



Foundation Document Coronado National Memorial

Arizona

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Located along the US-Mexico international border in southeast Arizona, Coronado National Memorial was established by Congress as an international memorial in 1941 and designated a national memorial in 1952. The park is the only unit of the national park system that commemorates Francisco Vázquez de Coronado's expedition throughout the American Southwest and it preserves and interprets the natural and human history of the border region. Coronado National Memorial encompasses 4,750 acres of land within the Huachuca Mountains and the San Pedro River Valley and shares 3.3 miles of its boundary with Mexico.

The significance of the park can best be understood by placing it in a historical context. In the second quarter of the 16th century, the territory north of central Mexico was a vast, mysterious land, largely unknown to the Spanish. In Florida and along the Gulf of Mexico, Spanish explorers probed the edges of this territory, but very little of the interior had been explored. From 1539 to 1543, Spain undertook three major expeditions to explore the unknown lands to the north. Hernando de Soto landed in Florida and traveled throughout what became the southeastern United States; Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo explored the California coast; and Francisco Vázquez de Coronado traversed northwestern Mexico and what became the southwestern United States, ranging as far as central Kansas. The Coronado Expedition (1540–1542) may have entered the United States via the San Pedro River Valley, which lies immediately east of the park. While the site chosen for the park does not contain physical evidence substantiating Coronado's actual route at the present-day international boundary, the site offers visitors panoramic views of the border region, including Montezuma Canyon, the Huachuca Mountain Range, the San Pedro River Valley, and more distant areas. As intended, the park has become a place to reflect on the lasting impacts of the Coronado Expedition and the binational amity and bonds that continue to link the United States and Mexico.

Coronado National Memorial is near the center of the Sky Island bioregion, one of the world's premier biodiversity hotspots. Lower elevations in the park support desert grasses and shrubs, while higher areas harbor oak woodlands and pinon-juniper forest, characteristic of Sky Island mountain ranges. Terrain varies from gently sloping grasslands to steep mountain ridges. Encircling the park on three sides are ridges that rise more than 1,000 feet above the valley floor. As a protected area in the Sky Island bioregion, the park preserves a wide array of plant and animal life native to the southwestern United States. More than 160 species of birds have been sighted in the park. In addition, a wide variety of mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptile species either inhabit the park or migrate through the area. Coronado Cave, one of the most widely known caves in southeast Arizona, offers a unique microclimate that has become home to a diverse community of insects and small animals.





Cultural resources found in the park include pre-European contact archeological sites; ruins of the Doreador Mining Claim, State of Texas Mine, and other mining sites; ranching sites; structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC); and three stone monuments erected during the 1890s to formally delineate the international boundary.

The park visitor center on East Montezuma Canyon Road offers guests a small museum, an introductory video, and exhibits relating to the Coronado Expedition and local wildlife. A 3-mile scenic drive through the park leads visitors from the visitor center to Montezuma Pass Overlook, an observation point that offers scenic views of the San Pedro and San Rafael Valleys. This area also serves as a trailhead that connects to four designated hiking trails including the Coronado Peak Trail, which offers 360-degree views. Coronado National Memorial also contains the southern terminus of the Arizona National Scenic Trail, which stretches more than 800 miles from Mexico to Utah. Coronado Cave is another popular destination. The cave, which is open to visitation without a guide, may be accessed by way of a 0.5-mile, moderately steep hiking trail. The park is a day use site and does not offer overnight camping or nighttime activities.

Coronado National Memorial is managed as part of the NPS Southeast Arizona Group (SEAZ), which also includes Chiricahua National Monument and Fort Bowie National Historic Site.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Coronado National Memorial was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on August 18, 1941 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL is to commemorate and interpret Francisco Vázquez de Coronado's expedition and the enduring cultural influences of 16th century Spanish colonial exploration in the Americas. The national memorial also preserves the natural and human history of the area for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

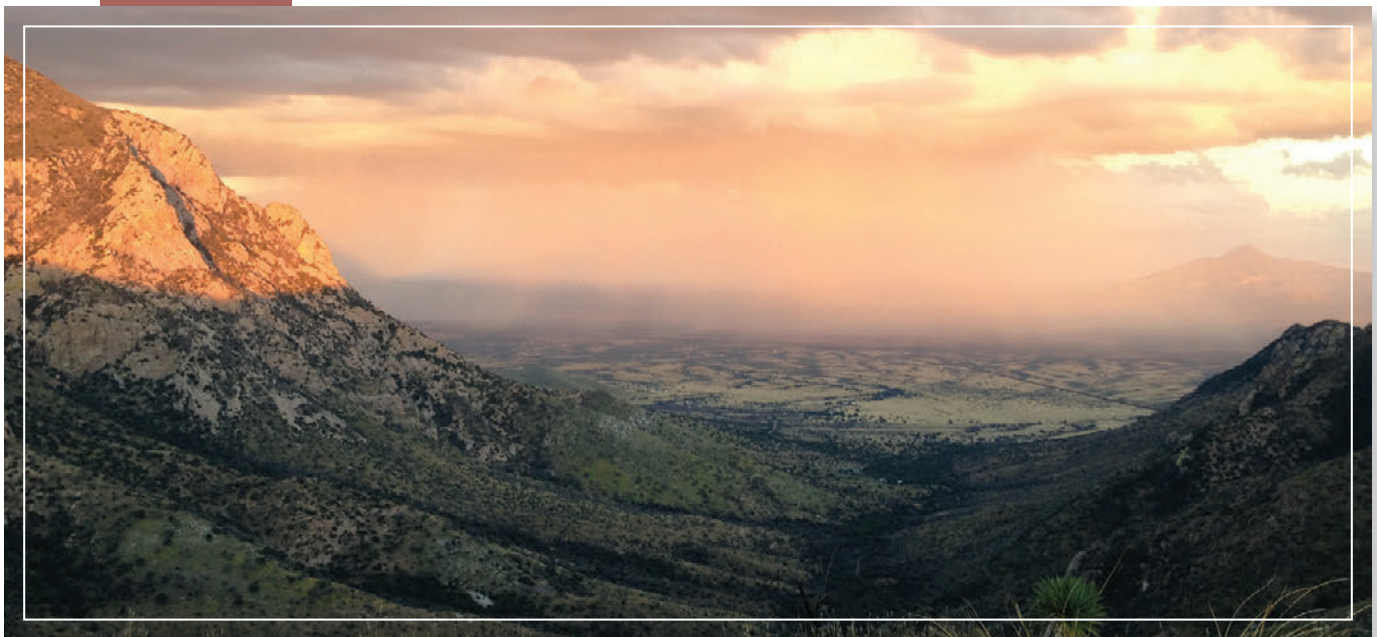


Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Coronado National Memorial, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

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

1. The national memorial commemorates the first major European exploration of the American Southwest by Francisco Vázquez de Coronado in 1540–1542. This expedition brought to the region profound and lasting changes in areas such as language, technology, religion, animals, agriculture, and food.
2. Coronado National Memorial provides exceptional views of the San Pedro River Valley, which has served as a migratory corridor and water source for wildlife and humans for thousands of years. The Coronado Expedition may have traveled this same route in their search for the “Seven Cities of Gold.”
3. On the border between the United States and Mexico, Coronado National Memorial provides a unique opportunity to reflect on the complex relationship between the United States and Mexico.
4. Coronado National Memorial, though a relatively small area of the Madrean Sky Island Complex, protects exceptional biodiversity due to its location at a rare intersection of four major biomes (Sierra Madre, Rocky Mountain, Chihuahuan Desert, and Sonoran Desert).



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Coronado National Memorial:

- **Expansive Views of the Border Region.** Expansive views of the US-Mexico international border, Montezuma Canyon, the San Pedro River Valley, and San Rafael Valley are a key component of the visitor experience at Coronado National Memorial. A series of overlooks along the park's scenic road allow visitors to enjoy these spectacular views, dark night skies, and contemplate the rugged landscape that the Coronado Expedition may have traversed nearly 500 years ago.
- **Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem.** Also known as the "Sky Island region," the Madrean Archipelago of northwestern Mexico and southern Arizona is one of the world's premier biodiversity hotspots. Nestled within the heart of this region in the Huachuca Mountains, Coronado National Memorial's ecosystem is remarkably diverse for its modest size. Natural resources found in the park, including night skies and preserved natural soundscapes, contribute to wildlife health and the high level of biodiversity. Influenced by subtropical moisture that typically precipitates during two distinct rainy seasons, the park supports approximately 650 species of plants. Thousands of invertebrate species inhabit the park, including hundreds of species of bees alone. An interesting collection of mammals also live in the park, including endangered bats, native cats, and coatimundis. Many of these species live near the very northern limit of their range.



Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Coronado National Memorial:

- **Cultural Resources in the Park.** Coronado National Memorial protects a unique concentration of pristine archaic-aged human occupation sites in southeast Arizona. Archeological sites within the park contain evidence spanning early, middle, and late archaic periods, including the transition from the late archaic to early agricultural periods. More recent sites relate to mining and ranching that took place after European settlement. There are 58 mine sites, including ruins of the Doreador Mining Claim, as well as grave sites related to mining and ranching activity. Along the park’s southern edge stand three stone monuments, erected during the 1890s by the US government to formally delineate the international boundary. The park also contains a number of structures that were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps prior to the monument’s establishment, including Montezuma Pass Roads and culverts.
- **Coronado Cave and Karst Topography.** Coronado Cave is one of the most widely known caves in southeast Arizona and is open to public access without a guide. Housed within limestone that was formed during the Upper Paleozoic era (approximately 250 to 300 million years ago), the cave contains formations such as stalagmites, scalloped rocks, flowstone, and rimstone dams. Coronado Cave’s unique microclimate provides a home for a diverse community of insects and small animals. Within this community are beetles, millipedes, spiders, crickets, coatimundis, ringtails, and bats—some of which use the cave only occasionally. Other caves formed within limestone deposits are recorded within the park.



Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Coronado National Memorial:

- While Francisco Vázquez de Coronado’s exploration of the remote northwest frontier of Mexico did not achieve its goal of finding the fabled Seven Cities of Gold, Coronado National Memorial commemorates the lasting impact of the expedition in what is now part of the southwestern United States.
- The expedition opened the doors to the clash of southwestern cultures. Resultant influences are still reflected and felt in southwest cultures today.
- With the establishment of the Republic of Mexico in 1821, the evolution of political and physical boundaries continually impacted the lives of many people and restricted their ability to move freely across this region. In contrast, the wildlife knows no such boundaries and inhabits the park dictated only by food supply and the seasons.
- Sweeping views from Montezuma Pass reveal a vast and variable landscape full of history and hazards that inspires visitors to imagine distant places, or people seeking their fortunes or a new life.
- Coronado National Memorial is centered at a crossroads of four major environments (the Sierra Madre, Rocky Mountain, Chihuahuan Desert, and Sonora Desert), providing opportunities to explore and study a vast and richly diverse plant and animal life where unique natural processes continue despite being surrounded by centuries-old human impacts.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Coronado National Memorial, please see appendix C.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

The fundamental and other important resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value. Please see appendix B for the analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values.

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

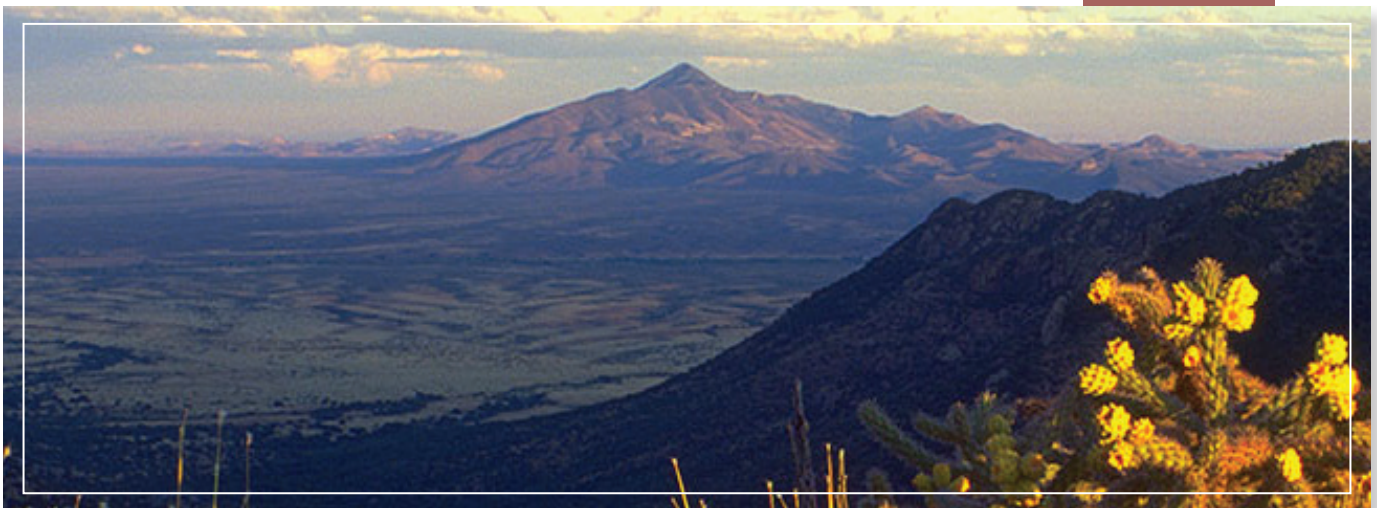
This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and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

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

- **Joint management of the Southeast Arizona Group park units.** Chiricahua National Monument, Coronado National Memorial, and Fort Bowie National Historic Site were previously independently managed by NPS staff assigned to one of the three units. Since 2006, the parks have been grouped together to be managed as the Southeast Arizona Group, sharing one superintendent, a centralized management team, and often sharing technical specialists. This centralization has resulted in many staff seeing an increase in their workload because they now work for three parks, instead of one. The disparity between the park units, both in terms of differences in resources, history, and issues, as well as the four-hour round trip drive between the units, presents unique challenges to the management of the group. Supervisors must either drive long distances to meet with their staff or sacrifice the benefits of face time in order to use more convenient remote technology to communicate. Lack of overnight temporary quarters exacerbates this issue. Additionally, resources are often taken from the joint pool of funding to deal with a significant issue at one of the three parks at a cost to basic operations to all three parks.

However, there have been some benefits to the joint management of the park units as well. The sharing of resources comes with some efficiency such as the ability to pool human resources to accomplish certain tasks more quickly (e.g., mowing, weeding, data collection). Additionally, personnel can cover for each other, although they may not typically be based at that specific unit. The parks are working to find better ways to function as a cohesive group and to strengthen ways to communicate and share information remotely among the three units.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Strategic plan; technology and communication plan.



- **Impacts from transborder activities, particularly illegal cross-border traffic in undocumented immigrants, drugs, and other illicit contraband.** All three Southeast Arizona Group parks have seen a dramatic increase in activity from the US-Mexico international border in recent years, including undocumented immigration and the trafficking of drugs and other contraband. Real and perceived danger from these cross-border activities impacts many aspects of the visitor experience and the daily operations of these parks. Safety concerns have also led the park to review and alter education programs offered on-site.

Natural and cultural resources are also threatened by these cross-border activities and related enforcement efforts. Threats to natural resources include increased fire risk, wildlife disturbance, habitat destruction or modification, spread of invasive species, damage to cultural structures or sites, trash and human waste, and creation of new roads and trails. Efforts are underway to assess the impacts of border-related infrastructure on ecological processes and communities and cultural resources.

The parks could continue working with the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program to obtain financial and technical assistance to mitigate impacts on cultural and natural resources and to further collaborate with Mexican and American land managers and partners.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Mapping resources impacted by border activities.

- **Conflicting adjacent land uses.** With much importance placed on Coronado National Memorial's viewshed, development and uses adjacent to the park boundaries are still important considerations. There is the potential for more extensive development of neighboring private lands over the next 10 years, which could compromise key park viewsheds. This would compound the impact of the extensive international border fence abutting the park boundary. Uses nearby and sometimes encroaching on the park include illegal drug trafficking, mining, groundwater withdrawal, hunting, wood gathering, poaching, ranching, and grazing. Overflights from private and military helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft occur weekly. Area power plants are believed to contribute to air quality impacts in the park. Nitrogen oxides emissions reductions from the coal-fired power plants as well as a sulfur dioxide emissions reduction from copper smelters are required by the Regional Haze Program by 2018 for the protection of regional class I areas, which will also improve air quality conditions at Coronado National Memorial.

Coronado must continue working with governments, local partners, and any developers to ensure that the quality of the visitor experience, resources, and viewsheds at the park are retained despite changes in surrounding land use.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Visual resource inventory; visual resource management plan; water resources assessment and stewardship plan.

