



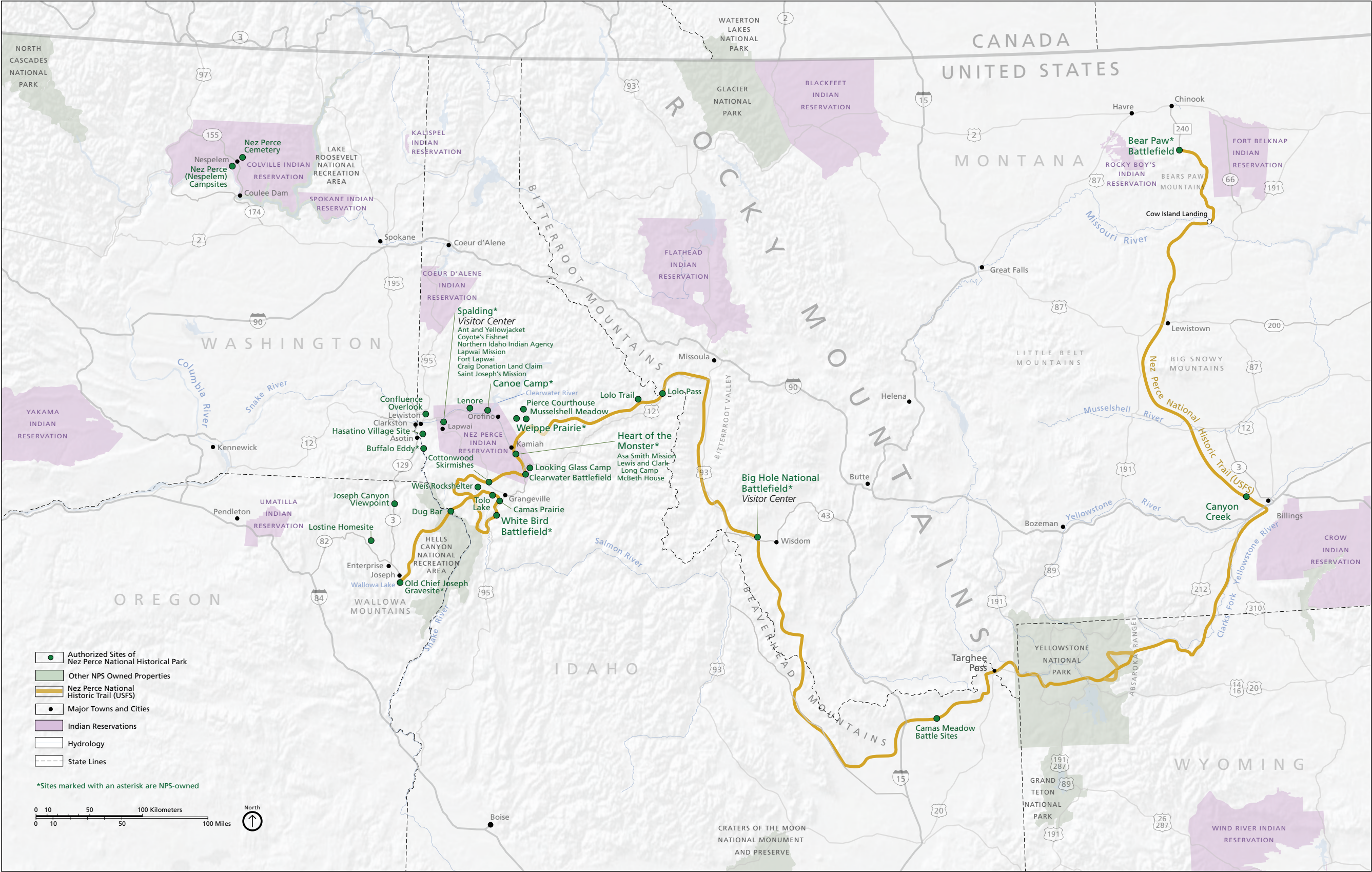
Foundation Document

Nez Perce National Historical Park

Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington

April 2017





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The National Park Service planning team has decided to retain key passages of text just as they were written in the park's general management plan (GMP). These key passages include: most of the brief description of the park unit, the park purpose, significance, and interpretive themes. The decision to retain this text was made in consideration of the extensive consultation that the park undertook with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe during the development of the GMP, and ongoing consultation.



