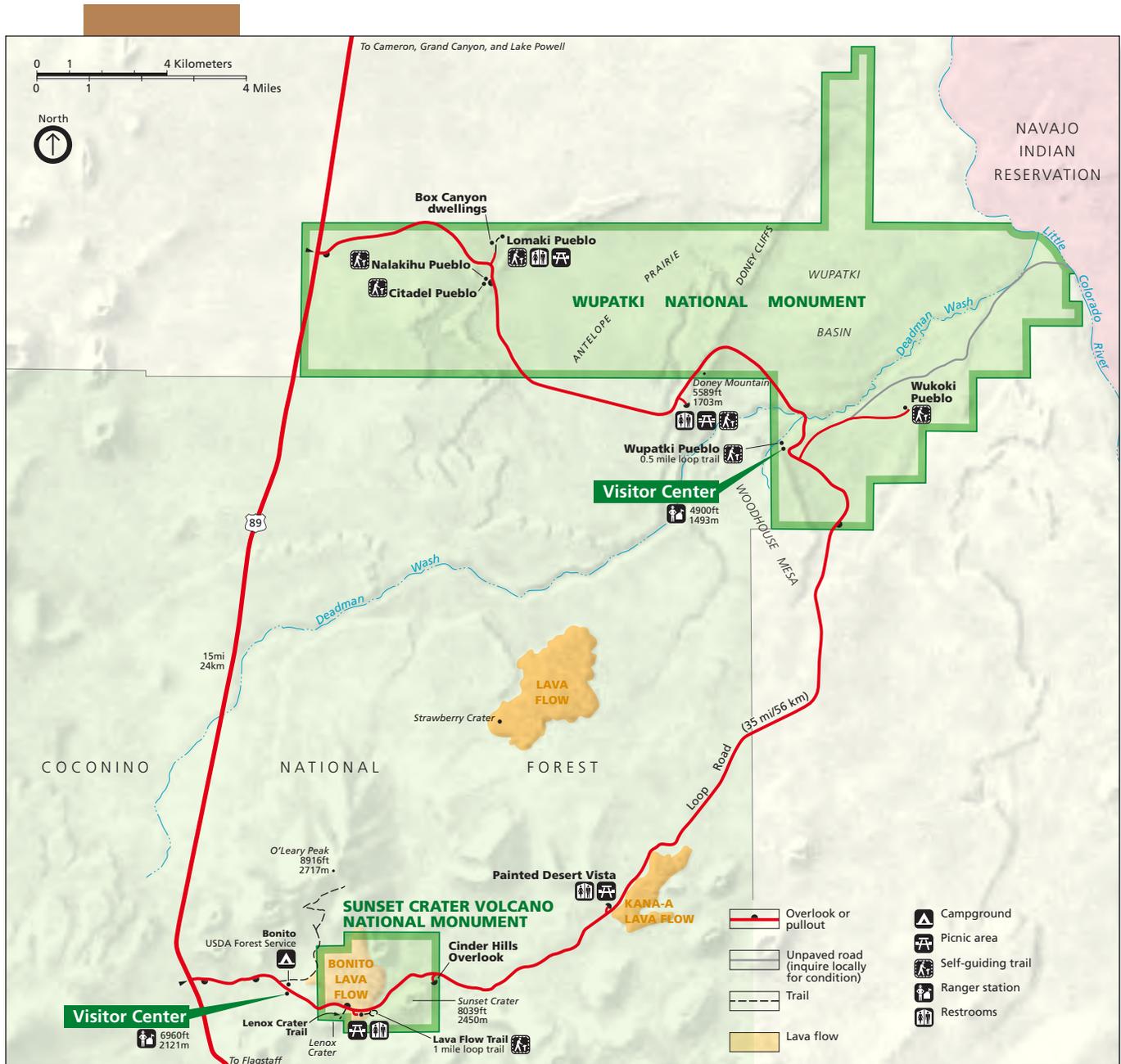


Foundation Document Wupatki National Monument

Arizona

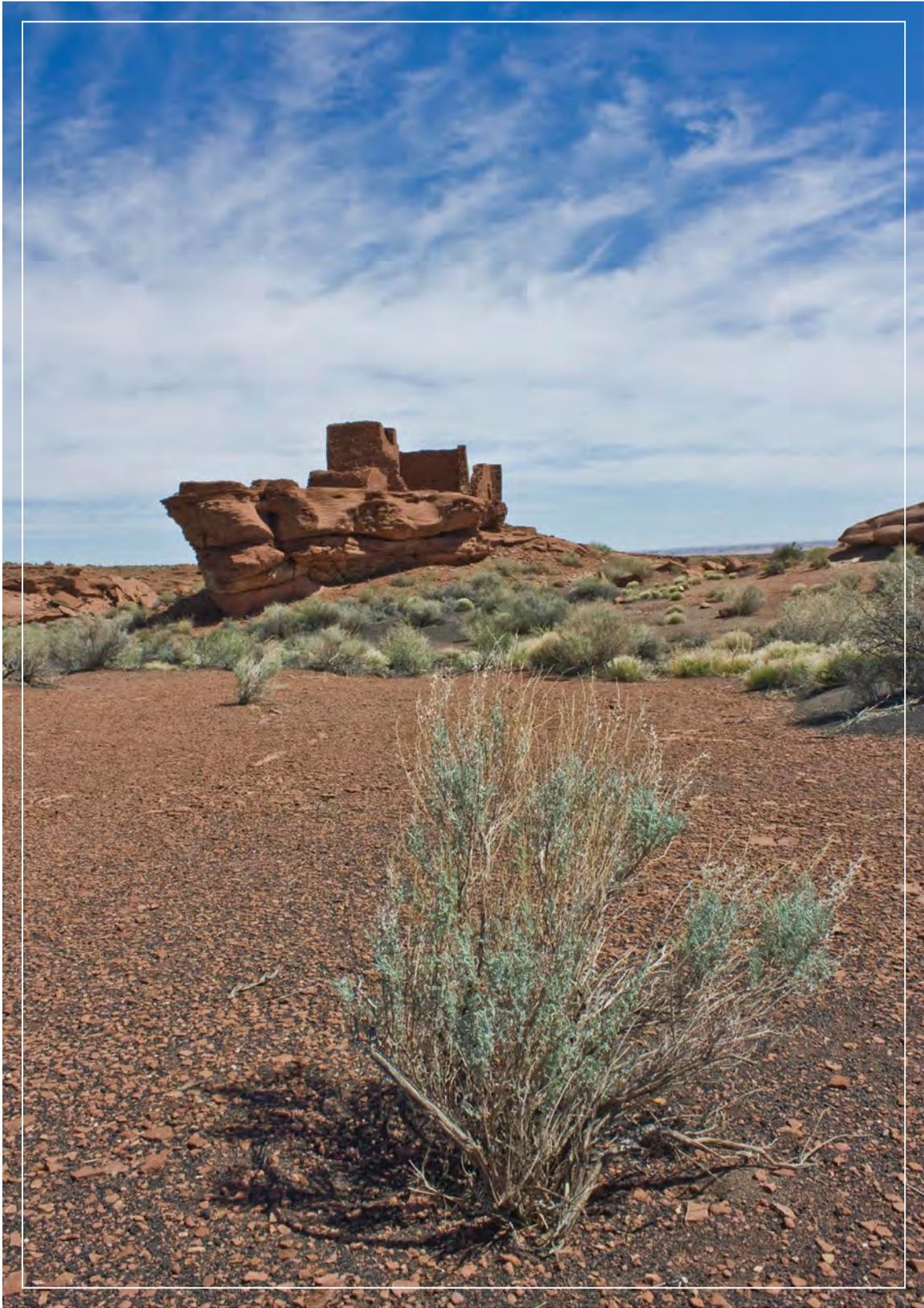
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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Monument

