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

Foundation Document

Minuteman Missile National Historic Site

South Dakota

June 2017


To Rapid City
Wall
Quinn
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5 Km
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5 Mi
14
Cottonwood
240
Exit 116
9
Delta-09
90
Delta-01
Visitor Center
Minuteman Missile National Historic Site
Exit 127
BADLANDS
Exit 131
To Kadoka
240
NATIONAL
509
PARK
BUFFALO GAP NATIONAL GRASSLAND
Ben Reifel Visitor Center
Interior
44
44
PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION


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MINUTEMAN
OR YOUR NEXT ONE IS FREE

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Minuteman Missile National Historic Site, in southwestern South Dakota, was established on November 29, 1999. Preserving portions of the last remaining Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missile system (ICBM) in the United States, the national historic site interprets the land-based portion of America's nuclear missile defense during the Cold War era and commemorates the people and events during this key period of American history.

The Cold War dominated the political, social, and economic history of the second half of the 20th century. More than merely a military standoff, the Cold War was a stable international system forged by the world's two emerging superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—that lasted more than four decades.

This system formed almost immediately following World War II, as the United States and the Soviet Union sought to protect and promote their respective political and economic models. These two models, capitalist vs. communist, liberal vs. totalitarian, democratic vs. authoritarian, were fundamentally irreconcilable. The resulting conflict spurred development of new weapon systems, including the Minuteman I and II, which achieved a perilous stability through the threat of mutual destruction.

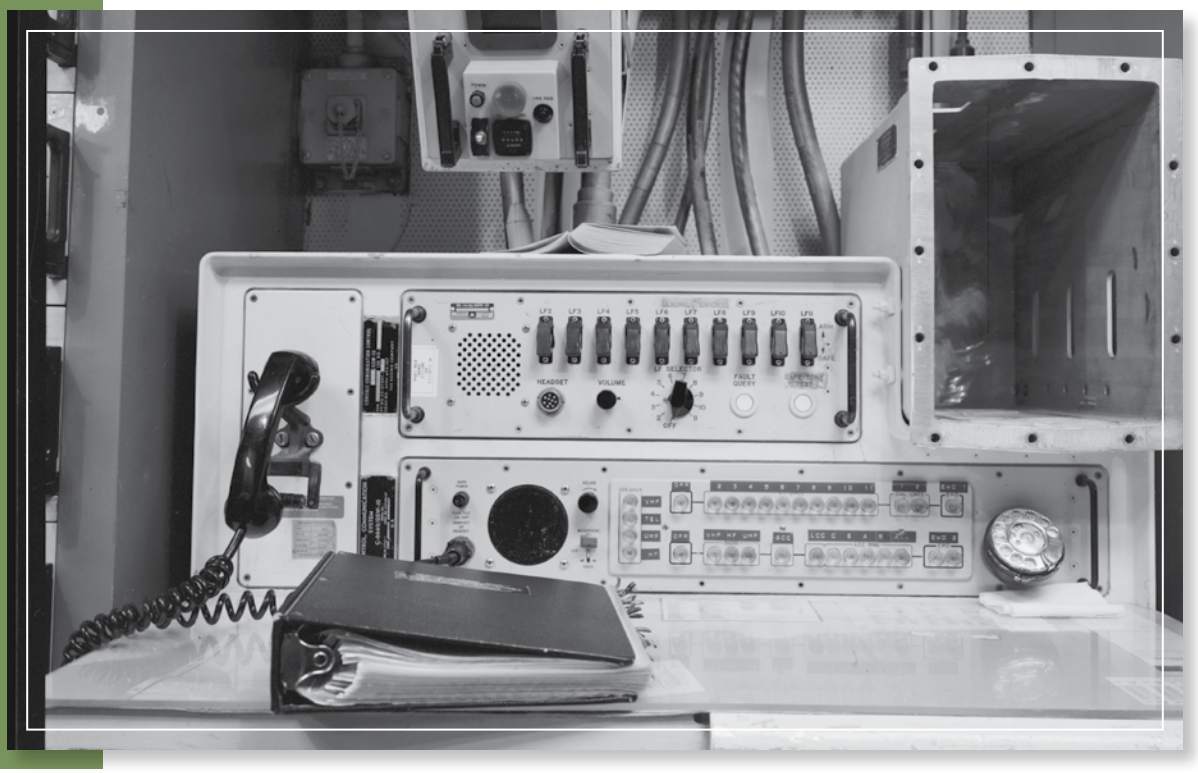
Developed in the 1950s, the Minuteman I missile was an intercontinental ballistic missile, part of the triad of air-, land-, and sea-based nuclear weapons. Innovative solid-fuel technology enabled Minuteman I and later Minuteman II to be deployed from unmanned underground silos. Launched by crews who were stationed miles away, the missiles could travel over the North Pole and arrive at a target in 30 minutes. Minuteman II's 1.2 megaton warhead was the explosive equivalent of more than one million tons of dynamite.

Although the liquid-fueled Atlas and Titan systems were operational by the early 1960s, the Air Force actively sought to develop another intercontinental ballistic missile—one powered by solid fuel that would be more cost-effective, smaller, and better suited to mass production. This push for improved technology was largely driven by the desire to surpass Soviet missile technology and overcome what seemed a growing "missile gap." In a political atmosphere fostered by congressional inquiries and public concern over the missile gap, the Air Force presented an initial plan to Congress for accelerating the Minuteman program beginning in 1960, calling for 445 Minuteman missiles to be operational by January 1965 and 800 missiles by June 1965, leaving an exasperated President Dwight Eisenhower to exclaim "perhaps we should go crazy and produce 10,000 Minutemen." In an era of Cold War fear, the only proper number of nuclear arms seemed the number capable of instilling confidence in one's own public, and confidence of an assured retaliation in one's enemy.

In a 1957 final feasibility study, the new solid-fueled missile was christened the "Minuteman" as a symbolic reminder of the country's military past and to reflect the quick response time of the missile system. Minuteman was designed to be an efficient, reliable weapon that could be mass-produced, stand unattended for long periods, be operated and maintained by small crews, stored and launched from underground silos, and automatically monitored for condition and combat readiness. It offered, in short, the solution to the perceived missile gap. In March 1958 the new name for the missile became official, marking a departure from the earlier, classically named missile systems.

Minuteman I was designed to be a "highly reliable, three-stage, solid-propellant weapon" that could endure long periods in storage and travel more than 5,000 miles to reach its target. This was farther than any of the earlier ICBM generations. Yet the Air Force required more than simply a new missile to make the Minuteman system work; an elaborate network of silos and support facilities had to be designed and built to support the missiles.

The Air Force went through a rigorous process of selecting sites to house its Minuteman missiles. During the early stages of Minuteman I deployment, site location was restricted by the maximum flight distance of the Minuteman IA. This range led the Air Force to search for sites in the northern United States, bringing the missiles within closer range of the Soviet Union. To reduce the expense of deploying Minuteman, the Air Force located the command and support facilities



for the new Minuteman weapon system at existing Strategic Air Command (SAC) bases. By using existing bases, the Air Force took advantage of existing infrastructure, and avoided the need to develop a site from the ground up.

The Delta-01 Launch Control Facility (LCF) and Delta-09 Launch Facility (LF) are located in rural South Dakota about 50 miles east-southeast of Rapid City, South Dakota. Built in accordance with the Air Force's dispersal strategy, the LCF and the LF lie approximately 10 miles apart. The two facilities were originally linked by a system of blast-proof underground cables and a radio communications network. The LCF and LF were part of an operational unit, collectively known as Delta Flight, consisting of one LCF and 10 missile LFs. Delta Flight was one of five flights assigned to the 66th Strategic Missile Squadron of the 44th Strategic Missile Wing, headquartered at Ellsworth Air Force Base, near Rapid City. Delta-01 and Delta-09 were turned over to the Strategic Air Command on November 1, 1963, making them among the first Minuteman sites to be activated at Ellsworth Air Force Base.

Between 1971 and 1973, facilities at both the Delta-01 and Delta-09 sites were modified slightly when Ellsworth Air Force Base replaced its arsenal of Minuteman I missiles with the more advanced Minuteman II. The most important changes associated with this conversion were contained within the missiles themselves, because Minuteman II featured a more powerful propulsion system and a more accurate guidance system than its predecessor. Changes included installation of new electronic ground-support equipment in existing racks at both the launch control facility and the launch facility; and the installation of electronic filters, seals, and circuit-breaking equipment at both sites to protect the facilities against damage from the electromagnetic pulses released by atomic blasts. Because the Minuteman II was slightly longer than the Minuteman I, the missile support ring inside the launch facility silo was lowered by lengthening suspension cables. The retractor mechanism for the umbilical cable was relocated, and several other cables and fluid lines within the missile launcher were rerouted. No structural changes were required at either the launch facility or the launch control facility to accommodate the new missile. Changes at the launch control facility support building included new steel siding and replacement windows, the addition of a women's latrine, air conditioning, and interior redecorating. Alterations to the launch control center included the installation of carpet, Velcro-attached fabric acoustical ceiling panels, a curtained sleeping compartment, an updated latrine, and a new privacy curtain to accommodate crews that included men and women.