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 Nez Perce National Historical Park 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. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Nez Perce National Historical Park was established as a unit of the national park system on May 15, 1965, by Public Law 89-19. Since its establishment, the park has evolved into a model for working in partnership with public and private agencies, tribes, organizations, and individuals to achieve its goals. Unlike “traditional” parks, Nez Perce National Historical Park retains little NPS fee land; instead the park is managed and operated through collaborative processes, relying on cooperative agreements, memorandums of understanding, and other unconventional means for protecting and interpreting resources owned by others. Similarly, in order to understand and accurately interpret *ni·mí·pu·* culture, the park partners with the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, which represent significant *ni·mí·pu·* communities, as well as allied Palouse and Cayuse peoples.

The park consists of 38 sites dispersed throughout Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. There are no designated sites in Wyoming; however, there are many sites there that are important to the Nez Perce people. These sites illustrate the historic role of the Nez Perce people in the westward expansion of the United States and include, but are not limited to, historic buildings, missions, battlefields, cemeteries, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, geological features, and trails. The sites provide opportunities for the interpretation of Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining and logging, and the Nez Perce Conflict of 1877.



*Unlike some American Indian groups, *ni·mí·pu·* have no oral tradition regarding migration. The oral history of *ni·mí·pu·* traces their presence in this country since time immemorial. Because of the reliance on modern linguistics to translate an oral language into a written language, *ni·mí·pu·* is spelled in several different ways. This document uses **ni·mí·pu·** throughout, except when discussing the formally accepted and designated Nee-Me-Poo (Nez Perce) National Historic Trail.*

For names and terms in the Nez Perce language, this foundation document uses spelling and diacritical marks as set forth in the *Nez Perce Dictionary*

ni·mí·pu· — the Nez Perce people, “the people”

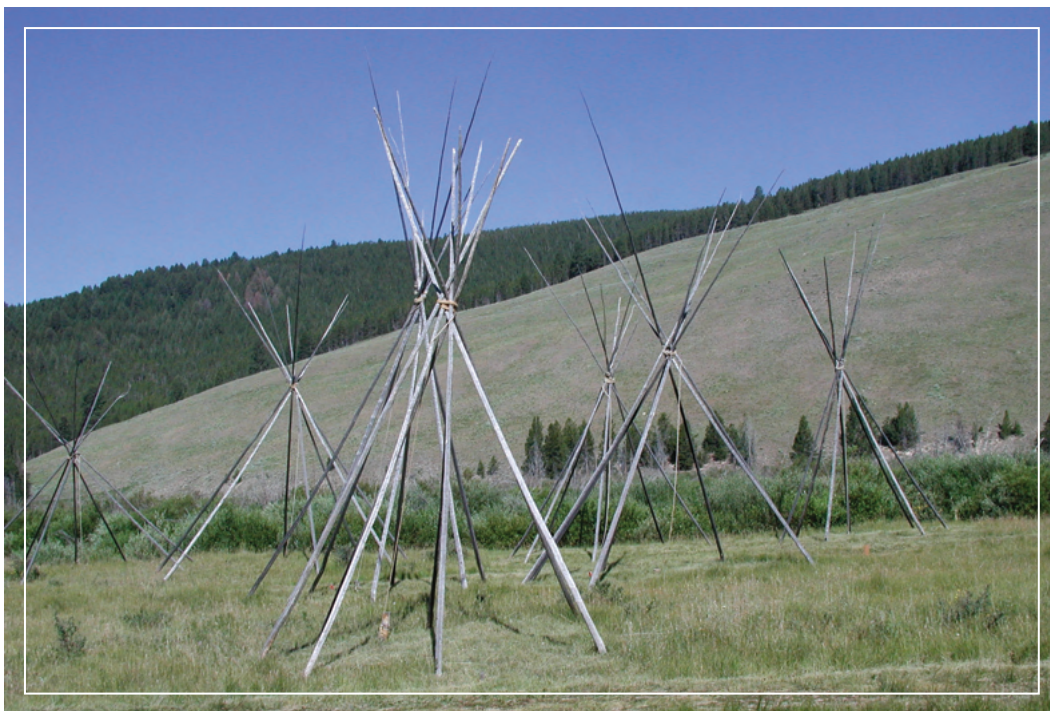
nimipu·tímt — the Nez Perce language

wétes — the land

Definitions from Haruo Aoki, *Nez Perce Dictionary*
(Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1994)

