

LAND PROTECTION PLAN
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
AND
BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

1999

LAND PROTECTION PLAN
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
and
BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

JANUARY 1999

Prepared by:

Dan A. Foster Date
Chief, Resources Management
Nez Perce National Historical Park

Approved by:

Douglas E. Eury Date
Superintendent
Nez Perce National Historical Park

Concur:

Otis Halfmoon Date
Idaho Unit Manager
Nez Perce National Historical Park

Concur:

Jon G. James Date
Montana Unit Manager
Nez Perce National Historical Park

Concur:

Timothy A. Nitz Date
Oregon/Washington Unit Manager
Nez Perce National Historical Park

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY I

I. BACKGROUND1

II. ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK / MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES1

III. LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES.....1

IV. PARK UNIT DESCRIPTIONS8

V. PARK UNIT MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES17

VI. REFERENCES CITED..... 102

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

When approved this document will serve as the Nez Perce National Historical Park land protection plan. Major components include:

- establishes the park policy for protection of lands managed by or in conjunction with Nez Perce National Historical Park.
- implements the directives of the park General Management Plan of 1997.

This plan is written to provide the guidelines for appropriate land protection strategies and sets forth the land protection strategies for Nez Perce National Historical Park.

I. BACKGROUND

Nez Perce NHP was established as a unit of the national park system on May 15, 1965, by Public Law 89-19. The law specified the park is to "facilitate protection and provide interpretation of sites in the Nez Perce Country of Idaho that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the Nation." A total of 24 sites were established in 1965.

Public Law 102-576 of October 30, 1992, allowed sites to be designated in Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Wyoming. It specified 14 sites in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Montana to be included in the park.

The General Management Plan, finalized in July of 1997, called for boundaries for each park site to be established, and the record of decision for the final environmental impact statement included identification of the final boundaries. This plan identifies threats to each site, both internal and external, identifies those methods to provide for protection of resources, visitor use, and for development; it also identifies the minimum interests necessary for those purposes; and establishes priorities for protection within the park.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK/MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

On the basis of provisions in the enabling legislation, Nez Perce National Historical Park is to provide opportunities for public recreation; interpretive and educational opportunities; preserve natural systems; protect scenic vistas; protect native plant and animal species, communities, and habitats; preserve resources for scientific study; protect and restore historic sites and structures; manage for multiple use; and protect and preserve archeological data.

The Park is managed by a Superintendent and subordinate Unit Managers in accordance with the various acts of establishment, various administrative policies for this category, and according to objectives stated in park planning documents.

The General Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement for Nez Perce NHP and Big Hole National Battlefield (NPS 1997) and the Resource Management Plan for the park (NPS 1995) support these management directions.

III. LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

A. EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES

1. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance involves providing information, advice, and ideas to individuals or groups requesting help. Technical assistance efforts may be directed toward individual landowners by

providing information about sound land management or conservation practices to encourage protection of natural, cultural, or recreation resources. Advice on land conservation strategies also can be directed toward local governments or organizations concerned about protecting important resources. As a land protection technique, technical assistance relies entirely on cooperation by landowners. Assistance efforts are most effective where resource protection and private economic activities may be compatible.

2. Cooperative Management Agreements

Cooperative management agreements are resolutions between two or more parties for giving and receiving assistance. Assistance can take the form of financial, technical, product, or access agreements. It can be given free, for a fee, or through exchange of services. Agreements between landowners and interested parties range from informal arrangements to detailed contracts.

3. Negotiation, Mediation, and Arbitration

Negotiation, mediation, and, to a lesser extent, arbitration, are techniques for resolving land management conflicts. These processes may also be used in conjunction with other fee and less-than-fee acquisition programs.

4. Registration

Registration is the formal recognition of a significant natural or cultural resource by a government agency or private commission. A variety of state, local, private, and federal registers confer designation on a special resource and thus give it visibility and some degree of protection.

Currently there are two federal registers administered by the Department of the Interior, which are generally applicable to resource preservation. The National Register of Historic Places recognizes districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture at the national, state, and local levels. The National Natural Landmark Program provides a similar register of unique natural features with outstanding botanical, zoological, geological, or scientific characteristics. The objectives of both registers are to recognize publicly significant natural and historic features, and to protect and enhance those features worthy of recognition. Tax benefits are available for qualifying historic properties. Registration is typically permanent (provided the integrity of the resource is maintained), but is not legally binding and is not included as a restriction on the property deed.

5. Program Coordination: NEPA and NHPA

The National Environmental Protection Act of 1969 requires federal agencies to undertake an

environmental analysis of all federal actions affecting the human environment. This process assesses potential adverse or beneficial effects of a proposed project and alternative actions. All federal agencies have the opportunity to comment on proposed actions.

The National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to undertake an analysis of all actions affecting historic, cultural, or archeological resources. This process assesses the effects of projects on historic resources.

B. REGULATORY APPROACHES

1. Zoning

Zoning is the division of a municipality or county into districts for the purpose of regulating the use of the land. The regulations pertaining to each district are set forth in a zoning text and the districts to which they apply are delineated on a map. Together, the zoning text and the zoning map constitute the zoning ordinance. Once an ordinance has been adopted by a local government, its provisions are legally binding on all landowners.

Generally, a zoning ordinance specifies the uses permitted in each district, the minimum allowable lot sizes, and the maximum bulk of buildings and their minimum setback from property lines. Other requirements for development are also detailed in the ordinance.

Agricultural Zoning. Agricultural zoning is intended to preserve agriculture as a permanent land use. The most important characteristic of an agricultural zoning ordinance is the extent to which it limits the intrusion of new, nonagricultural uses and requires a large minimum lot size (20-160 acres).

Floodplain/Wetland zoning. Floodplain zoning regulations control use of land within hydrologically defined areas subject to floods of a designated frequency. Essentially they establish a flood set-back rule for most development. Most local floodplain zoning ordinances have been stimulated by the National Flood Insurance Program and are consistent with its requirements.

Historic Area Zoning. Historic Districts are established to preserve the integrity of the area, as well as that of individual buildings. In such districts, there can be stringent controls on building exteriors and surrounding spaces with more flexible limitations on the uses of the buildings.

Billboard and Sign Controls. Zoning ordinances often regulate the location, size, height, materials, and lighting of billboards and signs.

2. Subdivision Regulations

Subdivision regulations control the creation of smaller lots from larger parcels of land. While

zoning regulations control the uses and type of building that can take place, subdivision regulations control the physical layout of new development. Subdivision regulations establish standards such as lot size, water and sewer service, width and location of streets, and sites for public facilities, including parks.

3. Transferable Development Rights

A transferable development right program works through zoning regulations limiting the height or intensity of development in one area and allowing increased height or density in another area. Certain areas are designated as conservation or "sending" areas where development is to be limited. Other areas suitable for more intense development are designated transfer zones or "receiving areas". Within the receiving areas there is a certain density of development allowed, but this density may be exceeded if the owner purchases a specified number of development rights from the "sending" area. A landowner in the sending area can sell a specified number of rights based upon the amount of land owned. Once sold, the right to develop is severed from the property, and in most cases this is recorded as an easement or restriction on the deed.

4. Air and Water Pollution Controls

Federal, state, and local air quality, water quality, and hazardous waste disposal regulations restrict the discharge of pollutants into the environment. The most notable federal laws enacted in recent years are the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. State and local governments also administer comparable laws that may be of use in seeking to protect lands from damage resulting from external sources.

C. ACQUISITION ALTERNATIVES

1. Easements

Easements are the most common type of less-than-fee interest for conservation purposes. An easement is a legally enforceable interest in land created by a transfer, that is, a grant, reservation, or conveyance. An affirmative easement establishes positive rights to enter and use land, such as the right of access for hiking, hunting, or fishing. Negative easements limit the uses of the land, for example, by prohibiting residential development, restricting timber cutting or filling of wetlands, or limiting changes in the facade of a historic structure. There is no limit to the number of provisions that may be included in an easement, and positive as well as negative conditions may be combined.

An appurtenant easement is connected with the ownership of adjacent or nearby land. An easement in gross is one where the holder of the easement does not own land adjacent to the property subject to the easement. Because appurtenant easements relate to benefits for other property interests, they are generally more easily enforced in court. Another important distinction is that appurtenant easements are more easily transferred. Depending on state law,

easements in gross may be extinguished (terminated) when land is sold, while an appurtenant easement would be transferred to the new owner.

Implied and prescriptive easements may be established by a history of use or necessity for access. If a property owner sold part of his land to someone whose only access or only reasonable access to it was across the remaining land of the seller, an easement of necessity would be implied to exist across the seller's land. Equity will "imply" the existence of an easement in situations in which it would be inequitable not to do so. In this situation, however, if the purchaser had other reasonable means of access to existing roads, the way of necessity would not be implied.

Easements can also be acquired by use by the public over a long period of time without the owner's consent and with his knowledge. The period of time may be such that the court will declare that rights in the nature of an easement have been acquired by prescriptive use.

2. Purchase and Sellback

Public agencies can purchase land in fee, attach desired restrictions to the deed (that is, reserve certain exclusive rights), and then resell or lease the restricted land. This approach of purchase-sellback, is appropriate if the original owner either does not wish to continue to own the land with restrictions or, for some other reason, wishes to sell the land. In other situations, it may be more worthwhile for an agency to purchase the land, attach the restrictions to the deed, and then lease it to the original owner or some other party.

3. Life or Term Estates

When private owners sell land, they can reserve certain interests. Reservation of the right to occupy or use the property for a term or until death is frequently allowed or encouraged in federal acquisitions. This type of acquisition leaves the property owner with a partial interest in the land and conveys other rights of ownership to the government.

4. Donations and Bargain Sales

Donations and bargain sales are methods of acquiring land or interests in land at less than full market value. Landowners can make gifts of the full or partial value of their land to government agencies or eligible nonprofit organizations. The gift may involve the owner's entire interest in the property, or it may be a specific right in the form of an easement.

5. Exchange

Federal agencies may acquire land or interests in land by trading land or interests already under their jurisdiction. Land trades between federal agencies are usually considered to be transfers.

Trades of private land for federally owned land are usually defined as exchanges.