- **Limited accessibility.** Coronado National Memorial presents accessibility-related challenges that may limit the facilities, services, and programs that are available to visitors. A variety of factors, including the park's rugged natural topography, restrict opportunities for physical accessibility to park areas and programs. In addition to physical barriers, programmatic factors may also present obstacles to fully experiencing the park. For example, printed interpretive materials, exhibits, maps, films, and other audiovisuals that are available at the park or online may not meet NPS accessibility standards and best practices. There is a need to evaluate physical and programmatic accessibility parkwide to identify barriers and develop solutions. In order to determine where and how best to improve accessibility, a detailed and comprehensive assessment of park facilities, services, and programs would need to be completed.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Accessibility assessment, accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan.

- **Space utilization of park facilities.** The Southeast Arizona Group parks lack building space and the utilization of existing on-site facilities. While each park has its own unique issues, there are general capacity issues that are found throughout the group. The Coronado National Memorial visitor center building serves as a combined visitor information / orientation center and interpretive offices. The visitor center is not large enough to adequately serve these two functions.

Additionally, there is limited park housing available for employees, volunteers, researchers, and trail crews. While housing may be available in nearby communities, those communities are still a moderate distance from the park. There remains a serious need to address temporary overnight accommodations for employees working across the parks; alternatives include adding trailers, having the park pay for hotel lodging at nearby towns for volunteers, and camping.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Strategic plan, which would include a space utilization assessment and recommendations; assess and plan office and temporary overnight lodging needs.
 - **Road maintenance and management.** Montezuma Canyon Road runs the width of the park and continues west outside park boundaries as Coronado National Forest Road 61. The road, which was built prior to the park's establishment by local CCC crews, retains its historic alignment and integrity and is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, the historic character of the road, of which 2 miles near Montezuma Pass Overlook remains unpaved, also makes it challenging to navigate and maintain. Although the monument's vistas and panoramic views are considered a key park experience, many visitors are reluctant to drive the graded dirt portion of the road due to its surface and steep, winding nature. Parking at the summit of Montezuma Pass is limited and a length restriction is in place that limits bus and trailer use.
- Road management issues are also a major park concern. The road must be kept open at night outside park operating hours, which is a potential threat to park resources and could lead to illegal visitation and safety concerns. Traffic traveling at high speeds can cause additional damage to the unpaved portion of the historic road. The road has also been identified for its strategic value related to its proximity to the international border. Because of this, it has seen increased Border Patrol and Homeland Security traffic.
- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* None identified.

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Coronado Cave and karst topography	Cave management strategy	H	This plan is currently in process and needs to be completed. This plan would cover all caves and mines in the park and would include visitor use, safety, changes in management, and recent impacts to the caves (i.e., graffiti, littering, illegal camping and entry).
Park	Parkwide issue	Evaluate and update curriculum-based programming	H	The park has spent the last few years updating the curriculum-based programming to expand beyond the 4th grade level. Staffing changes have made full implementation of this program difficult. Additional staff time and funding will help ensure a successful program that reaches an expanded audience and is a vast improvement over previous programming models.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Strategic plan	H	A strategic management plan will address operations, resources, and staffing concerns related to the joint management of the three SEAZ units and provide guidance on how to efficiently manage the parks. An included budget analysis will discuss funding, staffing, and resource protection for each park unit and annual work planning. This plan is an operational priority as it would provide a process for achieving park goals through implementation, tracking progress, and reporting and address the key issue of space utilization through an assessment of current facilities and recommendations. See “Identification of Key Issues” for more information.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Technology and communication plan	H	This plan is needed to address the challenges associated with joint management of the three geographically dispersed SEAZ units. This plan would evaluate the current information technology infrastructure and make recommendations for technology and communication investments and strategies that could help improve the sharing of information among the park units, ultimately resulting in increased operational efficiency. In addition, options for improved connectivity of park housing would be explored to enhance quality of life.
Park	Parkwide issue	Water resources assessment and stewardship plan	H	Internal and external threats including nearby development, agricultural use, and border patrol activities can affect the park's water quality and quantity. An assessment and stewardship plan will allow the park to manage and protect its water resources.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Cultural resources in the park; Coronado Cave and karst topography	Collections management plan	H	This plan would identify and prioritize collection needs.
Park and SEAZ group	Cultural resources in the park	Finalize plan of action for NAGPRA and inadvertent discoveries	H	The park has a draft NAGPRA action plan and needs to conduct consultation and approval process with affiliated tribes to finalize the effort. One plan will cover all three SEAZ parks.
Park	Expansive views of the border region	Develop management approach for oversized vehicle and trailer parking	M	A management plan is needed for parking that includes consideration of the scenic views, visitor safety, visitor access, and changing types of recreation. This strategy would particularly relate to oversized vehicles and trailers traveling the park's scenic road.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	M	Currently, the SEAZ group addresses accessibility issues in a piecemeal fashion through other projects, as funding allows. The self-evaluation and transition plan would satisfy legal requirements and provide a comprehensive approach to improving accessibility in all three units of SEAZ. This plan would tier off the data gathered through the accessibility assessment and would propose specific strategies for improving accessibility over time. See "Limited Accessibility" in the "Identification of Key Issues" section for more information.
Park and SEAZ group	All FRVs and OIRVs	Resource stewardship strategy	M	The natural and cultural resource management plans for all three SEAZ parks are outdated and a resource stewardship strategy would provide a strategic plan for the park's resource stewardship program. The document allows parks to develop long-term strategies, activities, action items, and funding priorities that would inform management decisions with the goal of moving natural and cultural resource conditions closer to the resources' identified desired conditions.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Complete restoration plan for three SEAZ units	M	NPS staff is currently working on this plan to comprehensively address restoration of the landscape for all three SEAZ units. This effort is similar to ones completed at both Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and Saguaro National Park.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Integrated pest management plan	M	Fires and climate change can introduce invasive nonnative species to the park that can eventually replace plants, invertebrates, and animals native to the Madrean Sky Island ecosystem. An integrated pest management plan will guide park staff through appropriate preventive and restorative management activities. A recent environmental audit identified this plan as a need.
Park	Cultural resources in the park	Archeological site preservation plans and implementation guidelines	M	The park lacks an archeological site preservation plan, a document that would serve as the foundation for all future preservation decisions and include management and park use, threats to preservation, resource prioritization, and documentation guidelines.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Update scope of collections statement	M	This effort would update the current scope of collections to include considerations of collection of voucher species to document biodiversity and climate change.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem; Cultural resources in the park	Update long-range interpretive plan	M	An updated long-range interpretive plan will allow the park to continue to define its interpretive offerings to best present the history of the region, the park's natural resources, dynamic natural processes, and the lasting legacy of Coronado's expedition in the American Southwest.
Park	Cultural resources in the park	Cultural landscape report for eligible landscapes	L	This report uses cultural landscape inventory findings to recommend management and preservation treatment decisions for cultural landscapes and landscape features.
Park and SEAZ group	Expansive views of the border region; Parkwide issues	Visual resource management plan	L	This plan would identify critical views within and beyond the unit boundaries and recommend steps to preserve them for scenic and (as relevant) historic values. This plan would be informed by the visual resource inventory.
Park	Cultural resources in the park	Evacuation plan for museum collections	L	Coronado National Memorial's remote location makes the park's collection vulnerable to natural disasters including flash floods and wildfires. This plan will provide guidance on how to safely move the collections during an emergency.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Coronado Cave and karst topography	Continue environmental cave monitoring	H	This effort would include data loggers to report cave climate information (i.e., temperature, humidity, etc.). This data would inform cave planning and management and would be particularly useful when gathering data on bats and white-nose syndrome.
Park	Expansive views of the border region	Monitor quality of views over time	H	Data is needed to document changes to park views.
Park and SEAZ group	Expansive views of the border region; Parkwide issue	Visual resources inventory	H	In this analysis, key critical viewshed points within the park units are identified, and spatial mapping is used to identify the corridors visible from each viewpoint as well as identify the scenic qualities of the identified views and the NPS and visitor values related to the views' importance. This information will inform the viewshed management plan, provide a useful aid in park development planning, and identify sites of scouting and illegal activity for law enforcement efforts.
Park	Cultural resources in the park	Cultural landscape inventory	H	A cultural landscape inventory would document all cultural resources and their associated landscape features to guide resource management and protection and inform interpretation.
Park	Cultural resources in the park	Continued archeological site monitoring and documentation	H	The park's archeological resources are not 100% inventoried per NPS policy, and this documentation needs to be completed.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Mapping resources impacted by border activities	H	This is a high priority to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources throughout the park. This effort could be accomplished through use of remote sensing.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Accessibility assessment	H	A variety of accessibility-related challenges may limit the facilities, services, and programs that are available to park visitors. There is a need to evaluate accessibility parkwide and throughout the SEAZ group, taking into account physical accessibility to park areas and facilities, as well as accessibility to services and programs, such as interpretation and information. A comprehensive assessment would identify physical and programmatic barriers to accessibility, leading to the development of solutions that would be spelled out in an accessibility transition plan. See "Limited Accessibility" in the "Identification of Key Issues" for more information.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Study to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems	H	This study would inform park research, particularly as related to past and future impacts from nearby mining operations. This effort could build off lichen studies.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Develop and implement research plan to identify and locate natural history collections and associated field records	M	Implementation of this plan would include conducting research to identify, accession, and catalog existing but unaccessioned natural history collections in nonfederal repositories, as well as updating accession records and catalog to include specimens and field records resulting from studies and resource protection efforts.
Park	Parkwide issue	Evaluation of the new interpretive exhibits following their installation	M	Evaluation would help gauge the effectiveness of the exhibits in helping the park achieve its primary purpose.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Identify restoration needs and strategy	M	The restoration need and strategy will focus on general treatment methods and needed compliance. The assessment of restoration needs will identify all the places restoration is needed, accompanied by a time line. This will be combined in a digital database.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem; Expansive views of the border region	Expand understanding of climate change through added weather stations	M	In addition to continued monitoring of the air monitoring station at the park, this effort would attempt to increase the understanding of weather and climate change in the area through additional monitoring stations within the three SEAZ units.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Continued monitoring to help understand flash flooding events	M	Continued monitoring is important particularly in light of recent fires, and is connected to the engineering study of the roads and culverts and the watershed analysis.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Study how lights and noise from the new border patrol outpost may affect lesser long-nosed bats	M	In 2014, Department of Homeland Security installed a 3,000 sq ft facility, with parking and security fencing. An assessment is needed, once the building is in full use, to determine if lighting is sufficient for building operations without negatively impacting wildlife; soundscape impacts are minimal.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Invasive species monitoring	M	Monitoring is particularly needed in the post-fire ecosystem because opportunistic invasive species are becoming established in the parks. This need relates to all three SEAZ park units.
Park	Cultural resources in the park	Systematic survey for artifacts related to Coronado's entrada	M	Several surveys have been conducted elsewhere to identify artifacts related to the Coronado Expedition. The project/need would identify high potential areas within three parks and systematically survey for evidence of the entrada and mapping the expedition's route. There is potential to partner with other agencies.
Park	Coronado Cave and karst topography	Cave monitoring protocol	M	Monitoring protocol will help the park assess the conditions of geological formations, water resources, and species found in the caves.
Park	Coronado Cave and karst topography	Cave inventory and mapping	M	Although caves are an OIRV, not much is known about the park's karst topography and cave system. Additional cave mapping and research on formation, cultural resources, and natural resources in the caves will guide future protective management activities and will contribute to visitor safety.
Park	Expansive views of the border region	Visitor use statistics and long-term analysis of visitor patterns	M	Better data than the traffic counter numbers are needed for accurate visitor statistics. Coronado National Memorial is the only cultural resource park showing an increase in visitation, likely due to increased border patrol activity.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Research post-fire ecosystem through assessments of vegetation, wildlife, and watersheds	M	This process has been started and needs to be continued.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Work with tribes to complete a traditional environmental knowledge project to assist with management of natural resources	M	This information could help describe historic conditions and assist with management and interpretation.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Lichen studies	M	Lichen act as indicators for air quality and climate change as air-quality monitoring indicators/climate change. In 1995–1996, a team from Brigham Young University sampled lichen species and established biomonitoring sites at the park and at Fort Bowie National Historic Site. They also initiated sampling and monitoring, which need to be updated and completed. An inventory and continued monitoring would provide the park data on lichen species as well as larger environmental concerns affecting the park.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Assess impact of mercury and other toxics on biota in the park	M	This effort would include impacts on invertebrate insects. It would help the park gain a better understanding of ecosystem characteristics that enhance mercury methylation at the park.
Park	Parkwide issue	Assess and plan office and temporary overnight lodging needs	L	Space utilization is a key issue for the three jointly managed SEAZ units and Coronado National Memorial lacks space for administration and volunteer housing. An assessment of current offerings will help inform a plan that addresses space utilization in the current park facilities, the potential for additional on-site buildings, and other alternatives to the current situation.
Park	Cultural resources in the park	Improved documentation of mines	L	References are needed to link mines in the park to the Spanish era. This information would improve the message given to the public regarding Spanish use of the area.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Complete comprehensive wildlife inventory	L	This effort is already underway.
Park	Expansive views of the border region	Noise analysis	L	This study would help understand impacts to the natural sounds of the park.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Climate change vulnerability assessment	L	Includes assessment for select flora and fauna species.