At its 1965 establishment, Nez Perce National Historical Park consisted of 24 sites. In October 1992, Congress passed new legislation expanding the park to include 14 sites in the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. As part of this expansion, Big Hole National Battlefield, a distinct unit of the National Park Service established in 1910 and designated a national monument in 1939, was added to Nez Perce National Historical Park as an administrative unit.

The 38 units of Nez Perce National Historical Park form a park unit about a people, for all people. It is not one place, but many. It is not one story, but a multitude. It is not one viewpoint, but many more than one. It is often controversial and emotional. Approximately 300,000 visitors annually come to Nez Perce National Historical Park to experience and understand the cultural heritage and history of the Nez Perce as well as to see the scenery along two national historic trails: the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, a unit of the National Park Service, and the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service in close partnership with Nez Perce National Historical Park. The majority of visitors discover Nez Perce sites as they travel to and from other destinations but are able to discover the many stories and legends inexplicably tied to this landscape. A listing of the most current sites that comprise Nez Perce National Historical Park is included in appendix C.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Nez Perce National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history and an extensive consultation in partnership with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe during the development of the park's 1997 general management plan. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on May 15, 1965 (Public Law 89-19; see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to facilitate protection and offer interpretation of Nez Perce sites in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Wyoming that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the United States; to preserve and protect tangible resources that document the history of the Nez Perce peoples and the significant role of the Nez Perce in North American history; and to interpret the culture and history of the Nez Perce peoples and promote documentation to enhance that interpretation.



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 Nez Perce National Historical Park 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. Please note that the sequence of statements is not intended to reflect an order of significance.

Nez Perce National Historical Park offers for all Americans an important perspective about our history as a people. It is not the view from the Gateway Arch looking west; it is a view from a homeland looking out, witnessing the march of history and change, yet continuing today and tomorrow to commemorate and celebrate Nez Perce culture and traditions. The following significance statements have been identified for Nez Perce National Historical Park and help explain why it is *a park about a people, for all people*.

- The park preserves a continuum of at least 11,000 years of Nez Perce culture. Its archeological record, museum collection, cultural landscapes, and structures are of national significance. The park contains historical and cultural landmarks that are of legendary significance to the Nez Perce people. The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail commemorates a significant event in the history of the Nez Perce people.
- Nez Perce National Historical Park offers a unique opportunity for visitors to gain an understanding of present-day Nez Perce culture within and outside the Nez Perce homeland and to learn about important events of the past.
- Past and present Nez Perce culture has been shaped by the geography and the rich and varied resources of the Nez Perce homeland.
- The park includes parts of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and the Lolo Trail, both of which were used by other cultures. The Nez Perce country, Nez Perce National Historical Park sites, and other American Indian cultures overlap but also differ in many ways.
- The park contains burial sites and sacred sites¹; it is also a focal point for current Nez Perce culture and allows for the continued traditional use of resources. The park honors the rights retained in the 1855 and 1863 treaties and will fully apply all applicable laws, executive orders, policies, and treaties related to the protection of cultural properties and sacred sites.

1. Comments on the draft foundation provided by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation noted that burial sites are sacred sites.

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 Nez Perce National Historical Park:

- **Nimipu·tímt, Culture, and Heritage.** The Nez Perce or ni·mí·pu· have been of this land since time immemorial. Their language, nimipu·tímt, intimately connects them with their homeland and culture, and this language similarly informs the park's resources management and public education programs. Nez Perce National Historical Park furnishes interpretive opportunities for visitors to engage with ni·mí·pu·, hear their spoken language, and learn from their perspective the timeless relationship with the land and events that shaped both them and the United States as a nation. In incorporating nimipu·tímt, the park supports language preservation while reinforcing its importance in connecting ni·mí·pu· with their homeland for future generations. In this way, the park exposes non-Indian audiences to the continuum of Nez Perce culture—past, present, and future.
- **Wétes (the Land).** The geography and rich and varied resources of the Nez Perce homeland have shaped and continue to shape Nez Perce culture. From rivers to meadows, mountains, and forests, the park protects diverse places that support traditional use and knowledge. The land itself, as well as the living resources this land supports (e.g., fish, wildlife, and plants) continue to provide physical and cultural sustenance to the ni·mí·pu·. Native plants, such as camas, are a key resource and illustrate the resilient relationships between the people, the land, and the resources.