On July 31, 1991, President George H.W. Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev signed the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START Treaty), which limited the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear warheads either country could possess. The agreement restricted the United States to approximately 8,556 nuclear warheads and the Soviet Union to approximately 6,449 nuclear warheads. Weapons in excess of the agreed-upon number would be disarmed and launch facilities destroyed. Congress ratified the START Treaty in October 1992. A month after the signing of this treaty, political dissenters attempted a coup against Soviet leader Gorbachev and the fast-unraveling Soviet Union collapsed. The signing of the START Treaty concluded disarmament talks that had begun almost a decade earlier in the early 1980s. The terms of the treaty established a three-phase arms-reduction program. Phase I included preparatory tasks prior to the ratification of the treaty. These tasks included provisions for inspections of the missiles and bombers covered by treaty provisions to verify their technical characteristics and gather basic information on the weapons. Phase II initiated continuous monitoring and inspection activities 30 days after ratification of the treaty to verify treaty compliance. Phase III provided for a continuation of monitoring and inspections during the time the treaty remained in force to ensure that both countries did not exceed the number of weapons allowed by the treaty. Reciprocal on-site inspections conducted by both countries assured compliance with the treaty. As part of the agreement, both the United States and the Soviet Union could disarm and preserve a certain number of weapons or facilities for interpretation of Cold War history; it was this provision of the treaty that led to the Air Force partnering with the National Park Service to preserve the facilities now a part of Minuteman Missile National Historic Site.

The 44-acre national historic site consists of three sites: a visitor center, Delta-01, and Delta-09. Both Delta facilities contain substantial amounts of equipment and infrastructure. Delta-01, the launch control facility, is where support personnel lived above ground and missile combat crews manned the underground launch control center. The historic infrastructure covers 6.35 acres and includes two support buildings. One building was the living quarters for 8 to 10 personnel and various equipment rooms. The second building was a large vehicle storage building for military vehicles. The living quarters connected via an elevator to the launch control center.

Although the term missileer is most often used to refer to the operations officers on 24-hour alert in the underground capsules responsible for launching the missiles, in the broader context it includes the missile maintainers, security forces, chefs, civil engineers, communications personnel, and others that directly supported the strategic alert mission.

Two missile combat crew personnel manned the capsule at all times. Delta-01 is bordered on the north, west, and south sides by private property and on the east by a county road and the Buffalo Gap National Grassland. Delta-09, the launch facility, contains the Minuteman II missile (deactivated) and its silo and underground utility support building. At this 1.5-acre site, visitors can look into the viewing enclosure to see the missile. Built in accordance with Air Force dispersal strategy, Delta-01 and Delta-09 were linked through a system of underground cables (HICS: Hardened Intersite Cable System) and a radio communications network.

These facilities have changed little since President Bush ordered the stand-down of nuclear forces following the signing of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty on July 31, 1991. As Minuteman II missile sites were deactivated, the Air Force and National Park Service worked toward preserving a representative site to illustrate the history and significance of the Cold War, the arms race, and the dedication of Air Force personnel.

Delta-01 and Delta-09 were part of a 10-missile operational unit (Delta Flight) assigned to the 66th Strategic Missile Squadron of the 44th Missile Wing, headquartered at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota.

The Delta-01 and Delta-09 sites are generally surrounded by a rural landscape. The preserved Delta sites are adjacent to Interstate 90, which is a major east-west tourist route. The facilities are located between the communities of Wall (Interstate 90 Exit 110) and Cactus Flat (Interstate 90 Exit 131). Delta-01 is in Jackson County, about 1.7 miles north of Interstate 90 on County Road CS23A at Exit 127. Delta-09 is in Pennington County, about 0.5 mile south of Interstate 90 on 239th Street. Delta-09 is about 11 miles west of Delta-01 at Exit 116 off Interstate 90. Delta-09 is bordered on the north, west, and south by the national grassland and on the east by private property. The NPS visitor center and administrative office is just north of Exit 131 on Interstate 90.

The region surrounding the national historic site contains such highly visited attractions as Mount Rushmore National Memorial, Badlands National Park, Black Hills National Forest, Jewel Cave National Monument, and Deadwood National Historic Landmark. The Delta facilities are about 5 to 10 miles north of Badlands National Park, which is about 70 miles east of Rapid City.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Minuteman Missile National Historic Site 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 November 29, 1999 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of Minuteman Missile National Historic Site is to preserve, protect, and interpret the Delta-01 Launch Control Facility and Delta-09 Launch Facility associated with the Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System, and interpret its role as a key component of America's strategic defense in the broader context of the Cold War.

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

The following significance statements have been identified for Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- **Facilities, Technology, and Engineering.** The Minuteman II Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System facilities known as Delta-01 and Delta-09 are the best preserved examples of operational Cold War missile facilities, representing unparalleled engineering feats and collaboration between the military and civilian contractors to design, construct, and activate in a short period of time a complex and enduring system and support infrastructure for protection against nations of like power.
- **Air Force Mission.** The Delta-01 and Delta-09 facilities are symbolic of the dedication, preparedness, values, training, and esprit de corps of the U.S. Air Force personnel who operated, maintained, and supported the missile systems throughout the upper Great Plains in remote and forbidding locations during the Cold War.
- **Geopolitics.** Once top secret and restricted, the Delta-01 and Delta-09 facilities were the ultimate deterrent produced by the military industrial complex that rose to defend the United States during the Cold War and brought major changes to rural areas in the Great Plains. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site is an ideal place for considering the impacts and choices a nation, states, and communities may face in providing for a common defense.
- **Resonance.** The Delta-01 and Delta-09 facilities provide unique public access and a rare opportunity to experience a pristine Cold War nuclear weapons system, and to consider its social, political, and cultural importance in the past, present, and into the future.

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 Minuteman Missile National Historic Site:

- **Delta-01 Launch Control Facility.** Delta-01 aboveground and belowground facilities, landscape, and other associated features. The two primary aboveground structures are the support building and detached garage. Belowground resources include the launch control capsule and antennae. The cultural landscape features include the security fences, aboveground antennae, sewage lagoons, warning signs, ball court, tanks, and the code burner. The viewshed includes open prairie in the Buffalo Gap National Grasslands, private undeveloped land, livestock, local gravel roads, Interstate 90, and the Badlands Wall in Badlands National Park. Many features of the site show the different eras of site use.

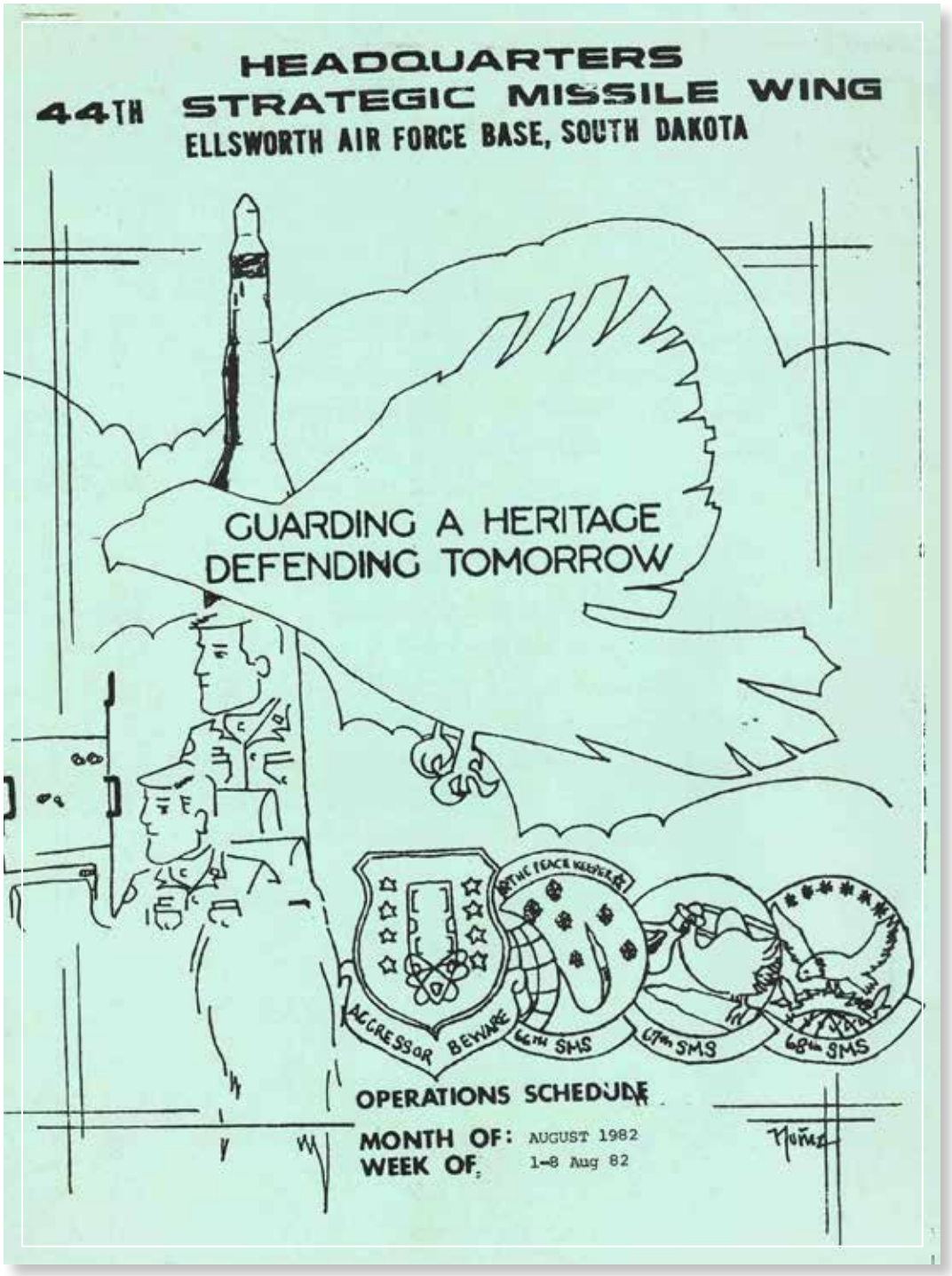
- **Delta-09 Launch Facility.** Delta-09 includes the missile launcher with the missile and its silo, and the launch facility support building. The launcher closure door is partially open and covered by a glass and metal viewing enclosure. The Delta-09 cultural landscape includes the security fence, road, antenna, intrusion detection systems, site lights, and azimuth markers. The viewshed includes open prairie in the Buffalo Gap National Grasslands, private undeveloped land, livestock, local gravel roads, Interstate 90, and the Badlands Wall in Badlands National Park. Both the missile and silo are START Treaty-accountable items.