Part 3: Contributors

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Coronado National Memorial

Summary of Legislative History of Coronado National Memorial

- Legislative Act of August 18, 1941 (P.L. 77-216, 55 Stat. 630) established Coronado International Memorial.
- Legislative Act of July 9, 1952 (P.L. 82-478, 66 Stat. 510) redesignated the area as Coronado National Memorial.
- Legislative Act of September 2, 1960 (P.L. 86-689, 74 Stat. 736) revised the boundaries of the memorial and authorized the repair and maintenance of the access road. (Not included in this appendix.)
- Legislative Act of November 10, 1978 (P.L. 95-625, 92 Stat. 3473) authorized the addition of approximately 3,040 acres and deletion of about 1,200 acres. (Not included in this appendix.)
- Legislative Act of December 28, 1980 (P.L. 96-607, 94 Stat. 3539-3540) increased the authorization for appropriation for lands. (Not included in this appendix.)

Legislative Act of August 18, 1941 (P.L. 77-216, 55 Stat. 630) established Coronado International Memorial

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of permanently commemorating the explorations of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, the President of the United States is authorized to declare, by proclamation, any lands within the following-described area, subject to all valid existing rights, to be established as the "Coronado International Memorial":

Gila and Salt River meridian: Township 24 south, range 20 east, section 10, south half southwest quarter, south half southeast quarter; section 11, south half southwest quarter; section 13, southwest quarter northwest quarter, south half; section 14, northwest quarter, south half, northwest quarter northeast quarter, south half northeast quarter; section 15, all; section 22, all; section 23, all; section 24, all; township 24 south, range 21 east, section 17, south half southwest quarter; section 18, southwest quarter, south half southeast quarter; section 19, all; section 20, lots 3 and 4; aggregating approximately two thousand eight hundred and eighty acres: *Provided*, That said proclamation shall not be issued until the President of the United States shall have been advised through official channels that the Government of Mexico has established, or provided for the establishment of, an area of similar type and size adjoining the area described herein.

SEC. 2. The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall promote and regulate the use of the Coronado International Memorial for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States. Insofar as applicable and not in conflict with this Act, the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), providing for the establishment of a National Park Service, as amended and supplemented, shall govern the promotion and regulation of the designated memorial area: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any recreational or other development by the National Park Service within the sixty-foot strip north of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico withdrawn by proclamation of the President dated May 27, 1907 (35 Stat., part II, p. 2136), unless such development has received the prior approval of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by him, which regulations shall be substantially similar to those now in effect, shall permit—

(a) Grazing of livestock within the memorial area to the extent now permitted within the said area when such grazing will not interfere with recreational development authorized by this Act; and

(b) Prospecting and mining within the memorial area, when not inconsistent with the public uses thereof. Rights to minerals in the area shall not extend to the lands containing such minerals, but the Secretary of the Interior shall grant rights to use so much of the surface of the lands as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining and removal of the minerals.

SEC. 4. In the administration of the memorial area the Secretary shall not permit the construction of fences except (a) along the international boundary, (b) beside memorial roads or approach roads, and (c) around memorial areas within which improvements have been located by the National Park Service: *Provided*, That any roads constructed within the memorial area by the National Park Service shall include necessary cattle underpasses properly located for the passage of cattle across such roads: *And provided further*, That the right to the exclusive beneficial consumptive use for stock-watering purposes of any water heretofore developed or used for such purposes within the memorial area shall remain in the present holders thereof, their heirs, assigns, successors, and administrators, so long as such water continues to be used exclusively for such purposes: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter or affect any water right in the State of Arizona or the jurisdiction of said State over its waters: *And provided further*, That neither roads nor public campgrounds shall be constructed by the National Park Service within the south half southwest quarter of said section 10.

SEC. 5. Upon submission of title satisfactory to him, the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, may accept lands and interests in lands which are within the memorial area but are not in Federal ownership and which are offered to the United States without cost.

Approved, August 18, 1941.

Legislative Act of July 9, 1952 (P.L. 82-478, 66 Stat. 510) redesignated the area as Coronado National Memorial

PUBLIC LAW 478—JULY 9, 1952

[66 STAT.]