- **Power of Place.** There is power in the Nez Perce homeland. Nez Perce National Historical Park protects and interprets 38 sites that hold profound cultural and spiritual value for the ni-mí-pu-. At the Heart of the Monster site, Coyote prophesied the coming of the people. At Bear Paw Battlefield in 1877, Nez Perce and allied Palouse and Cayuse people who did not cross into Canada in their flight from the U.S. Army negotiated an end to bitter fighting. Visitors to these authentic places can experience a range of emotions. Reaching from eastern Oregon to northern Montana, many sites are minimally developed, thus protecting sacred places and enabling their spiritual, cultural, and natural values to remain intact. Visitors to Nez Perce National Historical Park can experience the sights and sounds in much the same way the Nez Perce have for generations, inspiring understanding of a rich and sometimes tragic past.
- **Collections.** Nez Perce National Historical Park cares for rich collections of items related to Nez Perce culture and history. From archeological specimens to archival materials, the collections encompass over 10,000 years of history. Consisting of items owned by the Nez Perce Tribe, Big Hole National Battlefield, Nez Perce National Historical Park, and individual tribal members, the collections are a repository of knowledge for researchers, ni-mí-pu-, and others. Items on display in the two park visitor centers represent a small fraction of the park's collections.
- **Archeological Sites and Resources.** Nez Perce National Historical Park protects sensitive archeological resources that document the area's long history of Nez Perce habitation and use. These sites provide environments for traditional cultural activities and practices and allow Nez Perce and visitors alike to reflect on ni-mí-pu- culture.
- **Cultural Contact.** Nez Perce National Historical Park protects sites where events linking ni-mí-pu- with other Indian peoples and people from diverse cultures occurred. Events including the Treaty of 1855, the 1877 Nez Perce Conflict, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and arrival of missionaries, settlers, and goldseekers in the Northwest shaped the course of Nez Perce and American history. Here visitors can learn ni-mí-pu- perspectives to which they may not otherwise have been exposed.

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.

Currently, the park is in the process of updating the interpretive themes contained in the 1997 general management plan, in partnership with tribal partners. The interpretive themes from the general management plan are provided below:

- The Nez Perce people developed a distinct culture through more than 11,000 years of interaction with the environment and landscape of their traditional homeland.
- The Nez Perce people and their culture have undergone and continue to undergo many changes as a direct result of their cooperation and conflict with Euro-American culture and the United States government.
- The Treaty of 1855, the Treaty of 1863, and the war of 1877 had severe consequences for the Nez Perce people, and they illustrate the difficult historical relationships between the United States and the indigenous cultures of North America.



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 Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

No special mandates were identified for Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Administrative Commitments

With its complex land ownership and shared management on the part of federal, state, and local agencies, Nez Perce National Historical Park operates under a wide range of administrative commitments. These include agreements to facilitate the operation of park lands, protect resources, and enhance visitor services. These commitments have a significant influence on park management, and the terms and conditions of the authorizations are legally binding. They are summarized in appendix E. Examples too numerous to reproduce in the foundation document are rights-of-way that traverse park lands and provide rights-of-access for utilities, firefighting agencies, mutual aid agreements, as well as commitments with public works agencies and private landowners.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Nez Perce National Historical Park, please see appendix E.

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 (see appendix D)
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. Please see appendix D for the analysis of fundamental resources and values.