- **Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections.** A critical portion of Minuteman Missile National Historic Site's collections are on display on site at Delta-01. Their display is consistent with and sometimes unchanged from the launch control facility's period of use. The collection includes items of everyday use such as furnishings, linens, cooking utensils, appliances, and operational items such as log books, memoranda, and procedural instructions.

- **Off-site Collections/Archives.** The collection includes Minuteman II operational items such as the master technical order library, records of the 44th Strategic Missile Wing, and missileer uniforms, as well as drawings of the underground Hardened Intersite Cable System (for communication, command, control, and launching), videos of missile sites throughout the deactivation process, and oral histories of both missileers and locals. The park's collections and archives not on display in Delta-01 are stored at Badlands National Park's collection facility, and a few items are located at Delta-09.

- **Preparedness and Dedication to Mission.** The Minuteman II missile systems were staffed and on alert 24 hours a day, 365 days a year from their installation in the 1960s through their decommissioning, and represent a posture of deterrence. Today, there are more than 400 Minuteman III missiles and associated facilities that continue to maintain this level of preparedness and dedication to successfully execute their mission.

- **Contemplation at Delta-09.** The potential destructiveness represented by the unarmed training missile displayed in the silo is juxtaposed against the peacefulness and beauty of the surrounding landscape. The thoroughly modern facility situated in the prairie landscape provides a unique opportunity for visitors to contemplate and draw individual meaning from this contrast.
- **Sense of Isolation and Remoteness.** The physical setting of Delta-01 and Delta-09 in the plains of South Dakota and the isolation and remoteness enabled the missiles to be "hidden in plain sight." This isolation and remoteness was of great importance to the mission of deterrence and the visitor experience of this value is important to understanding the military strategy of and the reality of service at remote missile sites.



Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Minuteman Missile National Historic Site:

- **Cold War.** The Cold War was the defining global influence on the last half of the 20th century. Cold War activities influenced political, economic, cultural, educational, and social programs throughout the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations. In the Cold War, the "front line" was everywhere.
- **Technology.** To counter Soviet rocket superiority and deter aggression, the United States rapidly developed advanced technologies necessary to build the Minuteman missile system with the ability to respond to an attack with immediate and massive retaliation.
- **Human/Cultural.** Whether the Cold War ended peacefully due to the threat of nuclear annihilation or other factors, it is clear that the constant readiness and awesome power of the Minuteman II ICBM system played a strategic role in deterring aggression. Mutually assured destruction and the fearsome nuclear weapons that made that a possibility shaped the American landscape, leaving a mark on the men and women who built them, operated them, and lived alongside them.
- **Economic/Industrial.** The Minuteman system was a catalyst for rural electrification, improved road access, economic enhancement, education, and community stability. Research and development for weapons and delivery and support systems influenced a military industrial complex that became a fact of U.S. economic life and had far-reaching benefits beyond military uses.
- **Political.** The Cold War continues to have lasting effects. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site facilitates a public dialogue on the Cold War, fear of nuclear annihilation, nuclear weapons proliferation and disarmament, the role and dedication of U.S. Air Force personnel, and the nation's political and military future. Debates about missile defense, energy, taxes, and terrorism all reflect the experiences of decades just past.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

The national historic site was established by Public Law 106-115, an act to provide for the establishment of Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota and for other purposes, approved November 29, 1999 (113 Stat. 1540). The following is directed by the legislation:

- The historic site shall "complement the interpretive programs related to the Minuteman II missile defense system offered by the South Dakota Air and Space Museum at Ellsworth Air Force Base."
- The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, to ensure that the administration of the historic site is in compliance with applicable treaties (see START Treaty obligations as detailed in appendix D).
- The park shall "consider coordinating or consolidating appropriate administrative, management, and personnel functions" with the immediately adjacent Badlands National Park.
- The Secretary of the Interior shall not acquire any lands if the Secretary determines that the land is contaminated with hazardous substances unless remedial action has been taken. (Note: The U.S. Air Force performed necessary environmental sampling and remediation before transferring the property to the National Park Service. An environmental baseline survey determined that all actions necessary to protect human health had been accomplished. South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources concurred with those findings.)