Exchanges may be for equal values, or values can be equalized by payment of cash. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) authorized exchanges involving public lands and provides that cash equalization payments cannot exceed 25 percent of the total value of the lands transferred out of federal ownership. FLPMA also requires that the exchange be in the "public interest" considering federal land management as well as needs of state and local people, recreation, wildlife, minerals, and other values. Other requirements under FLPMA include consistency with agency mission and land use plans as well as findings of equal non-monetary values including physical and esthetic qualities.

6. Leases and Special Use Permits

Leases are arrangements, typically between a landowner and a tenant, that allow the tenant to use the landowner's property for a specified period. Leases are common property agreements for residential, industrial, and commercial buildings. Agricultural leases, which allow a tenant to rent farming rights to land, are also used frequently. A lease can involve only partial rights to use property, for example covering only access, water, or timber. Leases can be an effective way to gain control over property for limited periods of time. Federal agencies frequently lease lands from owners who want to maintain full property rights but not necessarily occupy or use them.

Special use permits are similar in concept to leases in that they transfer limited rights of use from one party to another for a specified period of time. For federal agencies, special permits are used more often than leases to allow private uses of land in federal ownership. Special use permits are issued under administrative guidelines of each agency, and are more likely than leases to specify what activities can and cannot take place. Permits also may contain provisions to revocation on relatively short notice or for violation of terms.

7. Land Trust and Private Not-for-Profit Organizations

Land trusts are nonprofit corporations established to own land or interests in land for specific purposes, ranging from maintaining open spaces in rural areas to providing parks in cities. In addition to land trusts, other not-for-profit organizations frequently acquire lands that contain significant natural and cultural resources. Many conservation organizations purchase and operate locally and nationally significant wildlife and natural areas. Not-for-profit foundations and trusts are registered tax-exempt organizations. This status enables the organizations to receive tax deductible donations of land, interests in land, money, or securities. Acquired lands are managed by the organization or are sold or leases with restrictions to assure that future land uses meet the intended objectives.

D. FINANCING AND TAX INCENTIVES

1. Differential Assessment of Real Property

Differential assessment laws enable state and local governments to value certain property according to its current use, rather than its highest fair market value. Eligible lands generally include farms, forests, critical watersheds, and areas of outstanding scenic beauty. Differential assessment programs have two general objectives: 1) to decrease the tax burden of farmers and other eligible landowners along the rural-urban fringe; and 2) to encourage continued use of lands in eligible categories.

Forested and agricultural lands near cities, as well as lands adjoining parks, forests, and wildlife areas, may be subjected to increasing taxes as the value of developable land increases. Through state differential assessment programs, assessed values and property taxes in these areas may be reduced by as much as 70 percent, thus reducing pressure on owners to sell their land for development.

Three standard forms of differential tax assessments are employed throughout the United States: pure preferential assessment, deferred taxation, and restrictive agreements. These programs have varying criteria regarding eligible lands, restrictions to landowners, periods of participation, and provisions for repayment of past tax obligations should land use change.

2. Land Gain Taxes

Land gain taxes are a type of state capital gains tax applied to increases in land value between the time of initial purchase and subsequent sale or exchange of land. Even though federal land managing agencies do not have authority to tax financial gains from land development, such a tax can be used indirectly to promote federal agency objectives. For example, lands surrounding and intermingled in the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont are taxed according to the land gains tax schedule when sold. If these taxes deter development on surrounding lands and perpetuate farm and forest uses, the forest does not need to acquire land to protect scenic vistas, watersheds, or provide other forest resource uses.

3. Transfer and Development Taxes

Transfer tax programs require landowners to pay the state or county government a special tax above general transfer taxes when rural, farm, or forest land is sold. Transfer and development tax programs discourage the sale and subsequent development of farm and forest lands. They also provide a source of revenue for preserving farm lands. Transfer taxes and development tax schedules vary by state but are typically based on length of ownership and farm or forest use. They are often used in conjunction with preferential assessment programs, zoning, and other regulatory land use controls.

Transfer taxes are assessed to the seller at the time of the sale. Transfer taxes are assessed for all

farmland sales and exchanges, regardless of the purchaser's intended land use.

Development taxes, or land use change taxes, are only assessed when plans are submitted to convert farm or forest land to industrial, commercial, or residential uses. Development tax rates vary in different states according to length of property ownership and the intensity of planned development.

4. Loans and Grants

Loans and grants are available to state and local governments for community development, hazard or impact mitigation, recreation development, and water quality management.

Direct or loan guarantees, are forms of credit assistance. Most federally sponsored loans offer flexible terms, below market interest rates, and favorable contingency mechanisms governing modification or re-negotiation and repayment.

Grants can be either categorical or block. Categorical grants have been widely used. They are applied to rather narrowly defined uses or program categories. Block grants, on the other hand, are broader and apply to many permissible uses.

5. Revolving Funds

Revolving funds are special funds established for the purpose of purchasing threatened lands or structures (or for making loans for such purchases). Properties acquired are then resold with conservation restrictions, thereby replenishing the funds and allowing the money to be "revolved" to a new project. Some funds are also able to recover their operating costs in the resale.

6. Estate Planning

Many land transactions occur when owners face retirement or death. The conditions under which land is sold or bequeathed can have major effects on estate taxes. Estate planning can further the interests of the landowner, federal agencies, and the general public. Two general types of tax advantages may be considered: 1) Death tax benefits which encourage a landowner to maintain the land in open space uses; and 2) Tax savings resulting from donation of full-fee ownership or less-than-fee interests in land to a governmental body or qualified nonprofit corporation.

IV. PARK UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

A. IDAHO UNIT

Ant and Yellowjacket

Ant and Yellowjacket is a basaltic rock outcrop formation that sits just above a highway road cut approximately 9 miles east of Lewiston, Idaho, on the north side of U.S. Highway 12 near its intersection with U.S. Highway 95. The basaltic rock outcrop is an important Nez Perce legend site. The formation symbolizes these fighting insects that are associated with an important Nez Perce legend. There is a pullout with an interpretive sign between U.S. 12 and the Clearwater River. There is no direct access to the feature. The site contains about 2 acres.

Asa Smith Mission and Lewis and Clark Long Camp

The combined Asa Smith Mission and Lewis and Clark Long Camp site is interpreted by two signs at a pullout containing seven signs on the south side of U.S. Highway 12, approximately 1 mile east of Kamiah, Idaho. The actual site is 2 miles downstream along the Clearwater River on property occupied by a privately owned logging mill.

Buffalo Eddy

The Buffalo Eddy site consists of two groups of rock outcroppings on both sides of the Snake River approximately 20 miles south of Lewiston, Idaho. At this location, rock art encompasses two phases of petroglyphs and an area of pictographs associated with the Nez Perce ancestral peoples. These images date from as early as 4,500 years ago. The site is estimated to be about 250 acres.

Camas Prairie

Camas Prairie is interpreted at a highway pullout on the north side of U.S. Highway 95, about 6 miles south of Grangeville, Idaho. This large prairie was a Nez Perce gathering place where camas roots were harvested for thousands of years. Several non-treaty bands gathered at Tolo Lake in early June 1877 in anticipation of moving to the Nez Perce reservation. Several young Nez Perce people took actions in response to the force move that precipitated the 1877 Nez Perce War.

Canoe Camp

The Canoe Camp site is adjacent to the Clearwater River, approximately 4 miles west of Orofino, Idaho, along U.S. Highway 12. At this site the Lewis and Clark expedition built five canoes in September 1805. The site is 2.65 acres in size.

Clearwater Battlefield

The Clearwater Battlefield site is interpreted at a roadside pullout on the west side of Idaho Highway 13, approximately 2 miles south of Stites, Idaho. The nearby battlefield site is associated with the 1877 Nez Perce War. In pursuit of the Nez Perce, General Howard met the non-treaty bands at Clearwater Battlefield on July 12, but he failed to subdue them. The site is estimated to be about 675 acres.

Cottonwood Skirmishes Site

Cottonwood Skirmishes Site is interpreted at a 1 acre highway rest stop about 2 miles south of Cottonwood, Idaho, on the east side of U.S. Highway 95. This site consists of state interpretive signs and a concrete marker, a chamber of commerce orientation sign, and some picnic tables. Skirmish sites associated with the Nez Perce War of 1877 adjoin the Cottonwood community.

Coyote's Fishnet

Coyote's Fishnet is a legend site near the Clearwater River about 7 miles east of Lewiston, Idaho. Two surface geological features, one on each side of the river canyon, represent Black Bear and Coyote's Fishnet. At the pullout on U.S. Highway 12 are three large interpretive signs. One identifies this as a Nez Perce village archeological site over 5,000 years old; another tells the Coyote's Fishnet legend. The third sign is a map of the Clearwater Canyon region with points of interest identified.

Confluence Overlook

The site known as Confluence Overlook (formerly Donald MacKenzie's Pacific Fur Trading Post) is interpreted at a highway pullout overlooking the confluence and valleys of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. The pullout is about 8 miles north of Lewiston, Idaho, on the Lewiston Grade of U.S. Highway 95. The actual site of MacKenzie's post is on the Clearwater River about 5 miles above Lewiston. However, the fur trading post proved unsuccessful because the Nez Perce wanted to trade food and horses but were unwilling to engage in trapping beaver.

Craig Donation Land Claim

At a pullout on the west side of U.S. Highway 95, about 8 miles south of Lapwai, Idaho, interpretive signs identify the area of Craig Donation Land Claim, the first place in Idaho where a white settler obtained title to land through the Oregon Donation Land Act. William Craig, a mountain man, interpreter, friend of the Nez Perce and husband of a Nez Perce woman, was the

only white person to have official permission from the Nez Perce to live on the reservation.

East Kamiah / Heart of the Monster

East Kamiah is the location of the Heart of the Monster, a rock formation said to represent the heart of a monster in an important Nez Perce legend. The site is approximately 53 acres of NPS-owned land 2 miles upstream from a bridge across the Clearwater River in Kamiah, Idaho. Most of the property is between U.S. Highway 12 and the river, but about 9 acres across the highway abuts the privately owned Lewis and Clark RV Park.

This site was a major prehistoric and historic Nez Perce crossing point of the Clearwater River. The non-treaty Nez Perce forded the Clearwater River at this location during the 1877 war.