Established by presidential proclamation in 1924, Wupatki National Monument preserves numerous archeological sites of ancient peoples on the southwestern Colorado Plateau. The monument occupies 56 square miles of dry, rugged land 26 miles north of Flagstaff, Arizona, and is characterized by dramatic geologic landforms, climatic extremes, scarce water, and diverse plant and animal species.

Wupatki and the surrounding area contain more than 5,000 archeological sites, dating mostly to the period after the eruption of nearby Sunset Crater Volcano in the 11th century. These sites range from single-room field houses to exceptionally well-preserved, free-standing pueblos of 50 to 100 rooms. A cultural crossroads, Wupatki was home, at various times, to several American Indian tribes and preserves a tangible record of clan migrations and the extensive trading practices through the centuries. The monument contains a national register-eligible cultural landscape, the Visitor Center Complex Historic District.

Undeveloped, with few impacts from nearby communities, the monument provides an increasingly rare opportunity to view a vast dark night sky and experience natural sounds much like Wupatki's early inhabitants. Broad vistas of desert grasslands, mesas, buttes, the Painted Desert, and volcanic hills contrast sharply with the San Francisco Peaks, which are visible in the distance across the Wupatki landscape.



Monument Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Wupatki National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its presidential proclamation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by presidential proclamation on December 9, 1924 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT is to preserve and protect thousands of archeological sites scattered across the stunning landscape of the Painted Desert and the grassland prairies, including several large, prominent pueblos atop fiery red sandstone and black volcanic flows.





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

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

- **Archeology.** Wupatki National Monument protects one of the most densely populated archeological landscapes of the Southwest, where multiple cultural groups coexisted and interacted in the wake of the eruption of Sunset Crater Volcano.
- **Connections from Past to Present.** Natural and cultural resources within the monument are significant to a number of contemporary American Indian tribes, as evidenced by oral history, archeological study, and continuing traditional practices.
- **Native Grasslands.** Wupatki National Monument harbors one of the largest protected areas of juniper savanna, grassland, and desert shrubland within the southern Colorado Plateau region. It provides habitat for native species sensitive to human land-use and habitat fragmentation impacts and serves as a critical scientific research area for pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) and regional environmental change.
- **Scenery and Setting.** The clean air and environment of Wupatki National Monument provide exceedingly rare opportunities to experience uninterrupted vistas, stunning night skies, and natural sounds in a wilderness environment.

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 Wupatki National Monument:

- **Archeological Resources.** Wupatki National Monument contains a dense concentration of ancient and historic archeological sites, including pueblos, a ball court, amphitheater, agricultural features, petroglyphs, and associated artifacts, in an exceptional state of preservation that allows ongoing research and interpretation.
- **Natural Setting / Wilderness.** The largely undeveloped terrain conveys wilderness values through a sense of solitude, dark night skies, and natural quiet. Sandstone outcrops, grasslands, mesas, buttes, and volcanic hills appear against the backdrop of the Painted Desert and the San Francisco Peaks. This landscape also provides habitat for local wildlife, such as pronghorn, golden eagle, prairie falcon, and Wupatki pocket mouse.

Other Important Resources and Values

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

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

- **Collections.** The museum collection of Wupatki National Monument contains 484,489 cataloged objects, including pre-contact pottery, sandals, projectile points, and bone awls; plant and animal specimens; unusual early Triassic paleontological trackways and skin impressions; paintings of Wupatki archeological sites; and archives and photographs representing the history of the monument since its inception.
- **Historic Resources.** The historic structures and landscapes at Wupatki include buildings and trail features from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Mission 66 eras of NPS management.

Interpretive Themes

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

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

Wupatki National Monument is managed with Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument and Walnut Canyon National Monument as part of an administrative entity known as Flagstaff Area National Monuments. Because education and interpretive programming are administered by monument staff across all three units and because the sites share a common regional history, staff has identified both unified interpretive themes as part of the larger administrative group as well as themes for the individual units.





The following unified interpretive themes have been identified for Flagstaff Area National Monuments:

- **The Human Experience and the Value of Heritage.** Sunset Crater Volcano, Walnut Canyon, and Wupatki stand as separate monuments, yet are interconnected through the violent geologic past that shaped and transformed the environment. Each monument contains important physical traces of the cultures, communities, and families that made their homes for thousands of years in the landscape surrounding the San Francisco Peaks. Those physical traces on the landscape, and the landscape itself, tell the story of the human experience through time.
- **The Continuum of Cultural Occupation and Ancestral Homelands.** Places such as Wupatki, Walnut Canyon, and Sunset Crater Volcano figure into the regional history and provide evidence of long-time human habitation of the semi-arid Colorado Plateau. For some contemporary American Indian tribes, these sites contain evidence and information that are part of their oral histories and cultural identities. Investigating the past from varying points of view strengthens the collective ability to understand the world and to live in it more harmoniously.
- **Landscape and Life: The Interplay of Human and Environmental History.** From the alcove sites at Walnut Canyon, to the oral histories told about the Sunset Crater Volcano eruption, to the terraced slopes of Citadel Pueblo, the Flagstaff Area National Monuments contain evidence of the complex ways cultures adapt and impact the physical environment.
- **Laboratories and Research Benchmarks.** As a species, the human influence on natural systems is profound, with consequences not entirely understood; therefore, the monuments are valuable research laboratories for learning about these systems and their current condition. The monuments must have a sophisticated knowledge of these resources and their condition, and these findings must be effectively communicated to the public, as they will ultimately decide the fate of these resources.
- **Geology within the San Francisco Volcanic Field.** The violent, dramatic history of the San Francisco Volcanic Field transformed the landscape in and around the Flagstaff Area National Monuments. Through this explosive history, each of the monuments tells its own story of adaptation and change.
- **Climate Change.** Climate change is evolving and will continue to impact not only the natural and cultural resources of the Flagstaff Area National Monuments but the world as a whole. Reducing the carbon footprint of the Flagstaff Area National Monuments, providing awareness of climate change through education, maintaining ongoing research and monitoring of these changes, and initiating climate change adaptation are ways the monuments are dedicated to understanding, documenting, and responding to climate change.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Wupatki National Monument:

- **Human Occupation, Lifeways, and Environmental Change.** For thousands of years, people with differing lifeways and adaptive strategies lived within the imposing landscape of Wupatki, demonstrating the human drive to occupy, survive, and thrive in seemingly inhospitable environments. In doing so, they altered the landscape to reflect varying and changing human values. Investigating these patterns of human activity and natural change deepens the understanding of contemporary landscapes and cultures.
- **Cultural Diversity and Interaction among Pueblo Ancestors.** The Pueblo people of today are descendants of those who made their homes in the Southwest for at least 10,000 years. Wupatki protects concentrations of these homes, built after the eruption of Sunset Crater Volcano, which occurred sometime between 1040 and 1100, when scattered families came together to build substantial multiroom pueblos. These communities are unique for their time and place and may represent an effort on the part of multiethnic groups to collaborate, coexist, or compete.
- **Ancestral Homelands and Cultural Traditions.** The landscape in and around Wupatki National Monument continues to be important to indigenous people in spiritual and material ways. For these American Indian groups, the monument is part of a larger interconnected sacred landscape associated with ancestral history and clan migrations; sites and artifacts, the associated geographic features, plants, animals, and water sources remain important to these groups for maintaining their cultural identity and ongoing traditional practices.
- **Cultural Resource Integrity.** The archeological record within Wupatki National Monument is astounding—few places in the world have such a well-preserved and densely populated landscape that provides a framework for understanding pre-Columbian lifeways. Maintaining that framework and preserving site integrity into the future is a responsibility belonging to everyone.
- **Habitat Preservation.** Wupatki National Monument’s relatively pristine and intact grasslands provide critical habitat for sustaining native species and are scientifically important for research benchmarks. In the face of accelerating change, we are challenged to preserve this small portion of a biome that was once widespread. Through ongoing scientific research, Wupatki National Monument provides opportunities for learning more about evolving ecosystems, fire and drought, and how these changes affected people in the past, and may affect people today and into the future.
- **Scenic Views and Soundscape.** Today, Wupatki National Monument provides an increasingly rare opportunity to glimpse past cultures’ experiences—viewing vast undeveloped landscapes and clear, dark night skies, the feeling of solitude, and natural quiet. These circumstances invite contemplation, inspiration, and renewal. Today’s actions determine whether these experiences will exist for future generations.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