Administrative Commitments

For information about the existing administrative commitments for Minuteman Missile National Historic Site, please see appendix C.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Delta-01 Launch Control Facility
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Everything in the launch control center is listed as good condition in the List of Classified Structures database. • Fire suppression fails intermittently. A new system is due to be installed in 2017. • The historic infrastructure for heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system and part of the fire suppression system continue to serve as the facility's primary systems. This carries some risk of failures due to age and limited availability of replacement parts. • The garage currently houses historic and contemporary materials. Some of the material is intermingled. • Visitor parking is on the historic driveway and on an obscured older helicopter pad. Parking is limited and often highly congested. • The site is fenced and tours are ranger-guided only. Tours are limited to six people. • The surrounding area is open range grazing. Livestock often approach visitors and the compound. There is a cattle guard at the entrance to the facility. • The county road accessing the site is unpaved and not well maintained (a low maintenance road). • Wayfinding can be difficult. There is not a sign on the interstate but there is a sign on the exit ramp. Without tour reservations, visitor services are minimal at this site. • The brochure and website provide the location of Delta-01, but visitors who arrive without a tour ticket cannot access the site and there is minimal interpretive media. • The facility was designed to support a small military staff and not for tourism. There are accessibility issues that would present design challenges to address. • Features in the yard are not in use but they are being damaged occasionally by mowing and weathering. • There is a tract of private land within the authorized boundary, north of the security fence. • Buffalo Gap National Grasslands land is adjacent to the boundary. • A cellphone tower is immediately behind Delta-01 at the rise of the hill. It is inoperable because it was constructed out of compliance with state regulations, after the period of significance. It is on private land outside of the authorized boundary. • Sewage lagoons within the boundary are no longer in use. Fencing around the lagoons can be penetrated by smaller wildlife and grazing livestock from adjacent property. The fence is a feature of the site and wildlife could potentially damage it. • A utility conduit penetrates the capsule and water infiltration may occur during certain weather conditions. • There is no large vehicle turnaround, and large vehicles and recreational vehicles must park on the county road. • There is one wayside exhibit panel and an orientation sign for tours. • There is an electric fence along the driveway to keep livestock out, but it is not always effective. Livestock include cattle, goats, sheep, and horses. • Carpets in the launch facility support building were replaced in 2007. Some carpet is a darker color to provide visitors with visual cues for pathways. There are also rope barriers throughout the building to better control visitor and staff traffic within the historic spaces and away from historic objects. • Water intrusion has damaged some parts of the drop ceiling. • There is a mixture of historic objects and modern materials throughout the building.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Delta-01 Launch Control Facility
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions (continued)** • Everything was cataloged when the site was acquired, including the contents of the garbage cans. • These on-site museum collections have special conservation challenges distinct from the park's collection in storage because of the environment of the Delta-01 facility and proximity to visitors on tour and staff. • There are underground resources throughout the site such as cables and antennae. The Air Force properly closed and mitigated the fuel tanks during deactivation. An environmental baseline survey was completed and concurred with by South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. • A cathodic protection system that prevents rust on the underground steel components is present but not functional. • There are no contemporary permanent restrooms for staff or visitors, although there is a portable toilet adjacent to the garage. • Some unsympathetic repairs in the past have caused resource damage. • There is high visitor demand and pressure for tours but there are carrying capacity limitations. • The viewshed is largely unchanged from the site's period of significance and has high integrity. **Trends** • Erosion is occurring on the northwest side of the detached garage. This resulted from the removal of a heating fuel tank. • Visitation is significantly increasing. • Livestock intrusions are increasing. • Visitors have increasing expectations for tour access. • The historic elevator fails periodically and prevents tour access to the launch control center.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Visitors who park outside the boundary could be injured crossing the cattle guard. • Livestock can damage government and visitor property (e.g., vehicles). • Water damage from conduit into the capsule will continue. Winter/spring snowmelt and precipitation intensity are projected to increase under climate change, thus increasing risks of water intrusion. • There will be continued threat of structural and wildland fire. • Vandalism can occur due to the site's remote location. • Light damage can occur to interior finishes and collection items. There is no ultraviolet (UV) coating on the windows. Material damage has already occurred. • Deferred maintenance will result in further deterioration of resources while waiting for repair. • Adjacent high visibility use on private property and possible development between Delta-01 and Interstate 90 would affect the viewshed. • Water damage and fire are more likely under projected increases in precipitation extremes and overall temperature/aridity.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Delta-01 Launch Control Facility
Threats and Opportunities	**Opportunities** • Removal of the cell tower. • Provide a finished parking lot to alleviate parking on historic features, capacity issues, and large vehicle accommodation. • Replace the modern electric fence north of the driveway with a simple ranch fence as recommended by the cultural landscape report. • Verify the location of underground resources with ground penetrating radar. • Repair the cathodic protection system to mitigate corrosion of the underground steel infrastructure. • Provide a comfort station on site. • Provide interpretive media for visitors who are not on tours, including those who cannot go on a tour or those who are waiting for a tour. • Adjust the tour program to better meet visitor demand. • Develop a video tour of the launch control center as an alternate experience for people who cannot access the subterranean facility. • Better protect interiors by installing UV filtering and otherwise repair and mitigate interior damage. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and developers to increase awareness about the importance of park's viewshed and cultural landscape protection. • Work to implement the Proposed Historic Landscape Protection Area as outlined in the general management plan.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• Historic structure and cultural landscape report. • Integrated pest management plan. • Housekeeping plan (currently in draft). • Scope of collections statement.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Ground penetrating radar for the location of underground resources. • Collections condition assessment. • Facilities condition assessment. • HVAC condition evaluation. • UV screening evaluation. • Historic furnishings report. • Facility map – buildings need to be captured with geolocation data. • Compile existing right-of-way agreements for existing and planned utilities and identify gaps. • Visitor use study. • Security survey.
Planning Needs	• Collection management plan. • Structural fire management plan (ongoing). • Emergency operations plan for the park and museum collections (could be together or separate). • Accessibility study. • Historic structure preservation guide.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Delta-01 Launch Control Facility
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151-4157) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Clean Water Act **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.5) "Pest Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Delta-09 Launch Facility
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Delta-09 is the launch facility that includes the missile, missile silo, and launch facility support building. • A viewing enclosure was installed in 2001–2002 to view the missile and silo below ground. • The missile is a high-fidelity ground-training model that has the same size, weight, and configuration of an operational missile. • The unit is five acres, 1.5 acres is the silo infrastructure itself. • The site is rarely staffed. The gate is open for self-guided or cellphone tours during business hours. • Accessibility issues at Delta-09 include loose gravel and grade changes. • Part of the site's character is the patina and smells of a working environment. • At present there is no shelter from sun, wind, and weather for visitors. This tends to shorten visits to the site. • There is some erosion on graded areas and within the fenced area. • There are underground resources including cables and fuel tanks. The Air Force properly closed and mitigated the fuel tanks during deactivation. An environmental baseline survey was completed and concurred with by South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. • A cathodic protection system that prevents rust on the underground steel components is present but not functional. • Parking is very limited and not usable in wet weather. • There is no large vehicle turnaround. Large vehicles and recreational vehicles must park on the county road. • A wayside panel is present but has been knocked over by cattle. The entrance gate is partially open during the day to allow visitor access and as a result livestock can enter the site. • The viewshed is largely the same as during the site's period of significance and has high integrity. • The missile and the silo are START Treaty-accountable items. • Vegetation and weeds on the site would not have been present when the site was operational. The site would have been maintained as a vegetation-free space by the Air Force. • There is no water, or permanent visitor facility on site. There is a portable toilet and a shaded picnic table. **Trends** • Visitor parking is causing widening of the historic driveway and encroaching on the adjacent landscape to the north.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Delta-09 Launch Facility
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Deferred maintenance will result in further deterioration of resources while waiting for repair. • Vandalism is a larger issue at Delta-09 than at Delta-01 because of the site's proximity to Interstate 90, the town of Wall, and because it is largely unstaffed. • Water intrusion in the silo and support building from heavy rainstorms and snowmelt is a serious threat. There is no monitoring at this time, but there was at one time. • Staff safety procedures are in place. The site has inherent safety risks inside the structures for performing maintenance and condition assessments. • The viewshed is threatened by development on private land across the road. The site abuts Buffalo Gap National Grasslands on the north, south, and west. • A planned parking lot will impact the viewshed. **Opportunities** • Provide a finished parking lot that would alleviate capacity issues and parking on the historic landscape, and accommodate large vehicles. • Install a dewatering well to sufficient depth to protect the launch equipment room and the support building. • Create a video tour of the support building and the launch equipment rooms. • Provide media that would interpret the connection of the small Delta-09 site to the surrounding landscape. • Offer limited special tours of the belowground structures. • Develop a parking lot to serve as a trailhead for an existing U.S. Forest Service multiuse trail that is adjacent to Delta-09. There is currently no parking for the trail and traffic/parking conflicts would be alleviated with additional parking. • Troubleshoot and repair the building dehumidifier. • Replace the incandescent silo lighting with LED lights. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and developers to increase awareness about the importance of the park's viewshed and cultural landscape protection.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• Historic structure and cultural landscape report.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Facility map—buildings need to be captured with geolocation data. • HVAC condition evaluation. • UV screening evaluation. • Missile silo assessment. • Digitize the tech order library. • Compile existing right-of-way agreements for existing and planned utilities and identify gaps. • Visitor use study. • Security survey.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Delta-09 Launch Facility
Planning Needs	• Collection management plan. • Structural fire management plan (ongoing). • Emergency operations plan for the park and museum collections (could be together or separate). • Accessibility study. • Historic structure preservation guide.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151-4157) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.5) "Pest Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • These on-site museum collections have special conservation challenges distinct from the park's collection in storage because of the environment of the Delta-01 facility and proximity to visitors on tour and staff. • Collection item conditions vary. Interior rooms with no visitation are in better condition. Fluctuations in temperature and humidity, combined with poor UV protection proximity to tour groups, have led to damage of some of the collections. Some objects were in fair to poor condition when they were received from the Air Force (couches, etc.). • Everything was cataloged when the site was acquired, including the contents of the garbage cans. • Environmental monitoring occurs in spaces with collections. • Barriers are in place to prevent visitors from touching objects in most high traffic areas. **Trends** • Some items that were at risk of damage or loss have been moved to off-site storage. • UV damage is ongoing and needs to be mitigated.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Most collection items are so contemporary and/or commonplace that it is difficult to convey to visitors and staff that they are not for use (e.g., sitting in chairs or touching or using other objects). • There is ongoing deterioration of items. • Visitors are always escorted in the building but there are many small objects and collection items in exterior spaces that could be vandalized, stolen, or easily misplaced. **Opportunities** • Protect sensitive collection items by replacing them with replicas in high traffic areas. • Reduce UV light intrusion and mitigate existing damage. • Highlight the collection items through interpretive media. • Conserve objects.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• Video inventory of on-site collections, 2004. • Historic American Engineering Record Survey, 1992.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Collections condition assessment. • Historic furnishings report. • UV screening evaluation. • Facility map—buildings need to be captured with geolocation data. • 100% inventory of museum collections.
Planning Needs	• Collection management plan. • Structural fire management plan (ongoing). • Emergency operations plan for the park and museum collections (could be together or separate). • Accessibility study. • Historic structure preservation guide.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.3.5.5) "Museum Collections" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§9.4.2) "Museum Collections Management Facilities" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III