Fort Lapwai Officers' Quarters and Northern Idaho Indian Agency

The remnants of Fort Lapwai are situated off U.S. Highway 95 in Lapwai, Idaho. Two sites are listed as part of the Park: the duplex Officer's Quarters, built in 1883, and the Northern Idaho Indian Agency building. Troops were assigned to the Lapwai Valley in response to the gold rush. The fort was in use from 1862 to 1885. It was here that General Oliver O. Howard met with the leaders of Nez Perce non-treaty bands on May 3, 1877, as they made one last attempt to remain on their land. The Northern Idaho Indian Agency, originally located at Spalding was relocated to Fort Lapwai in 1904. Fort Lapwai was converted into a government Indian school and then into a tuberculosis sanatorium with a hospital, boys and girls dormitories, and a school.

Hasotino Village Site

The Hasotino Village site, an important archeological site, has evidence of prehistoric and historic occupation that did not cease until the end of the 19th century. The possible birthplace of old Chief Looking Glass, this important village area sits on a broad, sloping plain overlooking the east bank of the Snake River, just upriver from its confluence with the Clearwater. The site, which is about 0.25 mile wide and more than 0.5 mile long, is adjacent to the developed part of Hell's Gate State Park. It was also an important eel fishery.

Lapwai Mission

The Lapwai Mission site contains the location of the original mission established by Henry Spalding in 1836, although the precise position of the mission has not been determined. The site is interpreted by a sign at an unpaved roadside pullout on the east side of U.S. Highway 95 approximately 12 miles south of Lewiston, Idaho.

Lenore

Lenore is situated in a highway rest area on the north side of U.S. Highway 12 about 25 miles

east of Lewiston, Idaho. This archeological site contains evidence of early occupation by ancestral Nez Perce dating from about 8,500 years ago. An interpretive sign contains incorrect information relating to the Nez Perce peoples.

Lolo Trail and Lolo Pass

Lolo Trail is about 100 miles long, roughly from Weippe to beyond Lolo Pass (which is on the Idaho-Montana border). From Lolo, Montana, to a few miles west of Lolo Pass, the trail closely follows U.S. Highway 12. It then follows the high mountain ridges north of the highway for more than 80 miles, eventually descending to the Weippe Prairie near Weippe, Idaho. The corridor of this trail and pass contain significant ethnographic, archeological, and historic resources associated with Nez Perce use during buffalo hunts as well as during the Nez Perce War of 1877. In addition, Lewis and Clark followed this pathway during their expedition.

Looking Glass Camp

The Looking Glass Camp is interpreted at an Idaho state pullout on the north side of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River off U.S. Highway 12, 3 miles east of Kooskia, Idaho. A small U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service fish hatchery occupies the village site where the U.S. Army attacked the Looking Glass band during the 1877 Nez Perce War. The site is about 125 acres.

McBeth Mission and House

The McBeth House and the First Indian Presbyterian Church are both one mile south of the Heart of the Monster. These two buildings are associated with the increased missionary activity among the Nez Perce during the 1870's in addition to representing a significant link to the allotment period. The site is approximately 3 miles upstream from a bridge across the Clearwater River in Kamiah, Idaho. The property is divided by U.S. Highway 12 and is privately owned.

Musselshell Meadow

Musselshell Meadow is 10 miles east of Weippe, Idaho, on Forest Road 100. The Nez Perce name Sew'issnime (Sa-w'ees-ne-ma), meaning mussel and tributary, or Musselshell Meadow drainage, has been suggested for this site. This federally owned site is managed by the Forest Service. There is a cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and the National Park Service. For thousands of years this area has been a traditional gathering place where the Nez Perce harvested camas roots.

Pierce Courthouse

The Pierce Courthouse, the first public building in Idaho, is one block off Main Street (Idaho Highway 11) in Pierce, Idaho. A wayside exhibit summarizes the impact of gold mining on the

Nez Perce. Eight panels inside the courthouse detail the area's history. This log building symbolizes the area's mining history and its impact on the Nez Perce peoples. The site is estimated at 2 acres.

Saint Joseph's Mission

Saint Joseph's Mission (also called Slickpoo Mission) is a semi-active Roman Catholic Church that was built in 1874 in the former community of Slickpoo, Idaho. The church and grounds (about 0.33 acre) are owned by Saint Joseph's Mission Historical Society, a private nonprofit group. Along a paved county road about 4 miles south of the intersection of the county road and U.S. Highway 95 at Jacques Spur (1 mile west of Culatesac, Idaho) are two wayside exhibits. This site exemplifies the renewed missionary activity among the Nez Perce that began in the 1870's and the factionalism among missionary groups in this period.

Spalding

The Spalding site is along U.S. Highway 95 approximately 10 miles east of Lewiston, Idaho, at the confluence of the Clearwater River and Lapwai Creek. This area contains several different sites, the park headquarters, and a visitor center. Spalding is a traditional Nez Perce occupation site with archeological remains dating back 11,000 years. The area also contains archeological remnants of European settlement and historic resources associated with trade, an early Indian Agency and a state memorial park. The site contains about 100 acres.

Tolo Lake

Tolo Lake, a shallow lake covering about 35 acres, is the largest natural water body on the Camas Prairie. The lake, 6 miles west of Grangeville, Idaho, is accessible via several unpaved section roads from U.S. Highway 95. The Nez Perce peoples camped at Tolo Lake for thousands of years to harvest camas roots from the surrounding Camas Prairie. The site is about 40 acres. Significant remains of Pleistocene mammoth and prehistoric bison were excavated from the lake in 1994.

Several non-treaty bands gathered here on June 2, 1877 in preparation for moving to the Nez Perce reservation. Angered by the forced move, several young Nez Perce decided to take revenge on some white men who had killed some of their people. As a result of this action and a second raid two days later, the 1877 Nez Perce War began. There are no interpretive media at the site, but more than half of the interpretive sign for Camas Prairie is occupied by discussion of Tolo Lake's connection to the beginning of the war.

Weippe Prairie

Weippe Prairie is a swath of camas prairie trending northwest to southeast. The town of Weippe

is situated within this swath along Idaho Highway 11. The site is a traditional gathering place where the Nez Perce harvested camas root, socialized, and worshipped for thousands of years. Lewis and Clark made their first contact with the Nez Perce at this site in 1805. This national historic landmark is also associated with the 1877 Nez Perce War; the non-treaty bands held a council on this prairie following the Clearwater Battle. The site is about 2 acres.

Weis Rockshelter

Weis Rockshelter is an archeological site that was inhabited by Nez Perce peoples from more than 8,000 years ago until about 600 years ago. It is named for the amateur archeologist who excavated and then backfilled it in 1962. The site is about 8 miles south of Cottonwood, Idaho, along the Graves Creek road, 7 miles west and south of U.S. Highway 95.

White Bird Battlefield

The first battle of the Nez Perce War was fought at White Bird Battlefield on June 17, 1877. The battlefield is about 15 miles south of Grangeville, Idaho, between U.S. Highway 95 and the old White Bird Grade, near the town of White Bird, Idaho. There is a large pullout area along U.S. 95, and an interpretive shelter overlooks the battlefield. Exhibit panels inside the shelter contain descriptions of events leading up to the battle and the U.S. Army and Nez Perce perspectives of the battle. The site is estimated at 1891 acres.

B. MONTANA UNIT

Bear Paw Battlefield

Bear Paw Battlefield, a national historic landmark, is about 16 miles south of Chinook, Montana, along Cleveland Road (County Highway 240). This battlefield is the site of the attack upon, siege, and eventual surrender of the non-treaty Nez Perce at the end of their 1877 flight. The White Bird band succeeded in escaping to Canada, but after Chief Joseph's surrender, the rest of the Nez Perce were sent first to Kansas and later to Oklahoma.

An interpretive trail 0.75 mile long contains nine wayside exhibits outlining the story of the battle. Ranger-guided walks are available in summer. The site is about 1010 acres in size.

Big Hole National Battlefield

Big Hole National Battlefield is 10 miles west of Wisdom, Montana, on Montana Highway 43. The Nez Perce were camped in this area in 1877 when they were attacked and overrun by Col. John Gibbon's troops. The 655 acre unit is owned by the National Park Service. A self-guiding

trail leads from the lower parking area to the location of the camp at the time of the attack. Another self-guiding trail leads to a site on the hill overlooking the scene where a prolonged battle took place, where the U.S. Army had placed a 12-pound mountain howitzer. After the army fired two rounds into the village, Nez Perce warriors subdued the howitzer detachment and captured and dismantled the howitzer. A third trail winds through the area where the Nez Perce drove soldiers and volunteers into a grove of trees and kept them pinned down for the duration of the battle.

Camas Meadows Battle Sites

Camas Meadows Battle Sites in southeastern Idaho consist of Gen. Oliver O. Howard's Camp Calloway (about 290 acres) and about 3 miles away, Capt. Randolph B. Norwoods's encounter (about 95 acres). These two skirmish sites, which were associated with the 1877 Nez Perce War, represent yet another unsuccessful attempt by General Howard to capture the fleeing non-treaty Nez Perce.

A concrete monument at the site contains an interpretive plaque with a summary of the 1877 war and a detailed account of the Camas Meadows battle. Access is over 25 miles of seasonal unpaved road east of Interstate Highway 15. Both sites are difficult to find.

Canyon Creek

The Canyon Creek site is the site of a skirmish in the continuing flight of the non-treaty Nez Perce during the 1877 war. After emerging from Yellowstone National Park, the Nez Perce went north toward Canada. Just north of the Yellowstone River they fought a series of successful rear guard actions. Their success delayed the pursuing army troops and permitted the flight toward Canada to continue (about .25 acres).

The site, which is 8 miles north of Laurel, Montana, can be reached by the Buffalo Trail Road. It is marked at a roadside pullout with a stone monument erected by the Yellowstone Historical Society.

C. OREGON / WASHINGTON UNIT

Dug Bar

The Dug Bar site is in Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area and on the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail. The site is accessible via a dirt road 25 miles long or by the Snake River. This is the traditional crossing site where the Chief Joseph band forded immediately before the 1877 Nez Perce War. Although they did not know it at the time, this treacherous crossing was the band's final farewell to their homeland. There are important archeological resources along the river; the Forest Service has conducted extensive archeological surveys. The

site is estimated at 50 acres.