Public Law 478

CHAPTER 610

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona”, approved August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 630).

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words “Coronado National Memorial” are hereby substituted in lieu of the words “Coronado International Memorial” wherever such words occur in the Act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 630).

SEC. 2. That section 1 of the aforesaid Act is hereby amended by striking out “: *Provided*, That said proclamation shall not be issued until the President of the United States shall have been advised through official channels that the Government of Mexico has established, or provided for the establishment of, an area of similar type and size adjoining the area described herein”.

Approved July 9, 1952.

Appendix B: Analysis of Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Expansive Views of the Border Region
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 2 and 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to its location on the US-Mexico border, near the southern terminus of the Huachuca Mountain range, many points in Coronado National Memorial offer expansive and scenic views of the border region. • In particular, visitors may enjoy these views at the Montezuma Pass Overlook and from Coronado Peak, which is accessed by a 0.4-mile hike along the Coronado Peak Trail. Other hiking trails also offer such views. • The Montezuma Overlook is accessible by automobile via a road that was built and improved by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This road is not suitable for large vehicles so buses and trailers are prohibited, except under certain circumstances with prior permission. Even for motorists traveling in standard length vehicles, the drive to the overlook can be a dramatic experience. The road is gravel surfaced, steep, and winding. • Coronado Peak offers 360-degree views. From here, visitors are able to see the fence along the US-Mexico border. This fence is especially evident in the view to the east and southeast, where the fence is a major structure. Visitors may also see miles into Mexico from this viewpoint. • Coronado Peak and other locations also offer views of the San Rafael Valley and the San Pedro River Valley, the corridor along which Coronado's Expedition may have traveled when they crossed into territory that is now part of the United States. The views of the border region (including the border itself, Mexico, and the San Pedro River Valley) were a major consideration in locating the park in this place and provoke contemplation about the expedition, its influences, and the connection and relationship between these two countries. • Montezuma Pass offers impressive views of Coronado National Memorial's sister parks and conservation areas in Mexico. This is a strong element to management of the park. • The connection between the park's views and the thematic content of the park unit is well interpreted. Waysides along the Coronado Peak Trail interpret the Coronado Expedition and the international border. • Dark night skies contribute to the park's setting and cultural landscape. The Coronado Expedition used celestial objects for navigation and this aspect of the landscape can be used to interpret the views of the park and the expedition. • Currently, the park is only open during daylight hours, which does not allow visitors the opportunity to view night skies inside the park. However, Montezuma Canyon Road, which becomes Forest Road 61 west of the Montezuma Pass Overlook, is open to travelers 24 hours daily. • Vistas at Coronado National Memorial are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze. Currently, visibility conditions at the park are a moderate concern. The degree of confidence in the visibility condition is medium because estimates are based on interpolated data from more distant visibility monitors. • At night, unchanging levels of air pollution sometimes scatter artificial light, increasing the effect of light pollution on the night sky. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border patrol presence in the park and at Montezuma Pass fluctuates based on current criminal activity. • Border patrol surveillance has increased with the use of cameras and parked vehicles in the park. • Plans exist for border patrol to build a permanent sensor tower at the pass, but this seems to be a low agency priority.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Expansive Views of the Border Region
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Trends (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically, when the border fence was built it shifted traffic from the lower grasslands and shifted much of that traffic to the higher elevations where there is no border fence. This means that traffic has shifted from a less sensitive ecosystem to a more sensitive one. Border patrol is included in the park's visitor use statistics, making it difficult for the park to collect useful data and recognize visitor trends. The visitor center parking lot is often used as a place to leave vehicles and trailers while visitors use US Forest Service lands for off-roading and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). For 2003–2012, the trend in park visibility remained relatively unchanged (no statistically significant trend). Similarly, the trend in ozone concentration, wet nitrogen deposition, and wet sulfur deposition remained relatively unchanged at the nearby Chiricahua National Monument air quality monitors. Nitrogen oxides emissions reductions from the coal-fired power plants as well as sulfur dioxide emissions reduction from copper smelters are required by the Regional Haze Program by 2018 for the protection of region class I areas, which will also improve air quality conditions at Coronado National Memorial.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality and scenic resources are impacted by international, regional, and local sources of air pollution such as agriculture, power plants, industry, oil and gas development, and urban sprawl. Artificial light and noise pollution can negatively affect the park setting and natural soundscape. Climate change and current drought have increased dust storms, lowered the water table, and changed surface vegetation, which has resulted in increased particulates affecting the air quality throughout the Southwest. Ground-level ozone warrants moderate concern for human and vegetation health based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks. Ozone can make breathing difficult for sensitive ground and cause injury to at least six ozone sensitive plant species in the park including <i>Rhus trilobata</i> (skunkbush) and <i>Salix gooddingii</i> (Gooding's willow). Changing fire regimes and associated plant communities could change the views from the park. Park development, such as potential trailer pads or solar panels, or development related to the border patrol (i.e., surveillance towers, border patrol station) could impact scenic views if not sited and designed correctly. Current or potential development outside the park, such as energy developments (solar fields, transmission lines, gas lines), industrial mines, or other development, could negatively impact views and night skies. Human activity in the park may impact views such as social trails from visitors and from cross-border activity at viewing areas and on hillsides and the parking of trucks and trailers in unauthorized areas. Adjacent US Forest Service and US Department of Defense lands have active prescribed burn programs and human-caused starts are frequent in the area. Particulate matter from smoke may impact resources and visitor experience. Overflights and traffic associated with the military and border patrol contribute to dust and noise pollution and negatively affect vistas and the park soundscape. Cananea mining operations south of the park are a major particulate matter source for the region. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to reduce air quality impacts from sources of air pollution. Partner with nearby developers or planners to increase awareness of air quality and the value of scenic views.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Expansive Views of the Border Region
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staying informed about and involved in local and regional planning efforts. • Identify ecosystems and plant communities most vulnerable to climate change and air quality impacts, and devise management strategies accordingly. • Reduce ecosystem vulnerability to climate change by mitigating air pollution stressors and increasing ecosystem resilience. • Include “Air Resources in National Parks” (a free Department of the Interior 1-hour training course) in employee training plans to emphasize the importance of air quality to the park and its resources. • Use interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between air pollution, scenic views, night skies, climate change, biodiversity, and park resources. Emphasize scenic views and the connection to the other two NPS units in Cochise County (Chiricahua National Monument and Fort Bowie National Historic Site) to increase visitation. • Integrate and interpret park measures incorporated to protect scenic views (e.g., use of natural or compatible materials or colors that harmonize with the natural environment, lower profile shelters, etc.). • Include dark night skies in the interpretation of the expedition and the landscape. • Remote sensing could be used to monitor park vegetation. • A planning effort with a focus on a better parking solution would address current ATV-related parking at the park visitor center and improve visitor viewing experiences. • Assess current visitor use (touring, birding, hiking, photography) and consider how to manage or accommodate new or emerging uses in relation to the park’s primary resource—the scenic views. • A web cam could offer virtual viewing for those who cannot visit the park. • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership by becoming a Climate Friendly Park and implement a park environmental management system (Director’s Order 13A).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Air Quality Monitoring Protocol and Standard Operating Procedures for the Sonoran Desert Network” including air quality monitoring, ozone, deposition, and visibility (2007). • Regional air-quality monitoring stations at nearby Chiricahua, National Monument. • Visibility monitoring by IMPROVE program. • GIS data that supports visual resource inventory and protection.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use statistics and long-term analysis of visitor use patterns. • Visual resource inventory. Monitor quality of views over time. • Expand understanding of climate change through added weather stations. • Noise analysis.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop management approach for oversized vehicles and trailer parking. • Visual resource management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.4) “Park Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (3.1) “General” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.7) “Air Resource Management” • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77



Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronado, National Monument, is one of only three NPS areas that contain Madrean biota (the others are Chiricahua National Monument and Guadalupe Mountains National Park). There is also a substantial area of desert grassland. The park is remarkably diverse for its modest size, with 651 plant species, more than half of the amphibians and reptiles (74) and two-thirds (67) of the mammals in the Arizona Sky Island Archipelago and the most birds (200) of the three parks. Coronado has the rare plants <i>Astragalus hypoxylus</i> (Huachuca milkvetch), <i>Pectis imberbis</i> (beardless chinchweed), and possibly <i>Echinocereus coccineus</i> var. <i>arizonicus</i> (Arizona hedgehog cactus). Sensitive wildlife species documented in the park are lesser long-nosed bat, Mexican long-tongued bat, barking frog, loggerhead shrike, elegant trogon, Mexican spotted owl, and peregrine falcon. Historic species found in the area include Arizona shrew, black-tailed prairie dog, ocelot, jaguarondi, jaguar, and Mexican gray wolf. A severe freeze in early 2011 damaged many oaks and possibly other cold-sensitive species in the park. Later that year, the area affected by the freeze was affected by a wildfire. Anecdotal evidence suggests that some native flora is responding well post-fire, but the park has also seen an influx of nonnative flora species. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, the flora of the park is returning following the 2011 fire, but the composition has been altered from pre-fire conditions. Current drought conditions have increased the frequency of dust storms, lowered the water table, and have begun to change surface vegetation. This has increased particulates affecting air quality throughout the Southwest. Generally, temperature indicators (June maximum temperature and January minimum temperature) were slightly above average compared to their respective reference conditions (30-year averages from 1971–2000). January minimum temperatures and June maximum temperatures from 2000–2004 were 1°F warmer than their respective 30-year averages. The precipitation indicator was below average compared to the 30-year average (1971–2000). For 2003–2012, the trend in ground-level ozone concentration, wet nitrogen deposition, and wet sulfur deposition remained relatively unchanged at the nearby Chiricahua National Monument air quality monitors.