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

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeology. Wupatki National Monument protects one of the most densely populated archeological landscapes of the Southwest, where multiple cultural groups coexisted and interacted in the wake of Sunset Crater Volcano's eruption.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the 49 maintained archeological sites varies widely from poor to good. • The public has opportunities for "discovery hikes" in four areas, as well as a guided hike to Crack-in-Rock Pueblo, providing more intimate experiences with cultural resources. • The trails around the sites are degraded, impacting adjacent resources. • A new site-monitoring program is in place, with a goal of monitoring 150 sites each year. Most monitoring is carried out by NPS staff, although volunteers monitor about 20 archeological sites several times each year. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of the condition of maintained archeological sites is improving as more site visits and monitoring takes place. • Site stability is fairly constant on western grassland sites and in the Wupatki basin. • Attendance at the "discovery hikes" and Crack-in-Rock hike is high and demand for these opportunities consistently exceeds availability. • Navajo oral history projects are increasing information for interpretive programs and media.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased storm intensity and frequency are projected across the United States due to climate change. This could accelerate soil erosion and damage to archeological sites. • Some unexcavated sites, such as the Citadel, receive regular visitation, which causes damage and adverse impacts. Vandalism, graffiti, and artifact loss are occurring at a number of sites. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage volunteer "site stewards" to increase monitoring and create a connection with local partners and friends groups. • Create educational opportunities to safely connect visitors to archeological sites without degrading the sites. • Use oral history projects and similar interpretive tools to connect visitors with Navajo history available within the monument. • Seek more opportunities to allow low intensity natural wildfire burns for resource benefits.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream flow, channel morphology, and groundwater monitoring data for Deadman Wash. • Light detection and ranging (LiDAR) for benchmarking purposes. • Improve and refine the current archeological database. • Conduct more in-depth tribal/ethnographic studies. • Visitor use data.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation treatment and stewardship planning. • Fire management plan amendment. • Backcountry management plan. • Wilderness study. • Comprehensive interpretive plan and long-range interpretive plan (update). • Visitor use management plan. • Climate change adaptation planning (e.g., climate change scenario planning), including integrated vulnerability assessments for cultural resources. • Updated archeological overview and assessment. • Exhibit plan for new/updated exhibits. • Resource stewardship strategy.
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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431–433) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-mm) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • 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"> • Director’s Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making and DO-12 Handbook</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 71A: <i>Relationship with American Indian Tribes</i> • Department of the Interior Tribal Consultation Policy, 2012 • <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 with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Setting / Wilderness
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native Grasslands. Wupatki National Monument harbors one of the largest protected areas of juniper savanna, grassland, and desert shrubland within the southern Colorado Plateau region. It provides habitat for native species sensitive to human land-use and habitat fragmentation impacts and serves as a critical scientific research area for pronghorn (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>) and regional environmental change. • Scenery and Setting. The undeveloped setting of Wupatki National Monument provides exceedingly rare opportunities to experience uninterrupted vistas, stunning night skies, and natural sounds in a wilderness environment.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewscapes and natural sounds are in good condition for most of the monument, except near US Highway 89 and the main park access road corridors. • Seeps and springs are gradually recovering from historic land use, although no records or evidence of their natural condition are available to determine trends. • The Little Colorado River riparian corridor is highly degraded from historic land use and water diversion. Efforts are underway to improve some riparian habitat, but no records or evidence of presettlement conditions exist as a basis for determining trends. • High-priority invasive plant populations are being controlled or eliminated. Some species, such as tumbleweed and cheatgrass, cannot feasibly be controlled. • Natural fire is returning to the landscape as the grasslands ecosystem is able to support natural fire regimes after years of fire suppression activities. • A long section of Black Falls Crossing Road is nearly impassable when wet or flooded, leading to seasonal off-road travel to bypass on firmer ground. • Boundary fences have been improved to include wildlife passes (corridors) to support access and migration patterns. • The wilderness eligibility assessment was completed in 2013. • The combination of high-elevation, good air quality, low population density, and frequent cloud-free weather allows for excellent night sky viewing conditions, although regional air quality could impact both day and night visibility. • Park managers are pursuing an International Dark Sky Park Designation from the International Dark-Sky Association. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniper has increased in grasslands and in the Wupatki basin over the last 140 years but is now being reduced by drought and wildfire. • The monument and partners are working to restore springs. • High-priority invasive plant infestations are being successfully controlled in primary visitor use areas, in areas with facilities, and along access corridors. • The Wupatki pronghorn herd has declined to as few as 140 animals in the last 10 years. • Prairie dog towns have been decimated by introduced disease and have disappeared over the last 20 years, also affecting associated species such as the burrowing owl and opportunities to recover the black-footed ferret. • The number of golden eagle territories has decreased since the 1950s. • Average annual temperature has shown a statistically significant increase over the past century.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Setting / Wilderness
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for wind and solar development in the viewshed. • Off-road travel is occurring adjacent to Black Falls Crossing Road where drivers bypass muddy areas. • The projected increase in mean annual temperature (+4°F to 5°F by 2050) and increase in drought events, storm intensity, and storm frequency due to a changing climate would impact natural hydrologic regimes, geomorphic processes, and biotic responses. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand interpretive programs to focus on viewsheds, night skies, and soundscapes. • Develop curriculum on natural settings. • Conserve the Wupatki pronghorn herd through research, reducing habitat fragmentation, restoring natural fire regimes, and partnering with Coconino National Forest, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Babbitt Ranches, and other stakeholders on landscape-level habitat management. • Develop partnerships with local night sky organizations. • Continue collaborative relationships with Babbitt Ranches and the Navajo Nation. • Complete wilderness study through the public planning process. • Describe historic and ethnographic wilderness values. • Interpretation/education of the influences from climate change on the national monument’s natural resources. • Retrofit, replace, and maintain park infrastructure to use night sky friendly lighting and quieter machinery and equipment. • Participate in the Colorado Plateau Dark Sky Cooperative “Starry Starry Night,” a voluntary effort to promote the preservation, enjoyment, and tourism potential for star gazing in the vast region.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light detection and ranging (LiDAR) for benchmarking purposes. • Night sky monitoring. • Visitor use data. • Continued pronghorn population monitoring and research. • Continuous collection of (or access to) credible meteorological data to validate local climate change and to better understand natural resource responses to this change (e.g., storm event responses in Deadman Wash, alteration of wildfire frequency, proliferation of nonnative species). • Stream flow, channel morphology, and groundwater monitoring data for Deadman Wash. • Better water table and water quality information for the monument water supply well.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire management plan amendment. • Planning for restoration at the confluence of Deadman Wash and the Little Colorado River. • Wilderness study. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Visitor use management plan. • Climate change adaptation planning (e.g., climate change scenario planning), including integrated vulnerability assessments for natural resources. • Exhibit plan for new/updated exhibits. • Photovoltaic plan to get the visitor center area “off the grid” (environmental assessment or design concept plan). • Comprehensive interpretive plan and long-range interpretive plan (update).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural Setting / Wilderness
<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"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.) • Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 USC 1131–1136) • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531–1544) • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 (16 USC 4701) • Lacey Act of 1900, as amended (16 USC 3371–3378) • Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703–712) • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (16 USC 668–668c) • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 USC 2801 et seq.) • Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species” • Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making and DO-12 Handbook</i> • Director’s Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i> • Director’s Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Director’s Order 41: <i>Wilderness Stewardship</i> • Director’s Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • Director’s Order 79: <i>Integrity of Scientific and Scholarly Activities</i> • Director’s Order 13A: <i>Environmental Management Systems</i>, if the park uses the rationale of reducing its own operational emissions through the existing environmental management system as a response to climate change and natural resource protection. • Director’s Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Collections
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NPS collections stored at the Museum of Northern Arizona are in a state-of-the-art LEED-certified building. The on-site collections are protected and safely stored. There is a virtual museum being developed with the Museum of Northern Arizona. The National Park Service has a good relationship with the US Forest Service for collections management; for example, the ollas (large pots) in the visitor center are on loan from the US Forest Service. The collections are locally accessible for research and interpretive purposes. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increasing number of visitors have access to viewing and learning from the collections because of the development of the virtual museum. Staff, volunteers, and partners are receiving more exposure to and education about the collections.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An unextinguished fire in the visitor center could destroy museum objects on display. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collections could be better used in interpretive programming. Expand and develop curriculum that includes the virtual museum.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor use data.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collections management plan. Visitor use management plan. Updated archeological overview and assessment. Comprehensive interpretive plan and long-range interpretive plan (update). Resource stewardship strategy. Exhibit plan for new/ updated exhibits.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431–433) Historic Sites Act of 1935, as amended (16 USC 461–467) Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f–18f-3) National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.) “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <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 24: NPS Museum Collections Management Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management Director’s Order 28A: Archeology NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation Director’s Order 13A: Environmental Management Systems, for park building operational emissions reduction Director’s Order 79: Integrity of Scientific and Scholarly Activities



Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CCC buildings are in poor to fair condition. • The visitor center is in good condition and has a new roof, new electrical system, and updated heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system. • The Visitor Center Complex is a historic district and has a completed cultural landscape inventory. It is eligible for the national register. • All Mission 66 buildings are in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general condition of historic resources is improving. • Repair and rehabilitation project for residence 1 is under development.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased storm intensity and frequency are projected across the United States due to climate change. This could increase the vulnerability of historic resources to damaging wind and/or flood events. • Structural fire is a threat; visitor center has fire detection system but no fire suppression system. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for rehabilitation of the CCC buildings is proposed for the next few years. • Design and implement a drainage plan that would reduce erosion around structures. • Evaluate historic structures for appropriate uses (housing, etc.). • Evaluate potential alternative energy use on historic structures.