Joseph Canyon Viewpoint

Joseph Canyon is interpreted from a large Forest Service interpretive sign at a highway viewpoint pullout along Oregon Highway 3. The pullout is approximately 30 miles north of Enterprise, Oregon and 11 miles south of the Oregon-Washington line. The canyon is an example of a canyon-bottom environment that was used by the Nez Perce people for winter encampments. The site encompasses about 60 acres.

Lostine Campsite

The Lostine Campsite is a traditional Nez Perce campsite at the historic junction of the Lostine and Wallowa Rivers. It is about 12 miles northwest of Enterprise, Oregon, just off Oregon Highway 82. Old Chief Joseph died at this area in 1871, and his original gravesite is nearby. This campsite exemplifies the Nez Perce long-term habitation in the Wallowa Valley. The site is presently divided into three projects locations: Lostine Campsites at the junction of the Lostine and Wallowa Rivers (about 108 acres), Tick Hill on the northeast of the town of Wallowa (approximately 160 acres), and Minam Grade on Highway 82 as it enters the Wallowa Valley (about 1 acre).

Old Chief Joseph Gravesite

The Old Chief Joseph Gravesite is a 5.1-acre cemetery on the west side of Oregon Highway 82, just north of Wallowa Lake and 1 mile south of Joseph, Oregon. This cemetery has significance to the Nez Perce people as the resting place of Old Chief Joseph.

Nez Perce (Nespelem) Campsites

The two Nez Perce campsites, also known as Nespelem Camps, have been identified as the last homesites of Chief Joseph the Younger on the Colville Reservation. The "last summer campsite" occupies 10 acres of a gently sloping field bordered on the east by Nespelem Creek approximately 15 miles north of the town of Coulee Dam, Washington, just west of Washington Highway 155. The "last winter campsite" consists of a small flat (about 5 acres) approximately 5 miles northwest of Nespelem, along the east bank of the Columbia River along a dirt road near the mouth of Nespelem Creek. There are no interpretive media at either of the campsite locations, and neither location is identified.

Nez Perce Cemetery

The Nez Perce Cemetery is an active, traditional Nez Perce cemetery. It occupies about 5 acres in Nespelem, Washington about 16 miles north of Coulee Dam on Washington Highway 155.

The cemetery, which contains the remains of many participants of the Nez Perce War of 1877, has an association with the return of the Joseph Band from exile in Oklahoma. The site is administered by the Colville Confederated Tribes. There are no visitor facilities.

V. PARK UNIT MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

This section is intended to serve as the park's priority plan for action. The priorities are not listed in a numerical format, due to the complexity of actions and work needed for each site. The priorities are however listed in a high, medium, and low format, but it should be noted that within these categories no ranking is attempted. Park sites are listed in alphabetical order for ease of finding them. If the opportunity arises to work on issues listed, we will do so. The high simply signifies those areas where we are actively working, where the low priorities may be reserved for more appropriate opportunities.

A. HIGH PRIORITIES

Bear Paw Battlefield

The NPS has a cooperative agreement to manage the battlefield with the State of Montana. Agreements need to be developed with private landowners to protect viewshed and other resources within and outside the current boundaries.

There is a community desire to have a visitor contact facility on the battlefield and that any facilities maintain the integrity of the battlefield. Impacts need to be identified with the installation of a visitor facility. Resource impacts from "social trails" need to be removed/mitigated. The interpretive waysides need repair, revision, and/or replacement. Signs and facilities are mixed and there is no uniformity and/or concern for their proper location.

Adequate inventories of resources (eg., wildlife, vegetation, archeology, etc.) have not been completed.

A vegetation management plan needs to be developed for the site that provides day to day management and encompasses exotic species control.

There is a potential for oil and gas production in the area and/or other landscape changes which would impact the visual aspect of the site. The surrounding land, including areas significant to the scene and historical events, is used for agriculture at the present.

Landowners:

- State of Montana
- Bureau of Land Management
- Gordon
- Davies

Actions:

Agreements:

- The NPS needs to work towards transfer of ownership of the battlefield from the State of Montana to the NPS
- With Henry Gordon a conservation easement needs to be developed to preserve landscape and resources within the GMP boundary
- Agreements need to be developed with the Conrads and Davies to protect landscape and resources as well.
 - Davies have proposed a land exchange of state land for their private owned land
- Work with County Sheriff to provide periodic patrol and assistance in law enforcement needs.
- Agreement with Blaine County Museum continued.

Interpretation:

- Develop a site interpretive plan that includes waysides, trail brochures, and off-site information (i.e., outreach, museum, and other programs). Work on this under the CIP.
- Remove existing waysides and replace with uniform, accurate, low impact waysides.
- Work with outside organizations to delineate the Nez Perce Trail from Cow Island to the Battlefield and beyond. This includes the development of working relationships with Parks Canada and provincial parks to interpret the Canadian story of the Nez Perce.
- Work with the State of Montana, Travel Montana, and Blaine County on providing information and signs for visitors to find the site.

Protection:

- Prepare a Site Development Plan (Design Charette) that encompasses visitor use facilities, trail design, battlefield access, and care of significant cultural and natural resources. This would include installation of general visitor and regulatory information panels.
- Prepare a short-term management plan for use in the interim to include trail maintenance, waysides, fencing, visitor impacts, etc.
- Research needs to be completed on Montana regulations for oil and gas production and work to limit the visual intrusions that may impact the battlefield.
- Determine whether there are zoning or land management ordinances to protect scenic quality of area. Work with Blaine County to protect rural atmosphere of area.
- Complete baseline inventories of resources (i.e., flora, fauna, geology, hydrology, archeology, etc.).
- Complete a Vegetation Management Plan for the park that provides day to day management and encompasses exotic species control.
- Complete overview of all archeological research that has been done and compile into GIS.
- Establish a monitoring program (i.e., photos, archeology, vegetation, etc.).
- Conduct research of collections pertinent to the battlefield and obtain access to or ownership if appropriate of them for preservation of historic/cultural materials.
- Work on measures to mitigate impacts to resources, such as lower McWhorter Stakes, remove social trails, aggressively fight noxious weeds, etc.

Disturbed lands and restoration:

- Road cut in coulee on southeast portion of battlefield (0.1 acres).
 - Fill slowly over time allowing established vegetation to grow through or Cut/fill and bring in native grass seed and transplant plugs.
- Old trails
 - North from Nez Perce Monument (0.1 acres).
 - Discontinue use, lightly break soil, spread native grass seed, transplant grass plugs, cover with filter fabric, sign with "no footprint" signs.
 - 1994 trail through coulee & up hill to overlook area (0.2 acres).
 - Discontinue use, discontinue mowing, will revegetate itself inhibiting foot traffic.
 - From main trail north to the above overlook (0.2 acres).

- Discontinue use, discontinue mowing, install "no footprint" signs, stop staff from walking to overlook which encourages visitors, transplant grass plugs.
- From main trail south to soldier stakes (0.1 acres).
 - Same as for the above trail.
- From mass grave on main trail north to old overlook (0.25 acres).
 - Same as for the above trail.
- From Nez Perce Monument area up hill towards Death's Point of Rocks trail (0.1 acres).
 - Place rocks in rills to catch eroding soil, transplant grass plugs.
- Old Comfort Station revegetation (0.1 acres)
 - Pull weeds, rake in native grass seed mix, cover with filter fabric, transplant grass plugs.
- New Comfort Station revegetation (0.1 acres)
 - Install a low impact drain system, such as gravel or a small culvert to shunt water to a central drain under the trail to the east that moves water to Snake Creek drainage. Revegetate the same as the Old Comfort station.
- Social trails resulting from Noyes markers (0.2 acres)
 - Do not use, even staff, and allow to revegetate.
- Monument Overlook (0.1 acres)
 - Remove gravel and hard pack with dirt mix. Remove windbreaks. Remove boulders when new interpretive panels are installed.
- Roads (1.5 acres)
 - Fence roads and parking areas with low-level post and pole or post and rope.
- McWhorter Monument (0.1 acres)
 - Relocate monument to a more suitable location with a possible replication. Remove fence. Reseed area, transplant grass plugs, cover with erosion control fabric.
- Trail to Surrender Monument (0.1 acre)
 - Rehabilitate trail to protect riparian area, with a possible boardwalk or other measure.

Big Hole National Battlefield

The NPS owns and operates 655 acres at the site. An additional 355 acres is being appraised for purchase/trade from the landowner along with the Bureau of Land Management.

The NPS operates a visitor center and other operational facilities (five residential structures, water treatment plant, picnic area, interpretive trails, and parking lots) on the site. There are minor roads for internal circulation. Housing and parking intrusions need to be mitigated through redesign, realignment, and screening. The park facilities are out of date and inadequate for current visitor and staff needs.

Work on maintenance of historic scene needs to continue (e.g., prescribed fire, landscape management, scenic easements, etc.). Agreements need to be put in place to protect viewshed.

Surveys for special species of concern need to be conducted and impacts mitigated.

Interpretive exhibits are out of date and inadequate to portray the story of the battle, its context within the Nez Perce War, American Indian policy, and the importance of the battlefield as a memorial. The use of cavalry hats and feathers may be offensive.

There is an existing non-NPS water right for irrigation.