Fundamental Resource or Value	Off-site Collections/Archives
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The collection is stored at Badlands National Park. • It is a large collection, especially with the tech order library. The tech order library is about 50 linear feet. Everything has been accessioned, cataloged, and processed. • Many records need to be digitized. • There are 1500 objects including uniforms, patches, and pieces of Delta-01 that are original that were replaced during site work, including original doorknobs. • Many of the archival documents may be subject to access restrictions in line with the Arms Export Control Act (Title 22, USC, Sec 2751 (et seq) or the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (Title 50, USC, App 2401 (et seq). **Trends** • The park increasingly receives donations. • Interest in accessing archival materials housed in the collection is increasing.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • There are hazardous materials in the collection. Some contents are unknown and need to be disposed of. These may pose a threat to the collection and staff. • Inherent vice—the tendency in physical objects to deteriorate because of the fundamental instability of the components of which they are made, as opposed to deterioration caused by external forces. • Varying humidity levels may damage collection items. **Opportunities** • Opportunity to reassess collections and deaccession unnecessary items. • Opportunity to prioritize and digitize records. • Opportunity to add records from the Ellsworth Air Force Base collections and increase storage capacity for park collections. • Opportunity to work with Air Force Global Strike Command to determine appropriate security restrictions to certain archival collection items. • Improve the Badlands National Park collection facility fire suppression and HVAC systems.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• Scope of collections statement. • Integrated pest management plan (ongoing).
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Collections condition assessment. • Photography of collections items without them. • 100% inventory of museum collections.
Planning Needs	• Collection management plan. • Emergency operations plan for the park and museum collections (could be together or separate).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Off-site Collections/Archives
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.3.5.5) "Museum Collections" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§9.4.2) "Museum Collections Management Facilities" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preparedness and Dedication to Mission
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The nature of the capsule and topside operations that supported the people and the mission conveys preparedness. • Delta-01 tours, programs, and events convey this value. • Work and volunteering by former missileers offer a personal perspective of the commitment and dedication necessary to support preparedness. • Oral histories and videos convey this value. • There is a plaque at Delta-09 that commemorates the installation of the current missile and the people who worked on it. It is inside the silo and therefore is not visible to visitors. • Historic warning signs on the fences are a tangible representation of the idea of preparedness. • The cultural landscape conveys preparedness. **Trends** • Existing Minuteman III facilities are presently planned to be used through 2030. • Air Force Global Strike Command presently identifies its heritage, including Cold War preparedness, as a core value.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The number of people with firsthand experience in operations of the site, information about preparedness, and dedication to mission at this site is declining. • There are threats to resources that convey this value such as development that could damage the cultural landscape. **Opportunities** • Convey this value in new and revised interpretive media. • Conduct additional oral histories from staff of launch control and launch facilities, including those responsible for being on alert, emplacing and targeting missiles, and all other aspects of the Minuteman II mission. • Collect the stories from current missileers about their experiences. • Continue collaboration with the Association of Air Force Missileers for information. They are a source for grants, as well as a knowledge base. • Work with other intercontinental ballistic missile sites (e.g., South Dakota Air and Space Museum and other Air Force Global Strike Command museums and like institutions to coordinate programming. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and developers to increase awareness about the importance of park's viewshed and cultural landscape protection.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• General management plan. • Historic structure and cultural landscape report.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Oral histories with current and former missileers. • Oral histories from former employees. • Administrative history.
Planning Needs	• Long-range interpretive plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preparedness and Dedication to Mission
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Contemplation at Delta-09
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The view through the viewing enclosure into the silo and a missile capable of carrying 1.2 megaton warhead is the premier visitor experience and an opportunity to contemplate its massive destructive power. • The perceived destructive power of the missile silo contrasted with the Badlands in the viewshed to the south, meadowlarks singing, and cattle grazing offers opportunities for contemplation. • The silo, also a target of Soviet nuclear weapons, can prompt contemplation of both national offense and defense. • Work and volunteering by former missileers enriches the site experience when they are available. • Oral histories and videos convey this value. • There is a plaque at Delta-09 that commemorates the installation of the current missile and the people who worked on it. It is inside the silo and is not visible to visitors. • START Treaty compliance still is in effect. **Trends** • Visitation trends at the Delta-09 site are not well understood and are likely higher than estimated.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • There are fewer people with firsthand experience of the Cold War and nuclear deterrence. • There is a threat that the public is beginning to perceive Delta-01 and Delta-09 and nuclear arms as not relevant to the present. • There are threats to resources that convey this value such as development that could damage the cultural landscape. **Opportunities** • Convey this value in new and revised interpretive media. • Foster the contemplative experience at the site.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• General management plan. • Historic structure and cultural landscape report.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Oral histories with current and former missileers. • Oral histories from former employees. • Administrative history.
Planning Needs	• Long-range interpretive plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Contemplation at Delta-09
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • Director's Order 11B: *Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77* • *NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Sense of Isolation and Remoteness
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The launch control center capsule and topside operations facilities, located in a vast prairie, convey remoteness much as it was experienced by those who lived and worked at the facilities. • The visitor experiences at Delta-01 and Delta-09 convey this value—the setting is substantially as it was at the time the facilities were active, and this is a key interpretive element. **Trends** • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Potential for development of adjacent lots, especially at Delta-01. **Opportunities** • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and developers to increase awareness about the importance of park's viewshed and cultural landscape protection.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• General management plan. • Historic structure and cultural landscape report.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• None identified.
Planning Needs	• Long-range interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • Director's Order 11B: *Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77* • *NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline*

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

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

- **Increasing Visitation, Visitor Access, and Accessibility.** The unique historic resources of the national historic site and increasing visitation have created numerous challenges and opportunities for visitor access and enjoyment. The visitor capacity of the site and providing for visitors with special access needs are the greatest challenges. There are also opportunities to develop new interpretive programs.

  Since the establishment of the site and the subsequent development of the visitor center and exhibits, visitation has been rising. In 2015 visitation to the park increased 62% to 100,000; 2016 experienced a 33% increase in visitation. Demand for tours at Delta-01 is high, and there are concerns about the visitor capacity of the resources and about meeting visitor expectations. Often, especially during the busy summer season, there is more demand than opportunity to visit Delta-01—spaces are small, elevator capacity is limited, and ranger staff is needed to provide supervision to ensure collections are not inadvertently damaged during tours, necessitating small tour group sizes. A visitor use study is needed because changes to the site have made the 2009 visitor use study obsolete.

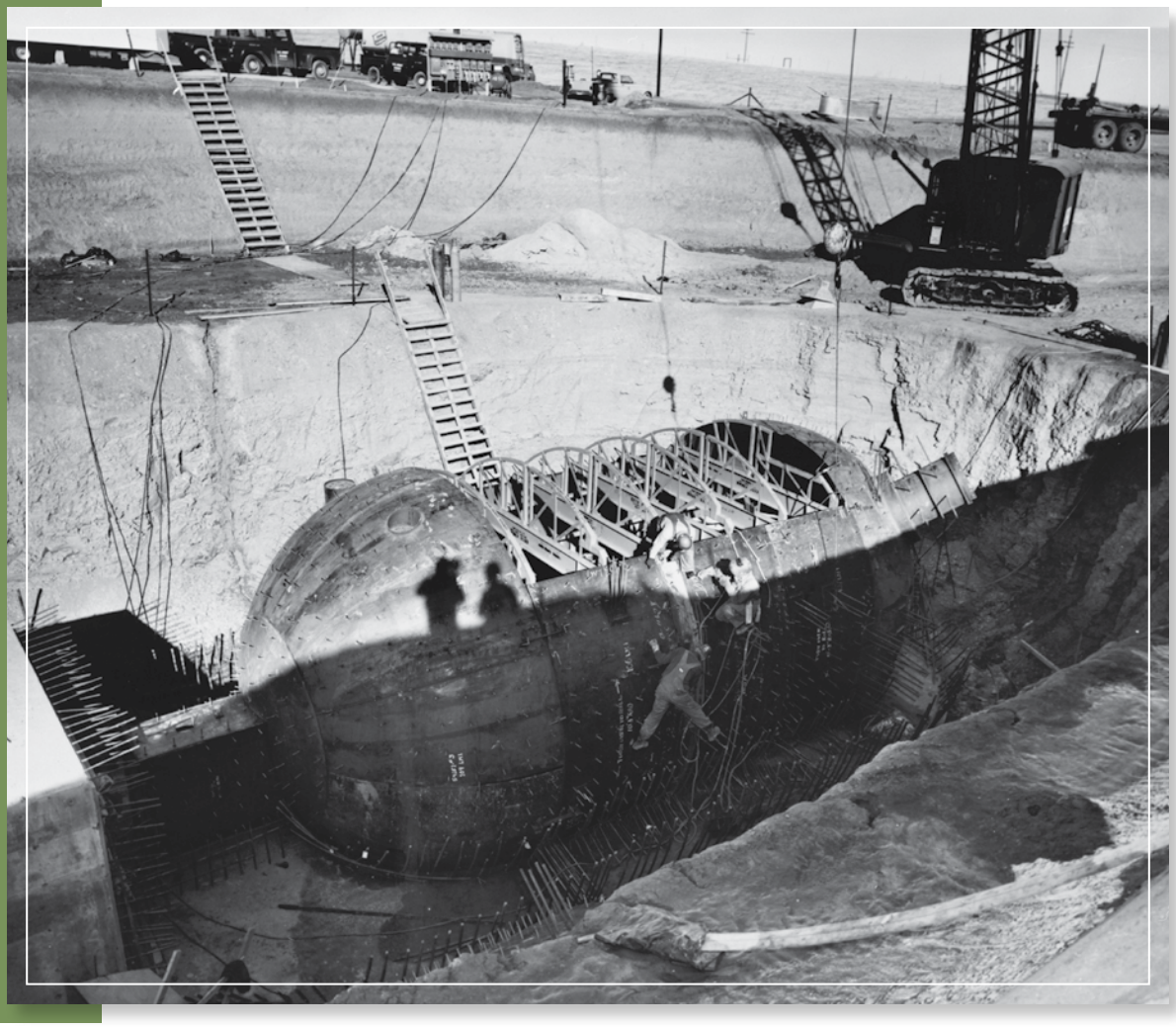
  Park infrastructure needs improvement so the National Park Service can serve visitors with physical access needs. The current parking lots at Delta-01 and Delta-09 do not meet accessibility standards. At Delta-01 there are accessibility challenges inherent in the historic resources. Doorway widths are insufficient for some access aids. The elevator is a historic device and malfunctions occasionally, and because there is no second form of accessible egress from the underground launch control facility, taking visitors not capable of climbing up the ladder down to the launch control facility is risky should an emergency occur. Though the elevator has quarterly inspections and maintenance, it was not built for the amount of use it sees now with the current tour schedule, increasing the possibility that elevator failure could occur.