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Resources
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use for data buildings. • Visitor use data.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report / historic structure preservation guide for visitor contact station. • Visitor use management plan. • Climate change adaptation planning (e.g., climate change scenario planning), including integrated vulnerability assessments for historic resources. • Exhibit plan for new/updated exhibits. • Comprehensive interpretive plan and long-range interpretive plan (update). • Resource stewardship strategy. • Complete cultural landscape report for Visitor Center Complex, per “NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline” and National Historic Preservation Act section 110. • Park asset management plan (update).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431–433) • Historic Sites Act of 1935, as amended (16 USC 461–467) • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f–18f-3) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.) • “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"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Wupatki National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Visitor Access.** Visitor use and access should be evaluated against the current set of closures. Except for developed visitor use areas, most of the monument is closed to unguided visitor entry. “Discovery Hikes” led by staff are offered periodically to provide additional opportunities for visitors to explore and experience the monument. There is both staff and public interest in evaluating the current closures to determine if additional areas may be opened to unescorted visitor use without harming monument resources. A visitor use management plan would involve the public and, probably, the development of special regulations.
- **Existing and Proposed Tribal Uses.** Traditionally associated tribes request the ability to collect a variety of plants for traditional uses, and the Hopi Tribe seeks to gather eaglets. Currently, the National Park Service is developing an agencywide policy to guide how parks authorize collection of plants in parks. No authority for collecting eaglets currently exists. There are also no known active eagle nests in the monument.
- **Protection of Adjacent Archeological Sites.** Numerous archeological sites of similar quality to those within the monument exist on adjacent US Forest Service (USFS) and private lands. The National Park Service proposes to share strategies for ensuring protection of sites on adjacent lands to preserve their potential for contributing to the overall understanding of the area’s human occupation over time.
- **Peshlakai Residency and Grazing.** A 1991 Letter of Authorization granted lifetime residency and grazing for a Navajo woman (Stella Peshlakai Smith) to live on public lands at Wupatki National Monument. Daughter of Clyde Peshlakai, who was among several Navajo families living on public lands at Wupatki when it was first established, Ms. Smith turned 89 in 2014. The Letter of Authorization is not transferrable and will end with her death. Her family seeks to be allowed to continue living at Wupatki following her death, which would require congressional action. The National Park Service is not seeking authority to extend private residency and grazing on the monument’s public lands.





- Wilderness.** The wilderness eligibility assessment for Wupatki National Monument was completed and approved in 2013. Roughly 96% of the monument is eligible for wilderness designation (34,194 acres). Qualities and resources contributing to this assessment include outstanding grassland resources, remote archeological sites, such as the pueblos and petroglyphs in the Crack-in-Rock area, badlands, natural sounds, and spectacular night skies. The next step will be preparation of a wilderness study conducted through a public planning process.
- Climate change.** Mean annual temperature in the region has increased over the last century, with models projecting a continued warming trend up to triple the historic rate. Mean annual precipitation trends for the region are less certain, with models projecting both increases and decreases. Increases in storm frequency and intensity are projected across the United States, with more intense droughts projected for the southwestern United States. There are many unknowns about the potential impacts of climate change on the national monument’s resources, future visitor experiences, and operations. Climate change data and information, along with resource responses, are needed to make management decisions in a timely manner. Water resources could be altered by climate change and from other stressors such as groundwater pumping for the local water supply. This could impact the national monument’s operations, possibly influencing changes in potable water supplies. Climate change could impact cultural resources in ways that are not yet well known. Wildfires and erosion from wind and water could damage cultural resources. Climate change may influence the visitor experience, including changes in seasonal visitation patterns and experiences, which the national monument would need to react to. Climate change adaptation planning is needed to address these potential impacts.

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.

Summary of Data and GIS Needs			
Related to a FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Archeological Resources and Natural Setting / Wilderness	Light detection and ranging (LiDAR) for benchmarking climate change effects, archeological sites, and other resources	H	Remote sensing data are needed to establish baseline geographic and topographic information for the monument. LiDAR would be used to provide a benchmark for climate change effects in the park and for identification and monitoring archeological sites and other significant natural and cultural resources.
Archeological Resources, Natural Setting / Wilderness, Collections, and Historic Resources	Visitor use data	H	There is a need for visitor use data to address complex interrelated issues, especially related to frontcountry and backcountry use and impacts on archeological and natural resources. These data would guide a visitor use plan, support a wilderness study, and enhance opportunities for visitor understanding of the park purpose, significance, and FRVs. This information is needed before a wilderness study can be undertaken.
Natural Setting / Wilderness	Stream flow, channel morphology, meteorological data, and groundwater monitoring data for Deadman Wash	H	These data are needed to understand effects from severe weather events, invasive tamarisk eradication, riparian restoration, and climate change on the ephemeral drainage system, the Little Colorado River, and associated archeological resources.
Natural Setting / Wilderness	Better water table and water quality information for the monument water supply well	M	The water table and water quality of the water supply well for the monument may become less reliable and other sources of water may need to be considered.
Archeological Resources	Tribal/ethnographic studies	M	Ethnographic research is essential to preserve, manage, and interpret cultural and natural resources.
Natural Setting / Wilderness	Continued pronghorn population monitoring and research	L	The Wupatki pronghorn population has declined greatly over the last 10 years and may be vulnerable to extirpation from land development, habitat fragmentation, prolonged drought, and climate change. A regional partnership is currently undertaking a variety of conservation efforts, including research to assess their effectiveness.
Historic Resources	Historic structure report / historic structure preservation guide for visitor contact station	L	This documentation is necessary to ensure future maintenance is done appropriately to preserve the integrity of the building.
Historic Resources	Energy use data for buildings	L	Energy use data of each building would help with analysis of energy use, calculation of carbon footprint, and achievement of sustainability goals.
Natural Setting / Wilderness	Night sky monitoring	L	Monitor to detect change in regional outdoor lighting and impacts on visibility of stars, nocturnal wildlife activity, etc.
Archeological Resources	Update archeological database	L	The current archeological database needs to be improved and updated.