Landowners:

- NPS
- Lyndes

Actions:

Agreements:

- Develop a cooperative agreement with the BLM to facilitate a land exchange with J. Lyndes
- Proceed with the establishment of a conservation easement for the Lyndes property
- Revisit water right issues on ditches for maintenance and care
- Develop an agreement with Beaverhead County Sheriff for law enforcement assistance
- Develop agreements with Beaverhead/Deer Lodge National Forest and private landowners for maintenance of cultural and historic scene
- Maintain agreement with Beaverhead/Deer Lodge National Forest for prescribed/wildfire assistance

Interpretation:

- Develop a Big Hole audio/visual presentation
- Exhibit area will be redesigned and updated according to the Design Charette
- The park will determine appropriateness of hats and feathers
- Ensure that exhibits, brochures, and interpretive focus compliment the parkwide CIP efforts

Protection:

- Based upon the Design Charette, proceed with implementation of vegetative screening for Visitor Center and housing to mitigate visual intrusion.
- Complete mitigation on housing problems through implementation of short term, in park actions, and by seeking funds for long term solutions.
- Continue regular landscape maintenance through efforts such as prescribed fire, tepee replacement, repair of or covering irrigation canals, vegetation management, etc. Implement an annual review of landscape maintenance needs.
- Complete baseline inventories of resources (i.e., flora, fauna, geology, hydrology, archeology, etc.).
- Complete a Vegetation Management Plan for the park that provides day to day management and encompasses exotic species control.
- Complete overview of all archeological research that has been done and compile into GIS.
- Establish a monitoring program (i.e., photos, archeology, vegetation, etc.).
- Complete inventory and cataloging of museum collections.
- Implement GMP Design Charette to:
 - Rehabilitate and expand present Visitor Center to provide adequate curatorial, administrative, and visitor facilities;
 - Construct adequate maintenance facilities for park needs; and
 - Reconstruct lower parking lot to minimize resource impacts and accomodate present and future visitor use.
- Work to mitigate visual intrusions such as power lines, irrigation ditches, ranch building, and roads/highways.
- Shoshone-Bannock and Flathead Tribes maybe consulted about traditional uses of area.
- Determine feasibility and need to acquire title to subsurface rights of battlefield.

Disturbed lands and restoration:

- Nez Perce National Historic Trail road cuts (1.5 acres).
 - Push soil down to create "smoother" contour, systematically remove lodgepole to maintain small (<10' trees), revegetate with native grass seed and grass plugs.
- Irrigation canals (7.0 acres).
 - Line each with 2 culvert or impervious liner to prevent leaking.
- Housing area (As per design charette) (3.5 acres).
 - Recontour to move water away from housing &vvegetate for housing privacy.
- Visitor Center (As per design charette) (1.2 acre)
 - Revegetate area around VC with nativegrass seed and/or grass plugs. Reduce visual intrusion by use of trees/shrubs to soften horizon.

Buffalo Eddy

No agreements exist for this site, however the NPS has been working with Asotin County, Washington on issues related to road and a proposed small day-use park about 100 yards upstream from the petroglyphs. There exists the potential for the ranch operation on the Idaho side to be sold. The park is working with the landowner of the petroglyph site on the Washington side for a land donation and potential sale to the NPS.

Vandalism to the resources has occurred, and there is no on-site protection at the site. Access to the site is increasing on the Washington side by road and on the Idaho side by boat. Homes are encroaching on the Washington side. Increased unsupervised visitation could increase vandalism. Agreements and participation in land use planning would help avert adverse impacts from road realignment and widening and intrusive development near the site. The NPS needs to work with landowners to prevent visitor interference with ranching, protect resources, and provide proper interpretation.

The petroglyphs are situated on the Snake River. The potential for erosion exists from water. Extensive agricultural use in the area has removed much of the native vegetation and introduced a wide variety of exotic species.

Landowners:

- Idaho: Earl
- Washington: Scheibe, NPS

Actions:

Agreements:

- Continue work on land agreements for Washington side
- Continue work with Earl's on Idaho side for establishment of land management agreements
- Law Enforcement MOU w/ Asotin Co. Sheriff/US Forest Service/Nez Perce Fisheries
- Develop MOU w/ Asotin County on road and access parking

Interpretation:

- Develop interpretive training program for outfitters/landowners/river guides
- Install Brochure box for visitor count on Idaho side
- Design/install low impact waysides on both sides of the river

Protection:

- Work with Asotin County on zoning ordinances to limit land use change to protect viewshed
- Monitoring program (photos, archeology)
- Establish on-site seasonal presence
- Develop Friends Group
- Technical assistance to landowners on fencing, weed management

Clearwater Battlefield

The property owners have voluntarily provided protection for the battlefield and village sites. This signs at the pullout are covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation and Idaho State Historical Society.

The level areas of the village site and battlefield are used for agriculture. The small pullout is on a heavily used highway and the battlefield is not visible from this point. The interpretive sign is inappropriate for the village or the battle. The NPS needs to continue to work with landowners to protect village and battle sites from such actions as erection of homes, hunting, and encroachment of exotic species. There is no indication of the level of visitation to the site, as well as no adequate parking for visitation.

Landowners:

- Dutcher
- Tinker
- Mitchell
- Nez Perce Tribal Allotment 1688

Actions:

Agreements:

- Revise MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for pullout
- Develop agreement w/ landowners for limited on-site interpretation, signs, wildlife/vegetation/archeology surveys

Interpretation:

- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation w/ proper orientation to site
- Possible brochure box at pullout

Protection:

- Work with Clearwater County on zoning ordinances to limit land use change for viewshed protection
- Monitoring program (photos, archeology)
- Technical expertise on exotic species, wildlife impacts, visitation, etc.

Hasotino Village Site

There are no current agreements for site management with landowners. A land management agreement needs to be developed between the NPS, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hell's Gate State Park, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and possibly private landowners for site management, protection, and interpretation.

Land use in this area is recreational, both at Hell's Gate State Park and on the Snake River. The land east of the site is primarily in agricultural use or vacant. Damage is now caused by erosion from boat wakes, vandalism, and deterioration caused by hikers, equestrians, and motorcycles. Further developments such as utilities, urban encroachment, and recreational development will reduce the site's open, primitive character. Increased attention to the site could increase visitation, thus exposing the site to more damage. The site is also located in close proximity to a State wildlife management area where hunting is encouraged.

Landowners:

- Corps of Engineers

Actions:

Agreements:

- Develop MOU w/ Corps of Engineers (COE), Idaho State Parks (ISP), and Idaho Fish and Game (IFG)

Interpretation:

- Work w/ Hell's Gate St. Pk. to develop interpretive message which include strong preservation message

Protection:

- Work with Nez Perce County on zoning ordinances to limit land use change for viewshed protection
- Conduct inventory of archeological resources
- Work with IFG to determine wildlife and hunting use
- Develop study on damage of boat use/wakes
- Monitoring program (photos, archeology)
- Investigate land donation from COE to NPS

Joseph Canyon Viewpoint

The pullout is owned by the Oregon Department of Transportation and/or the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

The immediate vicinity is used for grazing and timber products. The far viewshed and canyon bottom are privately owned, but the Forest Service is pursuing a land exchange to acquire them. The NPS needs to develop agreements to protect the viewshed.

Assistance will also be required in reconstruction of the overlook and eventual maintenance. Pedestrian safety is the main concern as there are no restrooms at this heavily used rest stop and there is no separation of pedestrians and automobiles. There is also highway noise at the site. Vandalism is a concern. There is also no interpretation at the site.

Landowners:

- Wallowa-Whitman NF

Actions:

Agreements:

Obtain funding to:

- Develop a Cooperative Agreement w/ Wallowa Whitman NF (WWNF) & Oregon Dept. Trans (ODT) to:
 - WWNF to maintain site
 - ODT to maintain parking lot
 - NPS to provide maintenance funds

Interpretation:

- Work with Wallowa Whitman NF and through CIP to develop interpretive plans for site

Protection:

- Install restrooms
- Design & install barrier system
- Participate on multi-agency corridor planning committee
- Work w/ WWNF to complete GIS viewshed analysis

Lolo Trail And Lolo Pass

The Lolo Trail Corridor is managed by the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho and the Lolo National Forest in Montana. A cooperative agreement between the NPS and Clearwater National forest covers 27 important sites in the corridor. An agreement needs to be established with the Lolo National Forest.

The NPS needs to work with the Forest Service to manage and preserve resources, provide input to forest plans (i.e., timber, prescribed fire, agriculture, recreation use, and other proposed activities), protect cultural and natural resources, protect viewsheds, and prevent further intrusions into the scene. Many of the sites have experienced vandalism and inappropriate use of archeology, cultural, and/or sacred sites.

Landowners:

- Clearwater NF
- Lolo NF

Actions:

Agreements:

- Develop MOU w/ Lolo NF
- Revise agreement w/ Clearwater NF

Interpretation:

- Work w/ USFS on development of appropriate and applicable interpretation (site specific and for LCB)

Protection:

- Active participation on Lewis and Clark Bicentennial planning
- Work with Forest Service on maintaining viewshed (GIS viewshed analysis)
- Work closely w/ USFS on inventory & monitoring program and develop programs to mitigate impacts

Old Chief Joseph Gravesite

The cemetery is held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Umatilla and Nez Perce Tribes. The land is administered by the NPS under the direction of the tribes.

Adjacent lands are owned privately and by a consortium of irrigation companies. The property to the Southeast, which is owned by the Ditch Co., is not covered by zoning ordinances. The lake, a reservoir for irrigation water, is also a recreation attraction. Several residences are across the highway from the site, and other residential sites have been platted to the northwest. Methods need to be developed to preserve the landscape between the cemetery and the lake. The NPS needs to cooperate with the county and the Oregon Department of Transportation to analyze parking issues and options or potential for moving parking, widening the road, and improving access for tribal elders and visitors with disabilities. The stone wall needs protection.

Interpretation on the site is minimal. Nez Perce desire unmanicured site to approximate natural conditions and the County desires active landscaping. Visitors need assistance to understanding this. In addition, there is concern over inappropriate uses of the area, such as seating for July 4th fireworks show, "social trails" (eg., trails to cistern and dam flume). Many visitors are confused on which Chief Joseph is buried there. The site was originally developed as aboriginal burial place for inadvertent finds. The NPS needs to determine original intent of grass circle around monument.

Landowners:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- NPS

Actions:

Interpretation:

- Complete site development plan to:
 - Determine visitor traffic flow
 - Parking issues
 - Provide interpretation and signage

Protection:

- Work w/ County Planning Commission on zoning issues (Goal 5)
- Determine direction for and work w/ Ditch Co. on property goals
- Work w/ tribes to determine visitation levels, timing, and appropriate activities
- Complete HRS
- Work w/ County & ODT on Joseph Highway development and parking
- Develop a Cultural Landscape Plan for property including vegetation management
- Replace all original CCC fence wire and posts in disrepair
- Stabilize CCC rock wall w/ mortar & cement repair

- Study at potential for prescribed fire on site
- Cooperate w/ other landowners on wildlife corridor
- Conduct studies for species of special concern

Disturbed lands and restoration:

- Cistern (0.01 acre).
 - Remove cement of cistern. Revegetate with grass seed and grass plugs.
- Social trail from circle to flume (0.01 acre)
 - Sign for non-use, remove gravel, transplant grass plugs and spread grass seed.
- Fence dissecting property (0.01 acre)
 - Remove.