  Ongoing efforts to address visitor capacity and access at Minuteman Missile National Historic Site include going to a reservation ticket system to better manage visitor access to Delta-01 tours, and planning for expanded and accessible parking lots and bathrooms at Delta-01 and Delta-09.

To alleviate demand for access and provide an accessible experience for those visitors who cannot or do not want to take the tour, the park could provide an alternate experience such as a video or virtual tour of Delta-09 and Delta-01. An older video exists but there is a need for an updated, professional product. Other programs could be developed that would alleviate tour demand and provide an accessible experience. There could be a bus guided tour of Delta-01 topside and Delta-09 with a ranger talk to and from the sites. This could also alleviate parking demand at Delta-01 and Delta-09 if bus tours originate at the visitor center, and it would tie in with clean energy goals. There is an opportunity unique to this site to use the Air Force trip sheets from the period of the site's use to develop a driving tour/scavenger hunt where visitors could role play working in the missile field, providing a more immersive experience that would give people a feel for the work of missileers. A long-range interpretive plan would explore these in more detail. Other visitor experience options to explore include a potential walking path between the visitor center and Delta-01 across the grassland and a mockup of a home bomb shelter on the visitor center site that would double as a display and as a tornado shelter.

Complementary experiences are available at the South Dakota Air and Space Museum, which is a better destination for big groups. Building a stronger partnership with the South Dakota Air and Space Museum is underway and a long-range interpretive plan could identify areas for collaboration on programs as well as ways to manage visitation.

- *Related Planning and Data Needs:* visitor use study, visitor use management plan, wayside exhibit plan, long-range interpretive plan, accessibility study



- **Resource and Systems Challenges.** There is increasing stress on the historic infrastructure systems from increasing visitation and aging components. The site's increasing visitation magnifies the stress on critical resources and capacity. An example of a vulnerable resource and a systems challenge is the elevator from Delta-01 "topside" to the launch control center underground. It is both part of the historic resource and a much-used piece of infrastructure. With dramatically increasing visitation, the park needs to consider the capacity of its resources and operational systems to handle a tour regime.

  A resource and systems concern at both Delta-01 and Delta-09 is water damage and corrosion, which is currently slowly degrading resources, impacts that would be compounded if left unaddressed. At Delta-01, there is a site drainage issue on the surface, condensation in the kitchen area, as well as water getting into the launch control center through the cable conduit. There is water intrusion in the Delta-09 support structure and silo, and no water alarms installed. Cathodic protection from corrosion of underground structures at both sites is not operational, and needs to be restored to protect resources. Controlling vegetation at both sites is also a concern. There is a need for a maintenance plan to address all of these issues, and set forth a schedule of preventive maintenance.

  Because of the recent nature of the site, there is significant overlap between historic resources and operational systems. There are challenging decisions to be made about which items are operational items versus a museum collections item. For example, a tool left by the Air Force used during the period of significance could be a collections item, but it also could be the best tool to repair a historic resource and keep the site operational. This presents a unique intersection between maintenance needs and museum collections policy. The security fences around Delta-01 and Delta-09 are also examples of historic resources that play a critical role in site operations.

  The park is currently developing infrastructure to meet visitor access needs, particularly new parking lots and restrooms at Delta-01 and Delta-09. This new infrastructure will need maintenance, and that will have to be balanced with the needs of resources.

  - *Related Planning and Data Needs:* facility and HVAC condition assessment

- **External Resource Threats.** Minuteman Missile National Historic Site faces several external threats to resources, most notably wildland fires, viewshed threats, and vandalism.

  Wildland fire is a concern because fire can spread fast and fire response is distant from all three locations of the national historic site. Passive fire prevention such as fire breaks and defensible space could save time for responders to arrive and save resources. There is an opportunity to cooperatively manage this with the U.S. Forest Service, which has a Service First agreement with the National Park Service. There's also potential for flooding at the support structure at Delta-09; a dewatering well would be helpful. Park maintenance will focus on preventive measures and to make sure systems are functional for when they are needed to prevent resource damage.

  All three parts of the national historic site are a short drive from Interstate 90, and this easy access for visitors also carries an inherent resource risk of vandalism. Delta-09 is unstaffed the majority of the time. Park staff is spread out and response times are slow, and the park relies on the law enforcement staff of Badlands National Park.

The views from Delta-01 and Delta-09 and the sense of isolation at those sites is an important part of their historic integrity, making viewshed threats a concern. Private landowners own some key parcels within the viewshed and those parcels are vulnerable to development. Significant views to and from the Delta sites need to be protected from potential impacts. Forthcoming development of parking and restrooms at the sites is also a concern, and park staff needs to make decisions that do not negatively impact the historic operational character of Delta-09 or Delta-01 to the greatest extent practicable. Massive growth in visitation may change the dynamic of these decisions.

- *Related Planning and Data Needs:* security survey, position management plan

- **Partnership Opportunities.** There are opportunities to work with partners to broaden visitor experience options and take advantage of other opportunities. At this time, there is no formal collaboration with the South Dakota Air and Space Museum on interpretive messaging, and there could be some sharing of resources. Presently, the relationship is mostly about mutually referring visitors. The legislation for Minuteman Missile National Historic Site directs the national historic site to work with the South Dakota Air and Space Museum and the Ellsworth Heritage Foundation, but this relationship has not been developed fully. Formalizing this partnership will become increasingly important as the national historic site continues to develop. The park and the museum have made strides in coordination but should continue to strengthen this important partnership.

  There is the possible capacity for visitor contact at the U.S. Forest Service Buffalo Gap National Grasslands visitor center in Wall. The national historic site does not yet have a friends group—one could be developed or an existing group, such as the Ellsworth Heritage Foundation that operates the South Dakota Air and Space Museum, could work with the national historic site in that capacity on volunteerism and funding. The national historic site has an opportunity to spread the opportunity of growing visitation out to other organizations. As the State of South Dakota modernizes its rest areas and visitor information stations, an opportunity exists to staff the visitor center with state tourism staff, taking advantage of the visitor center's key location as a gateway to Western South Dakota.

  There is also the opportunity to build a relationship with the bus tour industry. Many tour buses visit Badlands National Park, but have not yet discovered Minuteman Missile National Historic Site; this may be best accomplished by working with the South Dakota Department of Tourism.

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	**Planning Need**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
Delta-01, Delta-09, Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections	Structural fire management plan (ongoing)	H	Parkwide and for the museum collections. Currently under contract.
Delta-01, Delta-09, Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections, Off-site Collections/ Archives	Emergency operations plan	H	Parkwide and for the museum collections. Identifies emergency preparedness and response procedures. Museum collections would be a chapter of this plan and fulfill NPS museum collections management requirements.
Delta-01, Delta-09, Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections, Key Issue	Accessibility study	H	Alternatives to improve accessibility within Delta-01 could impact/alter the placement and display of some collection items. The study must consider visitor safety. Park is beginning to address accessibility issues in existing projects as well.
Preparedness and Dedication to Mission, Contemplation at Delta-09, Sense of Isolation and Remoteness, Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan	H	Existing long-range interpretive plan is from 2006. A lot has changed since then.
Delta-01, Delta-09, Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections, Off-site Collections/ Archives	Collection management plan	M	A collection management plan provides short-term and long-term guidance to park staff in the management and care of museum objects and archival collections. Every park with a museum collection should have a collection management plan.
Delta-01, Delta-09	Historic structure preservation guide	M	The park needs a more detailed guide for each site/ structure that would give maintenance and management information about treatment recommendations from the historic structure and cultural landscape report and condition assessments. The guide should consider practices from other facilities that the Air Force is still using—though Air Force practices may be informative, with preservation as the goal and following *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the park would not necessarily adopt them outright. The guide should address both "topside" and the unique challenges of the below-grade facilities.
Key Issue	Wayside exhibit plan	M	Needed to develop durable waysides throughout the national historic site and identify locations in a way that is sympathetic to the cultural landscape. Need the long-range interpretive plan first.
Key Issue	Position management plan	M	Needed to allocate positions wisely to do needed maintenance and handle growing visitation.
Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	L	Would use the visitor use survey data to inform visitor use management.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
Delta-01, Delta-09, Key Issue	Visitor use study	H	A visitor use study was done in 2009, but visitation and conditions at the national historic site have changed dramatically since then (e.g., visitor center exhibits were installed). This study is needed to inform the long-range interpretive plan and manage for visitor capacity.
Delta-01	Ground penetrating radar for the location of underground resources	H	Cross reference this with the as-built drawings from 1962 in the museum collection to develop a map of the underground resources. Needed to inform the fire suppression system project.
Delta-09	Digitize the tech order library	H	
Preparedness and Dedication to Mission, Contemplation at Delta-09	Oral histories with current and former missileers	H	Adding to existing collection of oral histories, some of these are part of an ongoing project. This is a continuing effort.
Delta-09	Missile silo assessment	H	Need to evaluate the structural integrity and condition and to look at visitor safety hazards. The United States is under treaty to maintain this resource.
Delta-01, Delta-09, Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections	UV screening evaluation	H	Collection items in Delta-01 are unprotected from UV light. The degree of UV screening on the enclosure at Delta-09 should be determined. This may be found in the plans and specifications.
Delta-01	Facilities condition assessment	H	Both aboveground and belowground structures. Water infiltration is an issue—unique challenges of the belowground facilities. This document would identify potential mitigation measures. Need to look at visitor safety hazards.
Delta-01, Delta-09, Key Issue	Security survey	H	Need to assess existing systems and recommend new measures. Directly related to resource protection.
Preparedness and Dedication to Mission, Contemplation at Delta-09	Oral histories from former park employees	M	As a young park, the opportunity exists to gather that information for an administrative history.
Delta-01, Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections, Off-site Collections/ Archives	Collections condition assessment	M	This is a required document.
Delta-01, Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections	Historic furnishings report	M	Needed before some conservation work can be done.
Delta-01, Delta-09	Right-of-way agreements research	M	Need to compile existing right-of-way agreements and identify gaps.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections, Off-site Collections/ Archives	100% inventory of museum collections	M	Location updates and better descriptions.
Delta-01, Delta-09	HVAC condition evaluation	M	The system is operational now but long-term planning is needed. At Delta-01, most components of the HVAC system are historic. At Delta-09, the system is mostly not historic.
Preparedness and Dedication to Mission, Contemplation at Delta-09	Administrative history	L	Would be informed by the oral histories.
Delta-01, Delta-09, Delta-01 On-site Museum Collections	Facility map	L	Need geolocation data on buildings for mapping.