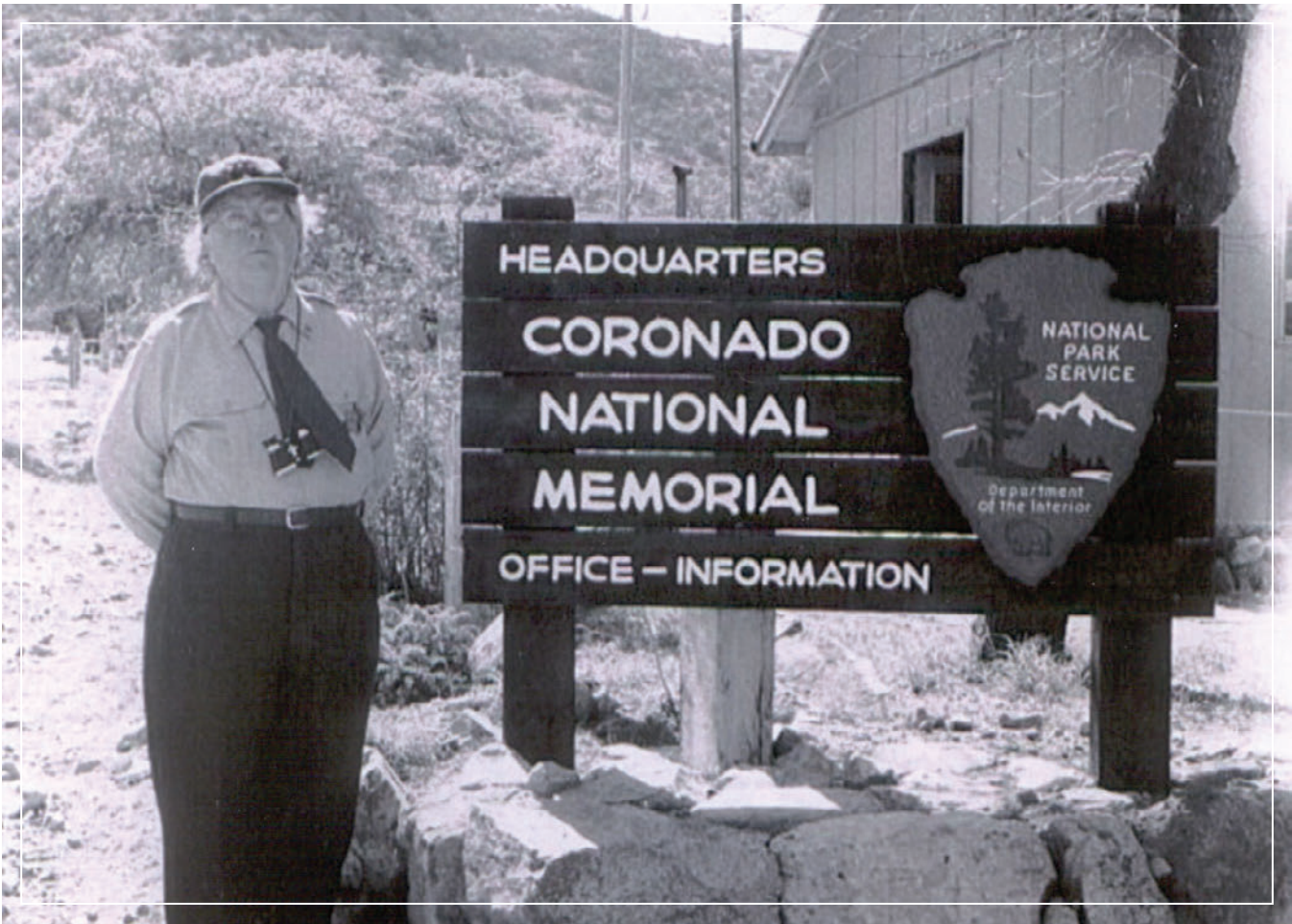
Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could have major impacts on vegetation. Biological communities may shift upslope where suitable conditions for their existence occur, changing the habitat to make it more viable for some species and less so for others. Possible future changes in timing and amounts of precipitation, as well as loss or changes of vegetation could result in flooding, putting people, ecosystems, and infrastructure at risk. Fire frequency in the region could increase up to 25% by 2100 as a result of climate change, increasing vulnerability of native flora and fauna. The US-Mexico border poses a threat to natural resources, which can be damaged by illegal immigration, narcotics smuggling, enforcement efforts, and related activities. Threats include increased fire risk, wildlife disturbance, habitat destruction or modification, spread of invasive species, trash and human waste, infectious disease as relates to human waste, trash attracting wildlife, and creation of new roads and trails. Invasive nonnative species that threaten the park's natural resources include tree of heaven, yellow bird-of-paradise, Maltese starthistle, Lehmann lovegrass arthel tamarisk, and the bullfrog. Post-fire conditions are particularly susceptible to the colonization and spread of invasive plant species. Neighboring land use could pose a threat to the park's natural resources. The park is not large enough to support a healthy, self-sustaining ecosystem indefinitely if isolated from larger landscapes. Many trees within the park are threatened by beetle infestations. Outbreaks are correlated with weakening trees by drought, fire, and lack of hard frosts to control the beetle populations. Increases in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in drought events due to climate change, will likely continue to increase dust storms, lower the water table, and change surface vegetation. Fire frequency is projected to increase up to 25% by 2100 due to climate change. This could result in increased particulates affecting air quality. Wet nitrogen deposition warrants significant concern and wet sulfur deposition warrants moderate concern at the park based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks. Sulfur and nitrogen compounds in air pollution (e.g., from industry, agriculture, oil and gas development) can deposit into ecosystems and cause acidification, excess fertilization, and changes in soil and water chemistry that can affect community composition and alter biodiversity. Grasslands and shrublands are particularly vulnerable to changes caused by nitrogen deposition. Excess nitrogen can also cause weedy, nonnative plant species to grow faster and out-compete native vegetation adapted to low nitrogen conditions. Ground-level ozone warrants moderate concern for vegetation health based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks. Ozone can cause injury to at least six ozone-sensitive plant species in the park including <i>Rhus trilobatta</i> (skunkbush) and <i>Salix gooddingii</i> (Gooding's willow). Artificial light and noise associated with the proposed Border Patrol Forward Operating Base could affect park wildlife. The border fence impacts water flow, debris flow, and the depositional environment in the park, which can lead to flooding and poor drainage. Cattle grazing allotments found in the park can disrupt wildlife and deteriorate the condition of park vegetation. Lack of accountability with park records and museum collections could result in a loss of critical information related to park specimens and associated field work.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand education and research opportunities following the 2011 fire related to fires and other natural resource issues. • Provide expanded education for surrounding communities and school groups, particularly related to the unique role that sky islands play in light of climate change and the charismatic fauna in the park. • Continue agave restoration and bat education project with Valley View School funded by a National Park Foundation grant. • Continue work with local Girl Scout and Boy Scout groups. • Continued partnerships with American Conservation Experience, Arizona Conservation Corps, Youth Conservation Corps, GeoCorps, and Student Conservation Association for work crews and interns. • Coordinate management activities and needs with surrounding landowners, particularly related to grazing. • Coordinate with border patrol to share natural and cultural resource information, educate officers working in the area, coordinate fence management, and present findings at Border Patrol Management Task Force meetings. • Coordinate with US Forest Service to develop Arizona Trail comprehensive plan and management activities. • Continue partnerships with the Sky Island Alliance and the Mexican Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity. • Continue conservation and outreach related to pollinators. • Continue to document ecosystem shifts by appropriate natural resource collection and cataloging specimens and associated field records.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional air quality monitoring including ozone, deposition, and visibility at nearby Chiricahua National Monument (ongoing). • Species checklist (2014). • Fire effects monitoring data going back to 2009 (collected periodically depending on years since last fire event). • Vegetation inventory, mapping, and classification report (2013). • <i>Landbird Monitoring Protocol and Standard Operating Procedures for the Chihuahuan Desert, Northern Great Plains, Sonoran Desert, and Southern Plains Networks</i> (2013). • Natural resource condition assessment (for all three SEAZ units) (2011). • <i>Terrestrial Vegetation and Soils Monitoring in Coronado National Memorial</i> (2012). • "Barking Frog Monitoring at Coronado National Memorial" (2009). • Natural resources of significance – preparatory management overview (2007). • Vascular plant and vertebrate inventory (2007). • "Southwest Exotic Mapping Program: Occurrence Summary and Maps of Select Invasive, Non-native Plants in Arizona" (2007). • "Conservation and Management of Jaguars, Mountain Lions, and other Felids in Four Southern Arizona Parks" (2006). • Fire management plan (2005). • "Assessing the State of Ecological Resources in 11 Southwestern National Parks" (2004). • "Biological Inventory Report for the Sonoran Desert Network" (2002). • Catalog records and associated field records (archives) for specimens and data in park's museum collection.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research post-fire ecosystem through assessments of vegetation, wildlife, and watershed. • Identify restoration needs and strategy. • Complete comprehensive wildlife inventory. • Expand understanding of climate change through added weather stations. • Continued monitoring to understand flash flooding events and border fence impacts. • Study how the lights and noise from the new border patrol outpost may affect lesser long-nosed bats. • Work with tribes to complete a traditional environmental knowledge project to assist with management of natural resources. • Invasive species monitoring. • Lichen studies. • Climate change vulnerability assessment of select flora and fauna species. • Develop and implement research plan to identify and locate natural history collections and associated field records. Studies to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems. • Assess impact of mercury and other toxins on biota in the park.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete restoration plan for the three SEAZ units. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Integrated pest management plan. • Update museum scope of collections statement.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973 • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • Lacey Act of 1900 • Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 • Water rights adjudication and law • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 • Paleontological Resources Protection Act of 1999 • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Flood Insurance Program

Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem
NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • NPS Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • NPS Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.6.2) "Water Rights" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.6.4) "Floodplains" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77 • NPS <i>Reference Manual</i> 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Special Directive 93-4 "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993)





Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Cultural Resources in the Park
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The entire park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.• The park contains a large number of historic to prehistoric archeological sites, many of which are highly concentrated in the park's grasslands. The sites are largely in good condition and have been previously documented in a border impacts study (2010).• Historic mining resources, including the State of Texas Mine and the Clark Smith Mine Group, are located throughout the park.• Many of the park's mining resources are closed to the public for safety reasons and to maintain wildlife habitat.• Doredor Mine, a national register-eligible site with local significance, is a known bat habitat. Visitors are encouraged to not visit the mine site so as to not disturb the associated natural and cultural resources. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reconfiguration and the construction of a more substantial fence in late 2008 and early 2009 has geographically shifted border-related activity away from the park's lower elevations and grasslands and into higher elevations. This change has allowed the park to focus on preservation and restoration of lower elevation sites while higher elevations experience greater impacts and activities.

Other Important Resource or Value	Cultural Resources in the Park
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of vegetation following fire events has left some cultural resources vulnerable to erosion. • Increase in mean temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could increase erosion/ sedimentation of cultural resources from storm events and contribute to changes in species composition and increases in invasive species altering the cultural landscape. • Border activity and its associated traffic have the potential to impact archeological sites. • Formal and informal trails act as conduits for water flow through sites. • The CCC-built East Montezuma Canyon Road bisects the area with the highest concentration of archeological sites. • Encroaching development has the potential to damage sites. • Border patrol enforcement activities including those that use horses and vehicles have the potential to damage sites and negatively affect visitor experience. • Increased use associated with the Arizona Trail could increase wear and tear on the trail and increase congestion in the park during peak use. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the established partnership with University of New Mexico and other groups for archeological surveys. • Develop education and outreach products to tell the history of newly found resources and archeological sites and to incorporate new knowledge associated with the sites. • Cultural resources are not directly related to the purpose of the park and therefore have not been part of the primary interpretive themes in the past. The park needs to strategize appropriate ways to interpret the resources. • Seek ways to communicate cultural resource issues and concerns to border patrol partners.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological Sites Management Information System data. • Historic photos. • Museum collections. • Abandoned mineral lands survey (2015). • Archaeological site assessment at NPS park units Chiricahua, Fort Bowie, and Coronado (2010). • Montezuma ranch development plan (2008). • Paleontological resource inventory and monitoring - Sonoran Desert Network (2008). • "Protocol Development of a Framework for Monitoring Border Impacted Cultural Resources" (2006). • Doreador Mine National Register of Historic Places determination of eligibility (2006). • Historical resources of Coronado National Memorial National Register of Historic Places nomination (1995).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved documentation of mines. • Continued archeological site monitoring and documentation. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Systematic survey for artifacts related to Coronado's entrada.

Other Important Resource or Value	Cultural Resources in the Park
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for eligible landscapes. • Preservation plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Collections management plan. • Evacuation plan for museum collections. • Finalize plan of action for NAGPRA and inadvertent discoveries.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 • Paleontological Resources Protection Act of 1999 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Secretarial Order 3206, "American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and the Endangered Species Act" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Coronado Cave and Karst Topography
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park includes nine known solution caves and additional smaller karst features. Six of the nine caves have been documented using GPS. Only Coronado Cave has been mapped. • Coronado Cave, the largest and most famous of the park's caves, became part of Coronado National Monument in 1978 when the park expanded its boundaries. • Coronado Cave provides visitors the opportunity to explore one of the few open, undeveloped caves in southern Arizona, either on their own or through a ranger-led interpretive program. It is accessed via a 1-mile round-trip trail. • Coronado Cave is recognized as a designated visitor opportunity, one of the few in the park. The visitor center provides additional visitor information relating to cave safety, cave preservation, and cave geology and ecology through pamphlets and other interpretive material. • The cave is home to a diverse community of insects including beetles, millipedes, spiders, and crickets. • Bats frequent the cave, but the dusty conditions and low visibility do not encourage bat nesting. • Legends claim that the cave was used by Apaches being pursued by the US Army during the Apache Wars. Historical graffiti found in the cave dates back to the late 1800s, but the cave may have been used by humans as a shelter as early as the middle Archaic period up to 8,000 years ago. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor interest in exploring the caves has remained high. • Increased border activity has led to safety concerns within the park as a whole. • Activity associated with graffiti and damaging geological features remains high.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust accumulation caused by wind and visitor activity limits visibility in Coronado Cave and prevents bats from using it as a nesting habitat. • Earthquakes, although rare in southeast Arizona, could damage geological formations and cause rockfall debris within the caves. • Visitor impact in the form of increased dust, graffiti, and vandalism associated with the park's open use threatens cave ecology and fragile rock formations. • Increase in mean annual temperature (+4° to +5°F by 2050) with a slight decrease in mean annual precipitation (-1 to -3% by 2050) projected for the region, along with increases projected for storm frequency/intensity and droughts due to climate change could reduce groundwater recharge for the karst system, increase episodic runoff events degrading water quality from flushing surface contaminants into the karst system and could impact cave temperatures and habitat over time.

Other Important Resource or Value	Coronado Cave and Karst Topography
Threats and Opportunities	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and continued access to Coronado Cave allows visitors the rare opportunity to experience an undeveloped cave without a permit or guide. • Visitor education would help preserve Coronado Cave and limit vandalism and other inappropriate visitor activities. • Additional inventory and survey would allow the park to assess and manage the other identified caves and karst formations. • Archeology in the caves could offer new information relating to the cave's early human use. • Security technology, including cameras, could be installed to aid law enforcement activities. • Environmental education, public education, and outreach tools can be used to expand visitor knowledge about the park's caves and their preservation. • The caves hold the potential for additional species and cultural resources. • The park could collaborate with Kartchner Caverns State Park to gain additional cave management information and expertise.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological resources inventory report (2011). • Install bat-accessible gates at Crest Trail Mines environmental assessment (2007).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue environmental cave monitoring. • Cave inventory and mapping. • Cave monitoring protocol.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete cave management strategy. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Collection management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 • Paleontological Resources Protection Act of 1999 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (4.6.1, 4.6.2, 4.6.4, 4.8.1.1, 4.8.2) • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collection Management</i>



Appendix C: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

Master Agreement with Mexico

In 1996, a letter of agreement was made between *Reserva Forestal Nacional y Refugio de Fauna Silvestre Sierra de los Ajos, Buenos Aires y La Purica – Bavispe*, Chiricahua National Monument and Coronado National Memorial for the purpose of initiating a partnering project to promote the sharing of staff and resources. The primary goal among the three areas is conservation of natural and cultural resources across borders.