Tick Hill

The site is privately owned, but cooperative associations are interested in purchasing the site, with subsequent development of a visitor facility, campground, and powwow site.

The valley is used predominantly for agriculture. The NPS needs to work with landowners to identify and protect viewshed from such intrusions as the Radio tower (USFS), the Christmas star (Lions Club), the "W" (high school), and power pole and lines (Power Co.); to maintain the open character of the site; riparian zone protection; and water quality of riparian area on the site (i.e., Wallowa River adjacent to the site, irrigation ditch on the site, and an approximate 3 foot depth water table); traffic flow and impacts; law enforcement; and NPS liability in cooperative efforts.

Landowners:

Wallowa Coalition

Actions:

Agreements:

- Establish Cooperative Agreement with Wallowa Coalition to:
 - Limit NPS responsibilities to VC maintenance and operation
 - Immediate landscaping
 - Providing all interpretation (signage, brochures, media, and staffing)
 - Collections management
- Work w/ Coalition on MOU for LE w/ local agencies

Protection:

- Work w/ County Planning Commission on zoning issues
- Meet w/ responsible parties on hillside visual intrusions
- Determine NPS liability in working w/ coalition
- Determine feasibility of staging area across river with attendant public access

In addition, funding needs to be obtained to support what NPS has committed to:

- Planning and travel
- VC interior
- Interpretation
- ONPS increase for operation & staffing

White Bird Battlefield

The NPS owns approximately 1,245 acres and holds scenic easements on 655 acres more. A few parcels of land within in the boundary are owned by either the State of Idaho or private landowners.

Interpretation for the site is of a narrow scope, that is, of the battle only. The interpretive shelter is on a busy/noisy highway. The surrounding land is used for agriculture. Some parcels with scenic views are being subdivided for residential development. The town of White Bird is approximately 0.5 mile away and there are unfulfilled site expectations by local community.

A Vegetation Management Plan is needed for the area. Additional agreements and easements need to be pursued to expand protection of scenic values. There is a lack of knowledge of the archeological resources. The site contains a variety of disturbed lands (i.e., garbage dump, borrow pit, hazard materials, and Price Property buildings).

Landowners:

- NPS
- Heckman, Klapprich, Hagen, Harvey, Id Power Co, Anderson, ID Dept Lands, Gambee

Actions:

Agreements:

- Determine appropriateness of protective measures on scenery

Interpretation:

- Auto tour to be continued (long term responsibility of road use, visitor safety)
- Determine need for staffed visitor contact station
- Establish appropriate signs
- Nez Perce cultural continuum added
- Highway overlook made into "portal" introducing visitors to park

Protection:

- Pursue expanded protection of scenic resources
- Conduct archeological surveys to determine extent of resources
- Develop and implement Vegetation Management Plan for site
- Maintain fences
- Complete restoration of disturbed lands (Price property buildings, hazard materials, garbage dump, borrow pit)
- Study appropriateness of land swap w/ IFG for lands inside battlefield
- Monitoring program (photos, archeology, IPM)

Disturbed lands and restoration:

- Borrow pit (2.0 acres).
 - Recontour, seed with native grass seed, transplant grass plugs, cover with filter fabric.
- Price property area (3.5 acres)
 - Remove buildings. Cleanup, remove, and dispose of hazardous materials. Remove noxious weeds in area. Revegetate area with grass seed and grass plugs.
- Garbage dump (1.0 acre)
 - Determine age of dump materials. Remove dump and dispose of materials according to above findings.

B. MEDIUM PRIORITIES

Canyon Creek

The ownership of the tract is mixed private and state land. The state sections are leased for grazing. There is no NPS presence at this site.

The land in the area is used for a mixture of cultivation, grazing, and residences with residential use least dominant. The land has the potential for quick conversion to subdivisions. Vandalism to the monument and site is a concern. The NPS needs to develop strategies to protect viewsheds.

Visitor experience at site is poor as the site is littered with trash and debris. There is no on-site interpretation of the events that took place.

The Canyon Creek Historical Marker needs to be relocated away from the road. The plaque is not reflective of the NPS or Nez Perce views.

Landowners:

- Friends of Canyon Creek

Actions:

Agreements:

- Draft a cooperative agreement with the Friends of Canyon Creek that will:
 - Provide technical assistance;
 - Aid in the design of a visitor kiosk and exhibit; and
 - Provide assistance on the maintenance of the facility
- Encourage the Friends of Canyon Creek to negotiate an agreement for site protection by Yellowstone County Sheriff Department.

Interpretation:

- Work through the CIP to design interpretive displays for kiosk that will inform visitors of events of the site and introduce them to the entire park story

Protection:

- Work with Yellowstone County on zoning ordinances to protect the integrity of the viewshed.
- Monitoring program (photos)

Fort Lapwai Officer's Quarters and Northern Idaho Indian Agency

Fort Lapwai is held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for the Nez Perce Tribe. The National Park Service has a cooperative agreement for the installation and maintenance of directional and interpretive signs and has provided technical assistance for preservation of the officer's quarters building. The ownership of the officer's quarters building is unclear. The agency building is owned by the Lapwai School District.

The NPS would offer technical assistance for the officer's quarters adaptive reuse and work with BIA, Nez Perce Tribe, and the Lapwai School District to develop preservation strategies for the Indian agency building. The interpretive signs in the area are old and inaccurate, with no adequate directional signs to the site. There is no development scheme for the town of Lapwai, and therefore the area is subject to changes in use, such as building of houses and/or other structures. Vandalism is prevalent.

Landowners:

- Officers' Qtrs: unknown
- Agency Bldg: Lapwai Sch. Dist

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain agreement with the Tribe on preservation of Officer's Quarters

Interpretation:

- Revise wayside exhibits to interpret military and agency activities
- Revise directional signs to site

Protection:

- Work with NPTEC on development issues
- Work with Tribal police on routine patrols
- Monitoring program (photos, List of Classified Structures)
- Technical assistance on adaptive reuse of Officer's Qtrs and use of parade grounds

Dug Bar

The site is in Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area and thereby is afforded all the protections of federal ownership and management. A memorandum of understanding between the Forest Service and the NPS has been completed that allows for co-management.

The Dug Bar site is used for recreation (Water access by jetboat, Foot traffic, Horse use, & Hunting) and agriculture. There is a potential for upgrading the road to the site, which might increase visitation. The NPS will encourage the Forest Service to keep the road in the current condition to keep use at the current levels and avoid resource damage. The possible development of a through-link of the Snake River Trail could increase use (there currently is no trailhead parking and poor signage). The NPS will also encourage the Forest Service to maintain the trail integrity.

Archeological resources are poorly documented at the site (i.e., possible burial sites, probable cache pits, and the entire site may have been a village site). There are historic structures in the area (i.e., Blacksmith shop, Ranch home, & Airstrip). There may have been mining in the area as there is evidence of activity within the canyon.

There is no interpretation for river users and poor interpretation of the site overall.

Landowners:

- USFS Hells Canyon NRA

Actions:

Agreements:

- Develop MOU w/ Hells Canyon NRA

Interpretation:

- Tie into USFS interpretive outfitter training

Protection:

- Work with USFS to protect area, including maintain road to present condition
- Establish an inventory and monitoring program to:
 - document baseline archeology and cultural resources
 - complete a cultural landscape inventory
 - Monitor culture/archeology resources
 - determine visitation impacts
- Work w/ USFS to maintain and sign trail
- Work w/ USFS to develop trailhead parking

East Kamiah / Heart of The Monster

The surrounding land is used for a mixture of agricultural, residential, and small commercial operations. The 325 unit Lewis and Clark RV Park, just across the highway from the site, is one of the largest private campgrounds in Idaho. Its expansion, together with the construction of a motel and residential housing in recent years, has encroached on the eastern part of the site.

A vegetation management plan needs to be developed to deal with exotic species and provide a working guide for basic site management. Site plans need to be developed to protect the shoreline. The NPS needs to work with the Idaho Department of Transportation to realign the highway and with the local community on alignment of a desired walking path. Agreements need to be developed with local law enforcement agencies to patrol the site.

Cultural information beyond legends is not interpreted and there is no attempt at overall park orientation.

Landowners:

- NPS

Actions:

Agreements:

- Develop MOU w/ Clearwater Co. Sheriff & Nez Perce Tribe Police for LE

Interpretation:

- Install visitor contact station & establish on-site presence
- Interpretation diversified to include surrounding resources
- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation and site map

Protection:

- Work with county on zoning ordinances to maintain open viewshed
- Vegetation management plan developed and implemented
- Monitoring program (photos)
- Work to establish fire program
- Establish lease for haying
- Work with IDT on road alignment
- Work with community on walking path and friends group

Looking Glass Camp

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service operates the fish hatchery and interpretive trail. No agreements about this area exist between the NPS and USFWS.

Most of the surrounding land is heavily forested, interspersed with occasional residences. The narrow pullout is on a noisy, heavily used highway. Efforts need to be undertaken to preserve viewshed and remnants of the occupational site.

Interpretation is too site specific and there is no draw for visitors to actual camp site. There are also concerns about inappropriate use of the actual camp site.

Landowners:

- ITD (pullout)
- USFWS (hatchery)

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for pullout
- Develop MOU w/ USFWS for site protection

Interpretation:

- Replace waysides
- Revise interpretation
- Consider McWhorter Plaque & bust
- Continue work with local citizens on visitor information center at junction of Hwy. 12 and Stites road

Protection:

- A complete archeological inventory should be done
- Monitoring program (photos)

McBeth Mission

The McBeth House was designated as a site toward the end of the general management planning process. The buildings are in poor condition. There is no on-site interpretation.

Landowners:

- McBeth Church

Actions:

Agreements:

- Develop an agreement for that contains cooperation and actions for:
 - Grounds care by Church
 - Building maintenance by NPS

Interpretation:

- Develop on-site waysides for site interpretation and introduction to park story

Protection:

- Monitoring program (photos and LCS)

Musselshell Meadow

The site is in the Clearwater National Forest, and there is a cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and the NPS regarding the management of this site.