Summary of Planning Needs			
Related to a FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Archeological Resources, Natural Setting / Wilderness, Collections, and Historic Resources	Visitor use management plan	H	A plan is needed to address visitor use and patterns, and resource protection goals related to visitor impacts. The plan would also address who is visiting the park, what their expectations are, what other visitors could be attracted to the park, and relevancy for the next generation. The plan would also include specific goals and desired conditions for resource protection and visitor experience to serve as a basis for related elements in a future wilderness study.
Archeological Resources and Natural Setting / Wilderness	Fire management plan amendment	H	An updated fire management plan is needed to incorporate naturally occurring wildfires as a strategy to manage the natural landscape.
Archeological Resources, Natural Setting / Wilderness, Collections, and Historic Resources	Comprehensive interpretive plan and long-range interpretive plan (update)	H	An updated comprehensive interpretive plan / long-range interpretive plan is required to address new technology, improve relevancy to audiences, enhance opportunities for youth engagement, and tie interpretive goals and programming to foundation outcomes for the three Flagstaff Area National Monuments. Partnership opportunities with the public, tribes, Flagstaff schools, Northern Arizona University, and other agencies would be a key component planning effort.
Archeological Resources	Preservation treatment / management plan	H	This plan would identify resource impacts and prioritize efforts to preserve and protect archeological sites in frontcountry vs. backcountry and would tie into a future backcountry management plan wilderness study. This would address multiple interrelated and complex issues related to proposing wilderness, managing visitor use, and protecting archeological sites.
Archeological Resources and Natural Setting / Wilderness	Backcountry management plan and wilderness study	H	A wilderness study must be completed per National Park Service policy for frontcountry, backcountry, and wilderness. A separate backcountry management plan would be done. A wilderness character narrative may also be developed as part of this overall planning process.
Natural Setting / Wilderness	Photovoltaic plan to get the visitor center area "off the grid" (environmental assessment or design concept plan)	M	Climate Friendly Park designation; seek to convert to green energy where possible.
Natural Setting / Wilderness	Planning for restoration at confluence of Deadman Wash and Little Colorado River	M	Since 2010, the National Park Service and partners have been eradicating nonnative tamarisk and conducting revegetation research to determine optimum riparian restoration methods. A long-term restoration and monitoring plan is needed.

Summary of Planning Needs			
Related to a FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Archeological Resources, Natural Setting / Wilderness, Collections, and Historic Resources	Resource stewardship strategy	M	The National Park Service currently does not have a comprehensive condition assessment or long-term management strategy for cultural and natural resources within the monument.
Archeological Resources, Natural Setting / Wilderness, and Historic Resources	Climate change adaptation planning	M	Outcomes from this effort can be integrated in park planning and management to bring appropriate climate change adaptation into those documents (fire management plan, resource stewardship strategy, visitor use management plan, etc.). This planning process would allow the park to explore the range of future climate scenarios that are plausible.
Historic Resources	Complete cultural landscape report for Visitor Center Complex	M	Complete cultural landscape report for Visitor Center Complex, per "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline" and National Historic Preservation Act section 110. The cultural landscape inventory has already been completed.
Historic Resources	Park asset management plan	L	The current park asset management plan was last updated in 2009. A revised plan would assure an updated strategy and roadmap to efficiently allocate limited resources to the highest priority assets.
Collections	Collections management plan	L	Since the last plan (1994), the collections have quadrupled in size, made numerous moves, and, since 2011, resided primarily in a private institution (the Museum of Northern Arizona). This planning document is required under the Checklist for the Protection and Preservation of Museum Collections, as it records the current state of a museum program and recommends actions needed for programmatic growth and improvement in all areas, including security, fire protection, and environmental conditions.
Archeological Resources	Updated archeological overview and assessment	L	An update is needed to reflect changed conditions, improved technology, and discovery of new sites since the 1980s survey.
Archeological Resources, Natural Setting / Wilderness, Collections, and Historic Resources	Exhibit plan for new/ updated exhibits	L	Exhibits are roughly 10 years old. Updating would incorporate new information gained through research and oral history projects.

Part 3: Contributors

Flagstaff Area National Monuments

Lisa Baldwin, Archeologist
Kayci Cook Collins, Superintendent
Kat Eisenman, Administrative Assistant
Gwenn Gallenstein, Museum Curator
Mike Haubert, Law Enforcement Ranger
Michael Monk Jones, GIS Specialist
Joshua Kleinman, Compliance Program Manager
Lisa Leap, Chief of Resources
Hank Mallery, Interpretive Ranger
Janet Phillips, Administrative Officer
John Portillo, Chief Ranger
Holly Richards, Interpretive Ranger
Angela Saner, Facility Management Systems Specialist
Don Sharlow, Facility Manager
Cecilia Shields, Chief of Interpretation
Matt Snider, Trails Maintenance Worker
Caleb Waters, Maintenance Supervisor
Paul Whitefield, Natural Resource Specialist

Friends of Flagstaff Monuments Representatives

Bern Carey
Pamela Foti
Carl Taylor
Kim Watson

NPS Intermountain Region

Liza Ermeling, Landscape Architect
Art Hutchinson, Chief of Planning

Other NPS Staff

Christine Bruins, Community Planner, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
Tabitha Carver-Roberts, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
Rebecca Corning, Contract Librarian, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, Washington Support Office, Park Planning and Special Studies
Wanda Gray Lafferty, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
Laura Pernice, GIS Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
Larissa Read, Project Manager, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Appendixes

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation and Legislative Acts for Wupatki National Monument

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 9, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, there are located in Arizona, about 30 miles northeast of Flagstaff, two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States, the Hopi or People of Peace; and

Wupatki National Monument, Ariz. Preamble.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument together with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Wupatki National Monument those two pieces or parcels of land outlined upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof and more particularly described as follows: The S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 32, Township 26 North, Range 9 East; all Sec. 6, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 7, Township 25 North, Range 9 East; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Township 25 North, Range 8 East; and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 30, Township 25 North, Range 10 East, of the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

National Monument, Arizona.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

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) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision, etc., by Director of National Park Service.

Vol. 29, p. 535; Vol. 41, p. 732.