Part 3: Contributors

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Jay Smith, Director, Museum of the South Dakota State Historical Society

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Minuteman Missile National Historic Site

Establishment of Minuteman Missile National Historic Site

Public Law 106–115
106th Congress

An Act

Nov. 29, 1999
[S. 382]

To establish the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1999.
16 USC 461 note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missile (referred to in this Act as "ICBM") launch control facility and launch facility known as "Delta 1" and "Delta 9", respectively, have national significance as the best preserved examples of the operational character of American history during the Cold War;

(2) the facilities are symbolic of the dedication and preparedness exhibited by the missileers of the Air Force stationed throughout the upper Great Plains in remote and forbidding locations during the Cold War;

(3) the facilities provide a unique opportunity to illustrate the history and significance of the Cold War, the arms race, and ICBM development; and

(4) the National Park System does not contain a unit that specifically commemorates or interprets the Cold War.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the structures associated with the Minuteman II missile defense system;

(2) to interpret the historical role of the Minuteman II missile defense system—

(A) as a key component of America's strategic commitment to preserve world peace; and

(B) in the broader context of the Cold War; and

(3) to complement the interpretive programs relating to the Minuteman II missile defense system offered by the South Dakota Air and Space Museum at Ellsworth Air Force Base.

SEC. 3. MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota (referred to in this Act as the "historic site") is established as a unit of the National Park System.

(2) COMPONENTS OF SITE.—The historic site shall consist of the land and interests in land comprising the Minuteman II ICBM launch control facilities, as generally depicted on the map referred to as "Minuteman Missile National Historic Site", numbered 406/80,008 and dated September, 1998, including—

(A) the area surrounding the Minuteman II ICBM launch control facility depicted as "Delta 1 Launch Control Facility"; and

(B) the area surrounding the Minuteman II ICBM launch control facility depicted as "Delta 9 Launch Facility".

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in paragraph (2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(4) ADJUSTMENTS TO BOUNDARY.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") is authorized to make minor adjustments to the boundary of the historic site.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE.—The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this Act and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(1) the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(2) the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(c) COORDINATION WITH HEADS OF OTHER AGENCIES.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, to ensure that the administration of the historic site is in compliance with applicable treaties.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public and private entities and individuals to carry out this Act.

(e) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of the historic site by—

(A) donation;

(B) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or

(C) exchange or transfer from another Federal agency.

(2) PROHIBITED ACQUISITIONS.—

(A) CONTAMINATED LAND.—The Secretary shall not acquire any land under this Act if the Secretary determines that the land to be acquired, or any portion of the land, is contaminated with hazardous substances (as defined in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601)), unless, with respect to the land, all remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment has been taken under that Act.

(B) SOUTH DAKOTA LAND.—The Secretary may acquire land or an interest in land owned by the State of South Dakota only by donation or exchange.

(f) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

Deadline.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historic site.

(2) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—

(A) NEW SITE LOCATION.—The plan shall include an evaluation of appropriate locations for a visitor facility and administrative site within the areas depicted on the map described in subsection (a)(2) as—

(i) "Support Facility Study Area—Alternative A"; or

(ii) "Support Facility Study Area—Alternative B".

(B) NEW SITE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—On a determination by the Secretary of the appropriate location for a visitor facility and administrative site, the boundary of the historic site shall be modified to include the selected site.

(3) COORDINATION WITH BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK.—In developing the plan, the Secretary shall consider coordinating or consolidating appropriate administrative, management, and personnel functions of the historic site and the Badlands National Park.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) AIR FORCE FUNDS.—

(1) TRANSFER.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall transfer to the Secretary any funds specifically appropriated to the Air Force in fiscal year 1999 for the maintenance, protection, or preservation of the land or interests in land described in section 3.

(2) USE OF AIR FORCE FUNDS.—Funds transferred under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary for establishing, operating, and maintaining the historic site.

(c) LEGACY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—Nothing in this Act affects the use of any funds available for the Legacy Resource Management Program being carried out by the Air Force that, before the date of enactment of this Act, were directed to be used for resource preservation and treaty compliance.

Approved November 29, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 382:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106–391 (Comm. on Resources).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 106–23 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):
Mar. 25, considered and passed Senate.
Nov. 17, considered and passed House.

Boundary Modification Act

Public Law 113–36
113th Congress

An Act

To modify the boundary of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

Sept. 18, 2013
[S. 459]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Boundary Modification Act. 16 USC 461 note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Boundary Modification Act".

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Section 3(a) of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1999 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 106–115) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) VISITOR FACILITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the components described in paragraph (2), the historic site shall include a visitor facility and administrative site located on the parcel of land described in subparagraph (B).

"(B) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) consists of—

"(i) approximately 25 acres of land within the Buffalo Gap National Grassland, located north of exit 131 on Interstate 90 in Jackson County, South Dakota, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Boundary Modification', numbered 406/80,011A, and dated January 14, 2011; and

"(ii) approximately 3.65 acres of land located at the Delta 1 Launch Control Facility for the construction and use of a parking lot and for other administrative uses.

"(C) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in subparagraph (B) shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

"(D) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land described in subparagraph (B) is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary, to be administered as part of the historic site.

"(E) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundaries of the Buffalo Gap National Grassland are modified to exclude the land transferred under subparagraph (D).".

Approved September 18, 2013.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 459:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 113–193 (Comm. on Natural Resources).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 113–32 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 159 (2013):
June 19, considered and passed Senate.
Sept. 10, considered and passed House.

○

Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Management decisions at Minuteman Missile National Historic Site are based on specific laws, policies, and regulations designed to protect environmental quality, preserve historic resources, promote public enjoyment of the site, and ensure that the benefits and costs of federal action are equally shared by all citizens. The primary laws of particular importance to the decision-making process and management in the National Park Service are outlined below.

- **The Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1, et seq.).** The National Park Service Organic Act remains after nearly 100 years the core of NPS authority and the definitive statement of the purposes of the parks and of the National Park Service mission: "to promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the[ir] fundamental purpose . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

- **General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 USC 1).** This act affirms that all national park areas are "united through their interrelated purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage."

- **The Redwood Act of 1978 (16 USC 1a-1).** Congress supplemented and clarified the provisions of the Organic Act through enactment of the General Authorities Act in 1970, and again through enactment of a 1978 amendment to that law (the "Redwood Amendment") contained in a bill expanding Redwood National Park. This amendment states that the provisions of the Organic Act apply to all units of the national park system. A key phrase is that activities "shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these areas have been established." It is applicable unless Congress has "directly and specifically provided" otherwise. This amendment also affirms that, if a conflict occurs between visitor use and protection of resources, the intent of Congress is to favor resource protection.

- **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321–4370).** This landmark environmental protection legislation requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternative to those actions. The National Environmental Policy Act establishes the format and process that the National Park Service must use in preparing the environmental analyses that are incorporated into the general management planning process. The results of these analyses are presented to the public, federal agencies, and public officials in document format for consideration prior to taking official action or making official decisions.

- **Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, as amended (40 CFR 1500–1508).** These regulations implement the National Environmental Policy Act and provide guidance to federal agencies in the preparation of environmental documents identified under the act.

- **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.; 36 CFR 800).** The purpose of this act is to protect and preserve historic properties, which includes any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains relating to the district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires that the National Park Service identify and nominate all eligible resources under its jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places. Section 106 of the act requires that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction take into account the effect of any actions on cultural resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

- **Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," May 13, 1971.** This executive order directs federal agencies to inventory cultural properties under their jurisdiction, to nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all federally owned properties that meet the criteria, to use due caution until the inventory and nomination processes are completed, and also to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to preservation and enhancement of nonfederal properties.