Most of the vicinity is forested and is used for forest products and recreation. Restrictive visual quality objectives are set forth in the *Clearwater Forest Plan* for the Musselshell Meadow, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is potential for inappropriate development in the area. Work needs to continue to ensure the meadow and scene to be kept in the current condition and that traditional uses would continue.

Landowners:

- Clearwater NF

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain agreement with Clearwater National Forest on site management

Interpretation:

- Work with Clearwater NF and through CIP process to determine level of and appropriateness of interpretation at the site

Protection:

- Work with Clearwater NF on minimizing site development and monitoring impacts to site and resources
- Monitoring program (photos)

Nez Perce Cemetery

This site is administered by the Confederated Colville Tribes, with special attention from the Joseph Band of the Nez Perce. The NPS has no rights or responsibilities for the site.

Landowners:

Confederated Colville Tribes

Actions:

The NPS purpose and role in the area is uncertain, with the exception that commitments have been made to participate in an interpretive facility to be built in the area. The NPS will assist on management issues of the cemetery only if requested.

Pierce Courthouse

The staff and volunteers of the adjacent Pierce Historical Society Logging Museum operate the courthouse building under a long-standing cooperative agreement with the Idaho State Historical Society. The contract provides for maintenance and interpretation.

The site, which is across the street from a small community park, is surrounded on the other three sides by residential development and is somewhat difficult to find.

There is no interpretation of logging, mining, or other activities which have had effects on the Nez Perce, and there is no tie in with other park sites. The interpretive exhibits are in need of repair.

Landowners:

- Idaho State Historic Society

Actions:

Agreements:

- Retain/revise agreement w ISHS and Pierce Historical Society (PHS)

Interpretation:

- Work with ISHS/PHS to upgrade interpretation

Protection:

- Work w/ IDT to remove sign or replace w/ directional sign
- Continue to provide technical assistance for preservation as needed
- Monitoring program (photos)

Saint Joseph's Mission

The NPS has a cooperative agreement with Saint Joseph's Mission Historical Society, the property owner.

The adjacent land is used for residential and agricultural purposes and land use practices may change. There is potential for the site to be sold. Work needs to be done for structure preservation and prevention of encroachment on the cultural landscape.

The area and especially NPS sites are poorly documented and interpreted. The restroom does not meet ADA standards. The Nez Perce Tribe is considering the establishment of a limestone quarry in area to the west of the Mission site, which would greatly impact the nature of the area.

Landowners:

- Saint Joseph Mission Historical Society

Actions:

Agreements:

- Reevaluate the effectiveness of the cooperative agreement with St. Joseph Mission Historical Society

Interpretation:

- Revise interpretation to include other park sites in area

Protection:

- Work with county/Tribe on zoning ordinances
- Work with NPTEC on negative impacts of possible limestone quarry
- Monitoring program (photos)

Spalding

The NPS owns 100 acres at this site with an additional 60 acres in scenic easement to the south and west of the site. The Lapwai Mission cemetery is protected, maintained, and interpreted through a cooperative agreement among the NPS, the Nez Perce Tribe, and the Spalding Presbyterian Church Board of Trustees.

Land surrounding the Spalding site is used for agriculture and residences. To the east and north are the Clearwater River and its steep-sided valley. A vegetation management plan is needed. Adaptive uses of the agent's residence and Watson's store are needed. A site development plan has been completed and needs to be implemented, including moving of parking, restrooms, and picnicking to a more appropriate location east of the cemetery, removal of the viaduct, and rerouting of the road. Surveys for special species of concern need to be conducted and impacts mitigated.

At present there is a poor relationship between the Visitor's Center and the rest of the site, with minimal orientation to the site and even the rest of the park. The Visitor Center is inadequate as far as interpretive facilities and office space due to park expansion. There is continual inappropriate use of and no protection for the cemetery and gravesites. The surrounding landscape and scenery of the site is subject to change through urban encroachment and/or exotic species (weeds, burros, homes, etc.). With the closing of the Post Office, the park is now faced with what to do with the house that remains on the site. The Watson's Store building needs direction for use and stabilization. The railroad and right-of-way were recently purchased and the easement needs to be re-evaluated.

The site has a tremendous problem with exotic species. Land changes have create runoff and damage problems with Lapwai Creek and it's associated riparian corridor. There is a need to restore and revegetate many areas on the site, such as the old agricultural fields.

Landowners:

- NPS
- Fromdahl, Stedman, Lille, White/Corbett, BIA/NP Tribe

Actions:

Agreements:

- Explore use of scenic easements and work with county on zoning ordinances
- Maintain existing easements and agreements
- Develop/maintain MOU w/ new rail line owner

Interpretation:

- Work w/ CIP to develop overall site theme(s) and appropriate area use consistent with resources and interpretive agenda(S)

Protection:

- Vegetation Management Plan needs to be developed and implemented, including provisions for the picnic area, revegetation of appropriate areas, and restoration of disturbed areas
- Update LCS to include all appropriate structures and place each on cyclic repair/rehab schedule
- Baseline inventories for fauna, flora, water quality, soils, archeology, etc. need to be conducted and input into appropriate databases, including GIS
- Monitoring program (photos, LCS, wildlife, archeology)
- Develop fire program for appropriate areas
- Map locations of exotic species and implement IPM Plan for systematic control
- Develop map of Cemetery

Disturbed lands and restoration:

- Viaduct (0.5 acre)
 - Remove.
- Agricultural lands (21.0 acres).
 - Continue revegetative efforts.
- Brush pile near boom grounds (0.6 acre).
 - Burn brush, control yellow starthistle, and revegetate with native grass.
- Land east of VC parking lot (2.3 acres).
 - Remove noxious weeds, recontour, and revegetate with native grass.
- Old postmaster home and grounds (0.5 acres).
 - Remove home, remove noxious weeds and trees, revegetate & restore to natural conditions.

Weis Rockshelter

The site is owned by the Keuterville Highway District. There is a cooperative agreement for its interpretation.

The few wide portions of this narrow canyon are used for ranching structures and facilities. The pullout would be revised to remove cars from the resource and allow visitors to appreciate the site more. Strategies need to be developed to protect the viewshed and road from encroachment.

The site is difficult to find and is in need of annual maintenance (i.e., vegetation, signs, etc.). The site archeology needs analysis & revision.

Landowners:

- Keuterville Highway District

Actions:

Agreements:

- MOU developed w/ Keuterville Highway District (KHD)

Interpretation:

- Directional signs improved, sign at Cottonwood rest removed
- Revise interpretive signs
- Possible installation of brochure box

Protection:

- Work w/ KHD and landowners to protect viewshed and encroachment from road
- Revise pullout to remove cars from resource and allow visitors to appreciate site more
- Cycle site maintenance (vegetation mgt)
- Monitoring program (photos)

C. LOW PRIORITIES

Ant and Yellowjacket

This site is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation and Idaho State Historical Society.

There is a dangerous intersection near the pullout. Potentials exist for encroachment by excavation for highway construction, insensitive right-of-way fencing, or road signs blocking view of the feature. The feature and viewshed need protection from landuse change and/or encroachment. The area has been heavily used for agriculture.

Visitation to the site is unknown. The interpretive signs are in poor locations.

Landowners:

- ITD (pullout)
- Feature owners: Eagan, NP Allot #135 (Redheart, Wilson, Powaukee)

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain MOU with Idaho Dept. of Trans (IDT) and Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS) for pullout use

Interpretation:

- Install Brochure box for visitor count
- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation in context of other legend sites

Protection:

- Work with county on zoning ordinances
- Technical assistance to landowners on fencing, weed management
- Monitoring program (photos)

Asa Smith Mission And Lewis And Clark Long Camp

This site is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation, and Idaho State Historical Society.

The actual sites are situated beneath a private logging mill. This activity has probably destroyed most evidence associated with Lewis and Clark and/or the missionary activity. Continued industrial activity will adversely affect the actual sites.

The interpretive information on the signs is inaccurate. The historic documentation for the sites and area is incomplete.

Landowners:

- ITD (pullout)

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for area use and revise pullout so large vehicles will not block view

Interpretation:

- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation and study possible placement near actual site

Protection:

- Complete HRS of original sites
- Monitoring program (photos)

Camas Meadows Battle Sites

The Idaho State Lands Department owns Norwood's encounter site. Howard's camp is on private land. There are no existing agreements relative to these sites.

The land at this site is used primarily for grazing. The NPS needs to develop agreements for resource protection (e.g., protection of cultural and natural resources, cultural scene, etc.).

Interpretation needs to be carried out at a different location (i.e., I-15 rest area)

Landowners:

- Norwood: USDA & Idaho Lands
- Howard: Dieringer, Munns, Vadnais

Actions:

Agreements:

- Visit each of the landowners with the Land Protection Plan proposals develop agreement for resource protection as appropriate

Interpretation:

- NPS to work with IDT for interpretive waysides at I-15 pullout to introduce visitors to entire Nez Perce NHP
- Maintain strong working relationships on U.S. Forest Service plans for Nez Perce National Historic Trail

Protection:

- Relationships with Shoshone-Bannock Tribes established to determine traditional uses
- Monitoring program (photos)

Camas Prairie

This site is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation and Idaho State Historical Society.

Cultural resource documentation needs to be researched. Work needs to be undertaken to prevent intrusion into the viewshed.

The site is on a noisy highway pullout. The sign fails to portray the size of the prairie or give information on camas or other biology, as well as, correctly identify Tolo Lake. There is potential for houses to intrude into the scene. The pullout also contains a garbage dumpster for residential use.

Landowners:

- ITD (pullout)

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for area use and revise pullout so large vehicles will not block view

Interpretation:

- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation to include strong preservation message concerning camas

Protection:

- Work with county on zoning ordinances to maintain open viewshed

Canoe Camp

The NPS owns, manages, and maintains this site, which was completely rehabilitated in 1993.

There are residences to the west, commercial development across the highway to the south, and a large fish hatchery across the Clearwater River to the north. The National Park Service owns, manages, and maintains this site, which was completely rehabilitated in 1993. The site will remain stable and protected and the surrounding intrusions are to be screened by existing vegetation.

The view from Canoe Camp is dominated by fish hatcheries and Dworshak Dam. There are businesses along the highway with large colorful signs, as well as traffic noise from U.S. Highway 12. The impending bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition will bring additional impacts. Local school kids also litter the site while waiting for buses.