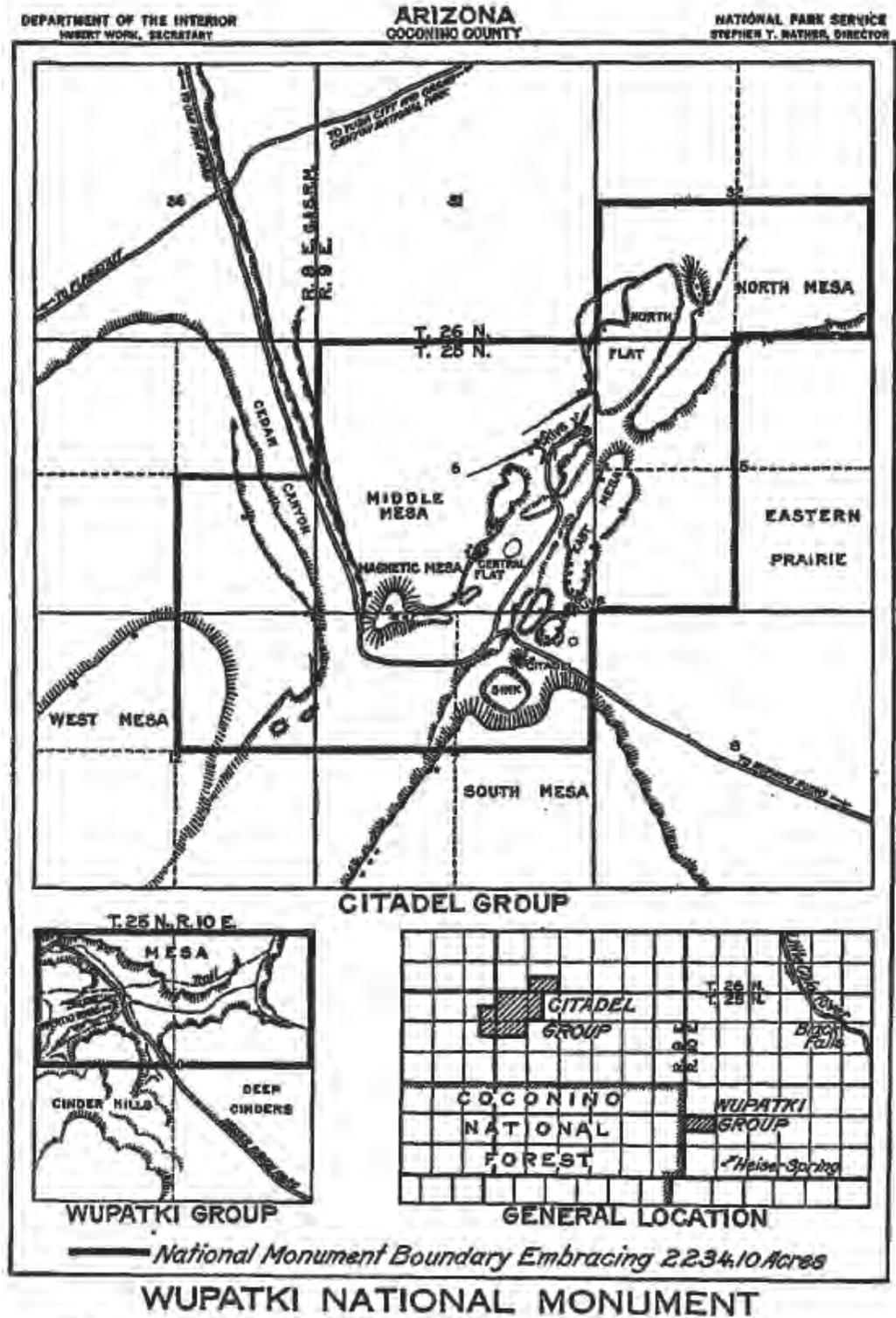
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE in the City of Washington this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.



ENLARGING THE WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT—ARIZONA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 9, 1937
[No. 2240]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain land contiguous to the Wupatki National Monument, established by Proclamation of December 9, 1924 (43 Stat. 1977), have situated thereon prehistoric and archaeological ruins of historic and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS there are other lands contiguous to the said Monument which are necessary for the proper care, management, and protection of the prehistoric ruins situated on the lands now included in the aforesaid Monument and on the additional lands above referred to; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to the Wupatki 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, subject to the withdrawal made by order of the Secretary of the Interior of July 9, 1934, in aid of the consolidations authorized by the act of June 14, 1934, ch. 521, 48 Stat. 960, and subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Arizona are hereby reserved and added to and made a part of the Wupatki National Monument:

Wupatki National
Monument, Ariz.
Preamble.
43 Stat. 1977.Area enlarged.
34 Stat. 225.
16 U. S. C. § 431.48 Stat. 960.
Lands added.

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

Description.

- T. 25 N., R. 8 E.,
sec. 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
secs. 2 and 11;
sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
secs. 13 and 14;
All those parts of secs. 3, 10 and 15 lying east of the east
line of the right of way of U. S. Highway No. 89;
- T. 25 N., R. 9 E.,
secs. 1 to 4, inclusive;
sec. 5, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
secs. 8 to 18, inclusive;
- T. 26 N., R. 9 E., sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
- T. 25 N., R. 10 E.,
sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 2, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
secs. 3 to 12, and 14 to 22, inclusive;
secs. 28 and 29;
sec. 30, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
secs. 31 and 32;
- T. 26 N., R. 10 E.,
sec. 16, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 17, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 20;
sec. 21, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
secs. 29 and 32, containing 33,631.20 acres.

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.

Warning against un-
authorized acts, etc.

1842

PROCLAMATIONS, 1937

Supervision:

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the 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.

29 Stat. 535.
16 U. S. C. §§ 1, 2.

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 9th day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President,
CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

EXCLUDING LANDS FROM THE WUPATEKI NATIONAL MONUMENT AND RESERVING THEM FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES—ARIZONA

January 22, 1941
[No. 2454]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that certain lands which are now a part of the Wupatki National Monument in the State of Arizona, established by Proclamation of December 9, 1924, 43 Stat. 1977, and enlarged by Proclamation of July 9, 1937, 50 Stat. 1841, are not necessary for the proper care and management of the objects of historic and scientific interest situated on the lands within the said monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to exclude such lands from the Wupatki National Monument; and

WHEREAS such lands are needed in the construction and operation of a diversion dam in Little Colorado River to facilitate the irrigation of lands on the Navajo Indian Reservation:

Exclusion of certain lands from Wupatki 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, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), and by the act of June 25, 1910, c. 421, 36 Stat. 847 (U. S. C., title 43, sec. 141), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912, c. 369, 37 Stat. 497 (U. S. C., title 43, sec. 142), do proclaim that the lands comprising Lots 1 and 2, Section 12, Township 25 North, Range 10 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, comprising 52.27 acres, are hereby excluded from the Wupatki National Monument, and temporarily withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry and reserved for use in connection with the construction and operation of a diversion dam in Little Colorado River for irrigating Navajo Indian lands. The provisions of the Proclamations of December 9, 1924, and July 9, 1937, shall remain in full force and effect as to all other lands thereby reserved as a national monument.

Diversion dam, Little Colorado River.
43 Stat. 1077; 50 Stat. 1841.

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 22^d day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:
CORDELL HULL
The Secretary of State.

Public Law 87-136

AN ACT

August 10, 1961
[H. R. 7240]

To authorize an exchange of lands at Wupatki National Monument, Arizona, to provide access to certain ruins in the monument, to add certain federally owned lands to the monument, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, obtain a valid title for the United States to the lands described as: southeast quarter, section 17, and section 29, township 26 north, range 10 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, for addition to the Wupatki National Monument in exchange for lands of approximately equal value described as: southwest quarter, section 16, township 26 north, range 10 east, and section 32, township 26 north, range 9 east, Gila and Salt River meridian. The lands conveyed by the Secretary and the privately owned land known as northwest quarter, section 21, township 26 north, range 10 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, shall, after execution of the exchange, cease to be a part of the Wupatki National Monument.

Wupatki National
Monument, Ariz.
L a n d s, e x
change.