- **Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (54 USC 312502 et seq.).** This act requires survey, recovery, and preservation of significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, archeological, or paleontological data when such data may be destroyed due to a federal project. The act directs federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior whenever they find that such a project may cause loss or damage.

- **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902).** This act defines archeological resources as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest and at least 100 years old; requires federal permits for their excavation or removal, and sets penalties for violators; provides for preservation and custody of excavated materials, records, and data; provides for confidentiality of archeological site locations; and encourages cooperation with other parties to improve protection of archeological resources. The act was amended in 1988 to require development of plans for surveying public lands for archeological resources, and systems for reporting incidents of suspected violations.

- **"General Provisions" (36 CFR 1).** 36 CFR 1 provides the regulations "for the proper use, management, government, and protection of persons, property, and natural and cultural resources within areas under the jurisdiction of the NPS." These regulations are used to fulfill the statutory purposes of National Park System units—to conserve scenery, natural and historical objects, and wildlife and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for future generations.

- **NPS *Management Policies 2006*.** NPS *Management Policies 2006* is the basic servicewide policy document of the National Park Service. It is the highest of three levels of guidance documents in the NPS directives system. The directives system is designed to provide NPS management and staff with clear and continuously updated information on NPS policy and required and/or recommended actions, as well as any other information that would aid in the effective management of parks and programs.

Other Relevant Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations

- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended
- Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"
- "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Architectural Barriers Act
- "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191)
- Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"
- Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.)

NPS Policy-Level Guidance

- Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*
- Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*
- NPS *Museum Handbook,* parts I, II, and III
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 1) "The Foundation," including §1.6, "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" and §1.4.6, "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values"
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks," including §1.4.6, "Social Science Studies"
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management"
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) "Park Facilities"
- Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education*
- Director's Order 17: *National Park Service Tourism*
- Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services*
- Director's Order 48B: *Commercial Use Authorizations*
- Director's Order 50C*: Public Risk Management Program*
- Director's Order 78*: Social Science*

Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Amenity Fee Agreement with Black Hills Central Reservations	General Agreement	2016	2017	Black Hills Central Reservations (BHCR) and Minuteman Missile National Historic Site (MIMI)	Management of amenity fee reservation service	Will be revised and extended in 2017
Pennington County	Intergovern-mental Agreement / Memorandum of Understanding				Alarm monitoring for Delta-01	
Cooperating Association Agreement With Eastern National	Cooperative Agreement	2014	2020	Eastern National and National Park Service	Provide support and assistance to the interpretive, educational, and research activities of the National Park Service and provide interpretive and education materials to the public	Servicewide agreement with Eastern National that includes MIMI
Service First Agreement between U.S. Forest Service, Badlands National Park, and MIMI	Intergovern-mental Agreement / Memorandum of Understanding	2015	None	USFS Buffalo Gap National Grassland, Badlands National Park (BADL), and MIMI	Allows enhanced cooperation between the three federal land management organizations	
Agreement between BADL and MIMI	Informal Intergovern-mental Agreement	2012	2013	BADL and MIMI	Establishes a management agreement between BADL and MIMI regarding curatorial services	While not yet updated, this agreement is still in place and can serve as a model for future agreements between the two parks
Water Use Agreement between MIMI and West River / Lyman-Jones	General Agreement	2014	None	West River / Lyman-Jones Rural Water Systems and MIMI	Agreement to furnish water to the visitor center	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Right-of-Way Memorandum of Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding	Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	Varies		MIMI and utility companies	Utility rights-of-way across MIMI grounds	
Biennial National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Meeting with the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office	Mandated by the NHPA section 106 Programmatic Agreement of 2008, under 36 CFR 800	2008	None	MIMI and South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office	For compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	Biennial meeting

Appendix D: START Treaty Obligations at Minuteman Missile National Historic Site

The Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START)

TREATY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

as they apply to the transfer of

D-09 Minuteman II Launch Facility Static Display

to the

National Park Service

Treaty Compliance Requirements Notification. "US Public Law 106-115, the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1999, establishes D-01 Launch Control Facility and D-09 Launch Facility as components of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site to be administered by the National Park Service. It states the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, to ensure that the administration of the site is in compliance with applicable treaties.

The Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START) was signed July 31, 1991 and ratified by the U.S. Senate on October 1, 1992. One hundred forty nine Ellsworth AFB Minuteman II launch facilities (all except D-09 Launch Facility) have been eliminated in accordance with the START Treaty. D-09 Launch Facility has been converted to a static display also in accordance with provisions of the START Treaty.

An Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition memorandum, dated 10 February 1992, states that any START Accountable Items transferred from the DoD to another U.S Government Agency shall continue to be a START accountable item and to be subject to all relevant START provisions. In this instance, the National Park Service shall maintain a MM II training model of a missile (TMOM) and a MM II silo launcher (D-09), both of which have been converted to static displays in accordance with START Treaty provisions.

The National Park Service shall maintain the MM II TMOM and MM II silo launcher (D-09) in the approved configurations, which rendered them static displays:

- For the MM II TMOM, this includes: (1) Lower umbilical clamp removed, (2) Guidance and control cable removed, (3) MM II TMOM emplaced in D-09.

- For the MM II silo launcher (D-09), this includes (1) Launcher closure door (LCD) opened approximately one foot past center, (2) LCD wheels welded to track rail, (3) Concrete grout placed in the void between the bottom of the LCD and the top of the launcher, (4) The vertical openings between each side of the tapered LCD and the launcher studded with steel dowels and filled with concrete, (5) Heavily reinforced concrete walled viewing enclosure cast inside the door opening, (6) North edge of concrete viewing enclosure extended over the top of the launch tube opening, (7) Steel railing extended from viewing enclosure to the end of the wing-walls, and (8) open hole covered with a heavy duty aluminum framed glass environmental enclosure.

Any plans to change the above configuration of the static display items must first be reported to an approved by the Air Force. Should the D-09 Launch Facility cease to be maintained as a static display the National Park Service shall return the TMOM static display to the USAF Museum's custody, an shall eliminate the silo in accordance with Section II of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol of th START Treaty. In preparation for silo elimination, the National Park Service will provide an eliminatio plan based on Section II of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol for Air Force review and approval.

Any transfer of the property must be approved beforehand by the Air Force, and any property transfe documents shall contain an agreement to implement the preceding requirements."

Acknowledgement of Treaty Requirements. The National Park Service acknowledges and accepts responsibility for complying with the above treaty compliance requirements as a condition of the transfer of the MMII training model of a missile (TMOM) and a MMII silo launcher (D-09) to the National Park Service.

Wm R Supernaugh December 7, 2001

William R. Supernaugh, Superintendent Date
Badlands National Park
National Park Service

Appendix E: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Name of Plan or Study	Date
Minuteman Missile National Historic Site: How Might Future Warming Alter Visitation? Park-Specific Brief. Philip, SD.	2015
List of Classified Structures – Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Content downloaded from InsideNPS.	2015
National Park Service Right-of-Way Permit for West River Lyman-Jones Rural Water Systems, Inc. Minuteman Missile National Historic Park. Philip, SD.	2014
National Park Service Right-of-Way Permit for West Central Electric Cooperative, Inc. Minuteman Missile National Historic Park. Philip, SD.	2014
National Park Service, Air Resources Division. "Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: For Minuteman Missle NHS." National Park Service. Denver, CO.	2013
Road Inventory and Condition Assessment – Minuteman Missile National Historic Site – MIMI – 1305 Cycle 5 Report. Sterling, VA.	2011
Historic Structure Report, Cultural Landscape Report, and Environmental Assessment – Final Report. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Ann Arbor, MI.	2010
Record of Decision – Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Philip, SD.	2009
Papadogiannaki, E, et.al. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Visitor Study – Summer 2009. Philip, SD.	2009
Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Philip, SD.	2008
Abbreviated Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Philip, SD.	2008
Wilson, M. H., R. A. Gitzen and M. Bynum. Vertebrate and Floristic Inventories at Minuteman Missile National Historic Site: 2007 Status Report. Rapid City, SD.	2008
Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement – North Unit. Badlands National Park. Interior, SD.	2007
The Road Inventory of Minuteman Missile National Historic Site – MIMI – 1305 Cycle 3 Report. Sterling, VA. Restricted Access	2006
Long-Range Interpretive Plan. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Philip, SD.	2006
Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement – North Unit. Badlands National Park. Interior, SD.	2005
The Missile Plains: Frontline of America's Cold War – Historic Resource Study. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Omaha, NE.	2003
Demonstration Transportation System Plan and Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Visitor Projections and Alternative Transportation System Plan. Philip, SD. Restricted Access	2003
Alternative Transportation System Plan. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Philip, SD. Restricted Access	2003
Launch Control Facility D-1 Transfer to Park Service Pursuant to Public Law 106-115. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Philip, SD.	2001
Delta-01 Launch Control Facility Environmental Baseline Survey – Ellsworth Air Force Base: Minuteman II Deactivation Site Disposals. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Philip, SD. Restricted Access	2001
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. Philip, SD	1999

Midwest Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Minuteman Missile National Historic Site

June 2017

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

27 June 2017

RECOMMENDED
Eric Leonard, Superintendent, Minuteman Missile National Historic Site **Date**

6/26/2017

APPROVED
Cameron H. Sholly, Regional Director, Midwest Region **Date**

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

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