Landowners:

- NPS

Actions:

Agreements:

- Develop MOU w/ Orofino Police and Idaho Co. Sheriff's Dept. for frequent patrol

Interpretation:

- May need on-site interpretation as LCB approaches
- Determine need for orientation wayside

Protection:

- Time capsule monument removed or refurbished
- Monitoring program (photos)

Cottonwood Skirmishes Site

The site at the rest area is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation and Idaho State Historical Society.

The land use around the site is mainly agricultural. Practices need to be implemented to protect sites of important events and surrounding viewsheds. The NPS needs to work with the Idaho Department of Transportation and others to upgrade the present location to a full-service rest area. Continued development in the area would probably adversely affect the historic scene and could disturb or destroy remnants of the sites historic events.

The relationship of the interpretive sign and the actual events of the area is unclear and some of the wording on the signs is inappropriate. There are no maps to indicate where events occurred.

Landowners:

- Kaschmitter
- ITD

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for area use & upgrade rest area

Interpretation:

- Replace waysides
- Revise interpretation

Protection:

- Work with county on zoning ordinances to maintain open viewshed
- Sites where events happened will be documented
- Monitoring program (photos)

Confluence Overlook

Memorandum of understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation, and Idaho State Historical Society needs to be revised to reflect changes.

It has been suggested to move to a nearer to the historic location of MacKenzie's Trading Post, but the actual location of the post is unknown. The scene would be degraded and the value as a regional overlook would be diminished by more highway development and/or change of land use (currently in grazing status) in immediate foreground.

There is no indication at the site of NPS involvement. The site visitation is unknown.

Landowners:

- ITD (pullout)

Actions:

Agreements:

- Revise MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for pullout use

Interpretation:

- Install Brochure box for visitor count
- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation to introduce visitors to entire park and Nez Perce homeland

Protection:

- Monitoring program (photos)
- Determine feasibility of establishing interpretation of MacKenzie's Post to site nearer possible historic location

Coyote's Fishnet

The signs and pullout are covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation and Idaho State Historical Society.

There are no figures as to the site visitation. The ownership of the features needs to be ascertained and the signs need to adequately identify features. The park needs to work with landowners to protect features from intrusions such as road cuts, power lines, vegetation management, and possible residential development. In addition, noise, and periodic air quality problems are of concern.

Landowners:

- ITD (pullout)
- Feature owners:
 - Fishnet: McCann
 - Bear: Weber, Weatherford, Groseclose

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for pullout use

Interpretation:

- Install Brochure box for visitor count
- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation in context with other legends

Protection:

- Work with county on zoning ordinances
- Monitoring program (photos)

Craig Donation

This site is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation and Idaho State Historical Society.

The exact location of the original donation and land claim are unknown, but site presents an illustration of suitability for agricultural use. There is a potential for development in the viewshed from highway improvements or changes in land use on the river plain or hillsides. The site is on a dangerous, noisy highway pullout.

Again, the interpretation incomplete and the site visitation is unknown.

Landowners:

- ITD (pullout)

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for pullout use

Interpretation:

- Install Brochure box for visitor count
- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation to include Craig's relationship w/ Nez Perce

Protection:

- Work with county on zoning ordinances
- Complete study to determine location and boundary of original donation
- Monitoring program (photos)

Lapwai Mission

This site is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation and Idaho State Historical Society.

The actual site of the mission is not known, only the general location. The surrounding land is used for agriculture and residences. If the site was found, strategies would be developed to protect the site.

Landowners:

- ITD (pullout)

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for pullout use

Interpretation:

- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation to include entire park

Protection:

- Work with county on zoning ordinances
- Conduct study to determine location of Mission
- Monitoring program (photos)

Lenore

This site is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation and Idaho State Historical Society. A Department of Transportation employee lives on the site.

The area is a groomed, landscaped, irrigated picnic and rest area. The area is a popular access point to the Clearwater River for fishing, boating, and other aquatic activities. The site is covered by a memorandum of understanding among the park, the Idaho Department of Transportation, and the Idaho State Historical Society. A Department of Transportation employee lives on the site. A railroad and residences are across the river from this highway rest area.

The NPS needs to work with the state to develop strategies for preservation of the site and its cultural resources.

Landowners:

- ITD

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain MOU w/ IDT/ISHS for area use

Interpretation:

- Replace waysides w/ low impact signs
- Revise interpretation to include Nez Perce village life and fishing

Protection:

- Work with county on zoning ordinances
- Monitoring program (photos)

Lostine Campsite

The site is privately owned, but cooperative associations are interested in purchasing the site, with subsequent development of a visitor facility, campground, and powwow site.

The valley is used predominantly for agriculture. The NPS needs to work with landowners to identify and protect viewshed, riparian, and wildlife resources. Additional efforts need to be undertaken to establish wayside on Minam grade.

There is a local interest in using the existing railway through area for walk/bike pathway.

Landowners:

- Lostine Confluence: Willett, Wirth, Wallowa County

Actions:

Interpretation:

- Interpretive plan needs to be developed

Protection:

- Work w/ County Planning Commission on zoning issues
- Continue dialog w/ landowners on:
 - Evaluation of site in relationship to Tick Hill site
 - Study interpretive needs

Minam Grade

The site is privately owned, but cooperative associations are interested in purchasing the site, with subsequent development of a visitor facility, campground, and powwow site.

The valley is used predominantly for agriculture. The NPS needs to work with landowners to identify and protect viewshed, riparian, and wildlife resources. Additional efforts need to be undertaken to establish wayside on Minam grade.

The actual site for the interpretive wayside is still needed (site must: be near hillcrest, ensure public safety, and provide view of valley). There is also a need to find and document the Old Chief Joseph monuments to Nez Perce Country.

Landowners:

- Minam Grade ODT pullout

Actions:

Coordinate w/ ODT to:

- Find appropriate site
- Public safety as highest priority
- Low impact on interpretive nature of site

Nez Perce (Nespelem) Campsites

Land in these sites is privately owned or owned by the tribe and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. There are no agreements in effect, and the NPS has no rights or responsibilities toward the sites.

The "last winter campsite" appears to be used for grazing and for camping from time to time. The "last summer campsite", which is in the community of Nespelem, may be used for grazing. The NPS will participate in developing an interpretive facility in the Nespelem area, and will work with Tribal partners on operations and maintenance. Agreements will need to be drawn up for this cooperation.

The site locations are ambiguous. There is a loss of integrity to the winter campsite due to damming of the Columbia River. There are no visual ties of Joseph's band to either area. The long house needs preservation work.

Landowners:

- Unknown

Actions:

Protection:

- Develop a Concept Plan, including identification of specific sites with identification of land ownership
- Artifact removal and other research done before area flooded needs to be reevaluated
- Joseph Band will work with Coulee Dam and Nespelem City officials to implement tribal desires for area, especially regarding tourism

Nez Perce Cemetery

This site is administered by the Confederated Colville Tribes, with special attention from the Joseph Band of the Nez Perce. The NPS has no rights or responsibilities for the site.

The NPS will assist on management issues only if requested.

This is an active cemetery and the extent of burials is unknown. The Tribe has concern about NPS involvement in the area and the level of NPS responsibility is unknown. The ownership of the Joseph monument is unknown. The monuments in the cemetery show wear and age. There is no parking and access to the area is limited. Casual visitation is felt to be inappropriate and numbers are unknown with visitors being directed to the cemetery from signs on the highway, the Visitor's Center at Coulee Dam, and even local businesses.

Landowners:

- Confederated Colville Tribes

Actions:

Agreements:

- Develop CA w/ Colville Tribe w/ subagreements that stipulate:
 - NPS funding support of cultural preservation
 - NPS will neither encourage/discourage visitation
 - Joseph Band will work with Coulee Dam and Nespelem City officials to implement tribal desires for area, especially regarding tourism
 - NPS will seek funding for HRS
 - NPS involvement in stabilization/restoration of significant historic monuments

Interpretation:

- Interpretation offered at remote sites or in context of other Nespelem sites

Protection:

- Contact Washington State Historic Society to determine ownership of monuments
- Be responsive to Tribal needs to determine extent of cemetery

Tolo Lake

The NPS has a cooperative agreement with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (the owner) to work cooperatively to include Nez Perce interpretation as a part of any site planning and development activities. Work has also been conducted with the state and citizens regarding the interpretation of paleontological finds at the site.

The site is surrounded by privately owned agricultural land. The NPS supports traditional uses of the area. Work needs to be completed with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and others to prevent encroachment upon the historic scene and on cultural and natural resources.

There is no interpretation at the site, or a clear idea of what is needed. Local traffic patterns are also of concern.

Landowners:

- Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Actions:

Agreements:

- Maintain cooperative agreement with IFG

Interpretation:

- Interpretive materials and waysides to include full range of events/resources of area

Protection:

- Support traditional uses
- Work with USFS and Tribe to maintain open meadow and scene
- Promote preservation of wider area of prairie and canyon
- Monitoring program (photos)

Weippe Prairie

The roadside sign just west of Weippe is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, the Idaho Department of Transportation and Idaho State Historical Society. The sign at the meeting site was fabricated and installed on private land by the Forest Service.

The prairie itself is privately owned. Further cooperative agreements are needed for the meeting place sign maintenance.

The directions to the site are confusing. The interpretive sign on-site focuses on Lewis and Clark.

Landowners:

- ITD (west pullout)
- USFS (?) (east pullout)

Actions:

Agreements:

- Agreements developed to maintain signs

Interpretation:

- Interpretation expanded to include Nez Perce continuum
- Directional signs improved

Protection:

- Monitoring program (photos)

VIII. REFERENCES CITED

National Park Service. 1990. Nez Perce National Historical Park: Additions study. USDI, National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region. 66 p.

National Park Service. 1995. Resources Management Plan: Nez Perce National Historical Park Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. USDI, National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park. Unpublished Report. 319 p.

National Park Service. 1997. General Management/Plan Environmental Impact Statement for Nez Perce National Historical Park and Big Hole National Battlefield. USDI, National Park Service.

U.S. Department of the Interior. 1982. New Tools for Land *Protection*: An Introductory Handbook. U.S. Department of the Interior. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. 90 p.