Sec. 2. The Secretary may, in his discretion, accept the donation of a permanent easement for a road right-of-way two hundred feet wide for the purpose of providing public access to the significant Crack-in-Rock Ruin which lies within the monument: *Provided*, That no road may be constructed upon the right-of-way without further legislative authority. The right-of-way to the ruin shall extend across terrain suitable to the Secretary from any point on the north line of township 25 north, ranges 9 or 10 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, which he may select.

Sec. 3. Subject to valid existing rights, the public lands lying west of the west right-of-way line of United States Highway 89 in section 3, township 25 north, range 8 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, consisting of lot 4, southwest quarter northwest quarter, northwest quarter southwest quarter and the westerly portions of lot 3, southeast quarter northwest quarter, and east one-half southwest quarter are added to and made a part of the Wupatki National Monument.

Approved August 10, 1961.

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

110 STAT. 4107

SEC. 207. WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT. 16 USC 431 note.

The boundaries of the Wupatki National Monument, Arizona, are hereby revised to include the lands and interests in lands within the area generally depicted as "Proposed Addition 168.89 Acres" on the map entitled "Boundary—Wupatki and Sunset Crater National Monuments, Arizona", numbered 322-80,021, and dated April 1989. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Subject to valid existing rights, Federal lands and interests therein within the area added to the monument by this section are hereby transferred without monetary consideration or reimbursement to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service, to be administered as part of the monument in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Agreements Below Apply to All Flagstaff Area National Monuments					
Law Enforcement Agreements between USFS and NPS	Memorandum of understanding (MOU)	11/22/2011 – 10/31/2016	USFS and NPS	National, regional, and local agreements exist that allow law enforcement operations on each other's lands.	MOU for NPS sites within AZ, TX, NM, OK, and in the southwestern region of USFS, law enforcement and investigations.
MOU with Coconino County Sheriff's Department	MOU	5/12/2011 – 5/12/2016	Coconino County Sheriff's Department	Outlines areas of responsibility within the national monument and provides for deputizing NPS park rangers through the Coconino County Sheriff's Department. This MOU authorizes park protection staff to enforce state laws and use state criminal justice system.	MOU is renewable every five years.
Interpretive Partnership	Forest Service interagency agreement	5/15/2014 – 9/30/2014	USFS and NPS	This partnership, which has been in operation for several years, coordinates interpretive activities on NPS and USFS lands and encourages consistent messages through shared staffing.	—
MOU with Museum of Northern Arizona	MOU	6/2011 – 6/2021 (renewable upon expiration)	—	Provides Flagstaff Area National Monuments storage space for collections and office space for the Flagstaff monuments' curator in exchange for 15% of the curator's time.	Allows the museum to store and care for various artifacts from the three monuments, while retaining NPS ownership of the collection.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Cooperative Agreement Western National Parks Association (WNPA)	Cooperative agreement	—	—	Allows WNPA to operate a bookstore in each of the monuments and headquarters, with support provided to NPS from those sales.	Agreement is regionwide for all parks that have WNPA as their cooperating association. Regional director is signatory to the agreement.
Friends of Flagstaff Area National Monuments (FOM)	Friends group agreement	1/6/2011 – 1/6/2016	FOM board members	FOM is the primary nonprofit support organization—to raise community awareness, raise funds for approved projects, support events and activities.	—
Fire Agreements with Grand Canyon National Park / Coconino National Forest and Summit Fire Department	Intra-agency: annual work plan / Grand Canyon National Park	4/4/2014 – Five years	USFS, Summit Fire Department, Grand Canyon National Park, park neighbors	Agreements provide for structural (Summit) and wildland fire suppression (Grand Canyon National Park, USFS) and emergency medical response (Summit).	*National Master Interagency agreement on general terms and conditions for implementing service first interagency agreements.
	Interagency-USFS annual operating plan	4/4/2014 – Annual			
	Interagency for wildland firefighting	5/6/2010 – Five years			
	Service 1st*	2/22/2012 – Five years			
Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreement between NPS / Flagstaff monuments and City of Flagstaff	Cooperative agreement number P12AC10702	10/1/2012 – 8/31/2017	NPS, City of Flagstaff Police Department	Provides dispatch services for enforcing of laws and officer safety.	Five-year cooperative agreement with City of Flagstaff.
Information Technology agreement with Grand Canyon National Park	Shared services agreement	Annual, per fiscal year	Park employees	Agreement provides funding to Grand Canyon National Park for information technology support and services to the Flagstaff area monuments.	Agreement is renewed annually; costs are based on number of computers.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Agreements Listed Below Apply Only to Wupatki National Monument					
Letter of Authorization for Stella Peshlakai Smith	Letter of authorization	1991 – Death of Ms. Smith	Peshlakai family members	Provides lifetime permission for Stella Peshlakai Smith to reside and graze sheep on Wupatki National Monument. She currently resides in the southeast portion of the monument and actively grazes sheep in that area.	Authorization is nontransferable and cannot be assumed by other family members.
Babbitt Ranches Permit Number Flag-2010-1102	MOU	12/1/2010 – 12/1/2015	Bill Cordasco, president, Babbitt Ranches	Documents the communication, cooperation, and coordination partnership between the agency and Babbitt Ranches / COBar Ranch.	COBar Ranch adjacent to Wupatki is managed to meet the ranch’s operational needs while preserving and protecting the landscape, viewshed, and the natural and cultural resources in a manner that leaves them unimpaired for future generations.



Appendix C: Tribes Traditionally Associated with Wupatki National Monument

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation

PO Box 17779
Fountain Hills, AZ 85268

Havasupai Tribe

PO Box 10
Supai, AZ 86435

Hopi Tribe of Arizona

PO Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Hualapai Indian Tribe

PO Box 179
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians

HC 65, Box 2
Fredonia, AZ 86022

Navajo Nation

PO Box 7440
Window Rock, AZ 86515

San Carlos Apache Tribe of Arizona

PO Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550

San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona

PO Box 1989
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona

Tonto Reservation #30
Payson, AZ 85541

White Mountain Apache Tribe

PO Box 700
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Yavapai-Apache Nation

2400 West Datsi Street
Camp Verde, AZ 86322

Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe

530 East Merritt
Prescott, AZ 86301-2038

Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation

PO Box 339
Zuni, NM 87327-0339



Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation Wupatki National Monument

May 2015

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

Kayci Cook Collins

RECOMMENDED

Kayci Cook Collins, Superintendent, Wupatki National Monument

11 May 2015

Date

Sue E. Masica

APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

May 21, 2015

Date

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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.

WAPU 322/128169
May 2015

Foundation Document • Wupatki National Monument