Grazing

Coronado National Memorial, created from US Forest Service lands, was authorized in 1941 and established in 1952. The 1941 legislation provided for the continuation of grazing within the park boundaries “provided it does not interfere with recreational development.” The National Park Service in 2000 published the livestock management plan, including livestock management guidelines, environmental assessment, and allotment treatment plans. Among other provisions, it calls for the National Park Service to work toward permanently retiring the remaining grazing allotments as opportunities arise to do so through mutual agreement with the permittees. Until this can be accomplished, the livestock management plan will serve to moderate the effects of grazing.

Special Designations

National Register of Historic Places

The entire park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Archeological sites in the area include lithic campsites near the mouth of Montezuma Canyon on the east side of the park. There are a number of additional sites that have been added to the register including two cast-iron international border monuments erected during the 1882 Barlow-Blanco Survey to establish and mark an agreed upon boundary between the United States and Mexico. They are jointly owned by the two countries and symbolize the relationship between the two countries.

Administrative Commitments

Title/Agency/ Organization	Purpose/ Description	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Memorandums of Understanding			
Memorandum of understanding among US Department of Homeland Security, US Department of the Interior, and US Department of Agriculture regarding cooperative national security and counter-terrorism efforts on federal lands along the US border	Strengthen coordination related to border security. Signed in 2006.	No expiration	US Department of Homeland Security, US Department of the Interior, and US Department of Agriculture
Memorandum of understanding among Department of Homeland Security, US Customs and Border Protection, United States Border Patrol Tucson Sector, and US Department of the Interior National Park Service Coronado National Monument	Terms by which the US Border Patrol and the National Park Service operate to occupy a joint operations center on park property. Includes joint law enforcement coordination. Signed in 2012.	2017	US Dept. of Homeland Security, US Customs and Border Protection, United States Border Patrol Tucson Sector, and Coronado National Memorial
The National Trails System memorandum of understanding	Long-term interagency coordination and cooperation under the authorities of the National Trails System Act to enhance visitor satisfaction, coordinate trailwide administration and site-specific management, protect resources, promote cultural values, foster cooperative relationships, share technical expertise, and fund lands and resources associated with National Trails. Agreement 06-SU-11132424-196.	2016	Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Highway Administration
Memorandum of understanding among National Park Service Chiricahua National Monument, Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Coronado National Memorial, and State of Arizona Cochise County Sheriff	To establish the terms and conditions under which parties will provide mutual law enforcement assistance in and near SEAZ units.	2017	Cochise County Sheriff's Office

Title/Agency/ Organization	Purpose/ Description	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Memorandums of Agreement			
Joint management for Southeast Arizona parks	Concurrent jurisdiction for all three SEAZ parks.	No expiration	National Park Service
Interagency Agreements			
Joint grazing management	Jointly manage grazing on two allotments.	2016	US Forest Service, Coronado National Memorial
Joint fire management	Provide for mutual aid in controlling wildfire.	2016	US Forest Service, Coronado National Memorial
Intergovernmental agreement between Arizona State Parks and National Park Service	For exhibits at Kartchner Caverns aimed at resource protection and understanding.	2004 (most current on file)	Arizona State Parks, National Park Service
Cooperative Agreements			
Annual operating plan, US Department of the Interior and US Department of Agriculture cooperative arrangement			
Special Park Uses			
Right-of-way – electric powerline	Maintenance and management of electric utility.	Unknown	Sulphur Springs Valley Electric Cooperative
Right-of-way – telephone line	Maintenance and management of telephone utility.	Unknown	CenturyLink
Commercial Services			
Special use permits and commercial use authorization	In 2014, the park issued permits for construction of a surveillance tower at Montezuma Pass, a large picnic, a wedding, and for a ham radio broadcast on NPS Founder's Day. One authorization was issued for bicycle touring.	Varies	Varies

Appendix D: Traditionally Associated Tribes

Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona

Ak-Chin Indian Community Tribal Council
42507 West Peters and Nall Road
Maricopa, AZ 85138

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona

Fort McDowell Yavapai Tribal Council
PO Box 17779
Fountain Hills, AZ 85268

Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Fort Sill Apache Business Committee
43187 US Hwy 281
Apache, OK 73006

Hopi Tribe of Arizona

Hopi Tribal Council
PO Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico

Mescalero Apache Tribal Council
PO Box 227
Mescalero, NM 88340

Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona

Pascua Yaqui Tribal Council
7474 South Camino De Oeste
Tucson, AZ 85746

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council
10005 East Osborn Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona

San Carlos Tribal Council
PO Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Tohono O'Odham Nation of Arizona

Tohono O'Odham Tribal Council
PO Box 837
Sells, AZ 85634

Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona

Tonto Apache Tribal Council
Tonto Reservation #30
Payson, AZ 85541

White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona

White Mountain Apache Tribal Council
PO Box 700
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona

Yavapai-Apache Tribal Council
2400 West Datsi Street
Camp Verde, AZ 86322

Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico

Pueblo of Zuni Tribal Council
PO Box 339
Zuni, NM 87327

Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation Coronado National Memorial

January 2016

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

Allen S. Etheridge

RECOMMENDED

Allen Etheridge, Superintendent, Coronado National Memorial

January 11, 2016

Date

Sue E. Masica

APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

1/22/16

Date

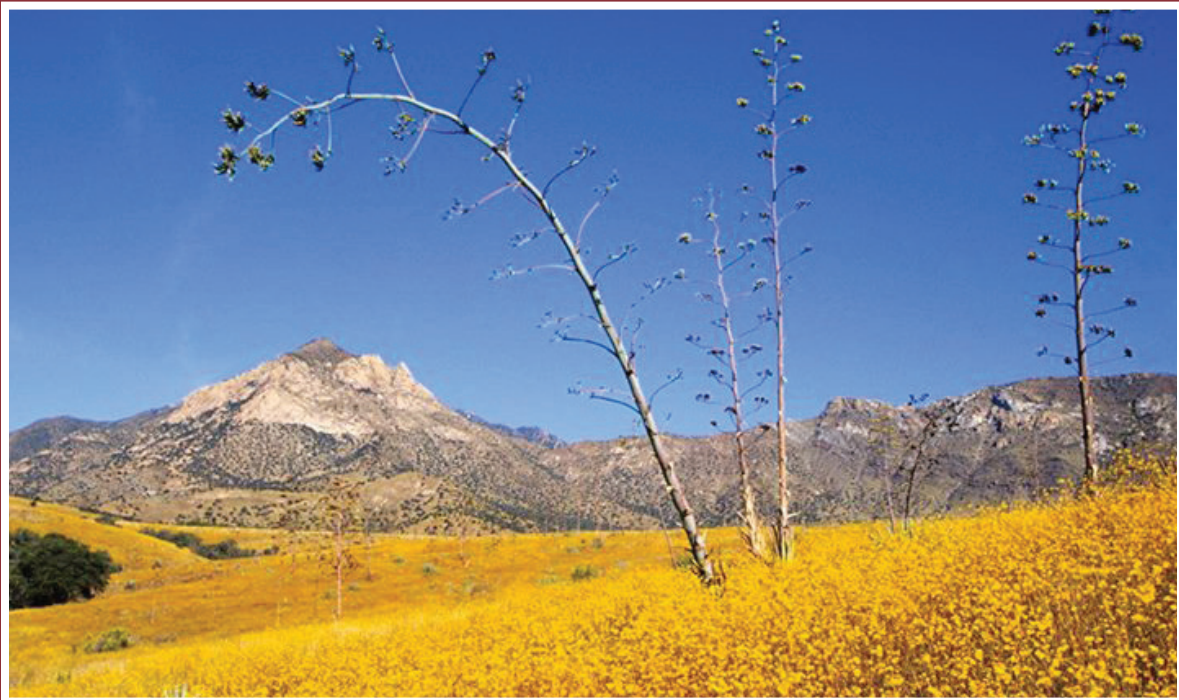


As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving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

CORO 401/129853

January 2016

Foundation Document • Coronado National Memorial



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