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental 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 which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Nez Perce National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Ni-mí-pu· and Tribal Partners.** Ni-mí-pu· are the reason the park exists. The Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation are the park's primary partners in preserving its sites and interpreting ni-mí-pu· history and culture. Allied Palouse and Cayuse peoples also partner with the park to support stewardship and interpretation. Tribal partners have not been fully incorporated in management and decision making to the extent envisioned by park staff or at a level necessary to realize the park's purpose. Moving forward, park staff will hire additional Nez Perce staff at all levels and positions; however, the National Park Service struggles to recruit, hire, and retain ni-mí-pu· for a variety of reasons, including outreach challenges, agency hiring procedures that are web-based and have a national instead of a local reach, and vacancy announcements that do not facilitate the recognition of applicants with culturally appropriate, place-based knowledge and experience. To tell the story of the park from the ni-mí-pu· perspective, and to integrate and fully support indigenous staff, the park must maintain an ongoing commitment to cultural understanding—ni-mí-pu· staff members are critical to preserving the Nez Perce voice and ensuring that it is shared with the public.
 - *Associated Data Needs:* traditional cultural properties assessment

- **Nespelem Nez Perce Sites.** The National Park Service has incomplete information about the Nez Perce sites in the Nespelem, Washington, area and needs to undertake further study and tribal consultation to fulfill a congressional mandate. Signed into law in 1992, the Nez Perce National Historical Park Additions Act of 1991 (Additions Act) gave the National Park Service the authority to add new sites to the park, specifying 14 of these sites, while authorizing more. This list of 14 sites included the Burial Site of Chief Joseph the Younger and the “Nez Perce Campsites” on the Colville Reservation. These sites are located in or near the town of Nespelem and were identified in the 1990 *Nez Perce National Historical Park Additions Study* as important to ni-mí-pu· history and culture.

The first Additions Act study team had very little contact with the tribes during the study’s preparation, and adequate tribal consultation did not occur. As a result, park staff and tribal partners have voiced concerns that the sites identified in the study and subsequent legislation do not accurately reflect ni-mí-pu· identity on the Colville Reservation. The Additions Act passed with the understanding that the National Park Service would undertake consultation with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation for any additions to the park on their reservation. However, ongoing discussions between the tribe and the National Park Service have not yet yielded a clear resolution for site identification issues, planning needs, or an overall management approach.

Additional study and tribal consultation should be undertaken to thoroughly evaluate the 1991–1992 legislation and provide clear direction and confirmation of a National Park Service presence in the Nespelem area in support of tribal perspectives and planning.

- *Associated Planning Needs:* Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan
- *Associated Data Needs:* traditional cultural properties assessment, inventory of land ownership and easements

- **Identification and Documentation of Traditional Cultural Properties and Cultural Landscapes.** Identification of traditional cultural properties is lacking or incomplete for the park’s 38 sites, and as a result managers do not have a full understanding of threats to cultural resources. Additionally, cultural landscape documentation, treatment, and maintenance guidance at the park’s 9 NPS-owned sites is incomplete. This guidance would help address several ongoing issues at these 9 sites, including the Old Chief Joseph cemetery in Joseph, Oregon, whose Civilian Conservation Corps structures are deteriorating largely due to erosion and vegetation impacts. Likewise, the Memorial Grove in Spalding needs a detailed treatment and maintenance plan to address continuing concerns. Of particular concern is the grove’s population of mature trees, whose shallow roots are vulnerable to toppling in storms and damaging sensitive archeological features.

National register documentation is needed for all park sites to establish and define the periods of significance and determine which cultural properties and resources contribute to those periods across the 38 sites. All park sites were automatically included in the National Register of Historic Places with park designation, but they were not completely documented at the time of inclusion.

- *Associated Planning Needs:* Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan, cultural landscape treatment guidance for Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery, cultural landscape treatment guidance for Spalding area, cultural landscape treatment guidance for Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield, resource stewardship strategy
- *Associated Data Needs:* traditional cultural properties assessment, climate change impact analysis, national register documentation for park sites, GIS data for archeological and cultural sites

- Digital Accessibility to Museum and Archival Collections.** The majority of the park's extensive museum and archival collections are only accessible to the public at the Nez Perce National Historical Park Research Center in Spalding, Idaho. The park's Research Center preserves a large collection of materials relating to ni·mí·pu· history and culture; however, because the collection is only partially digitized, the complete collection can only be accessed by individuals who visit Spalding. Although the collection is actively used by the general public and by many tribal members to conduct research and support cultural practices, the park would like to share appropriate portions of this valuable resource more widely among researchers, students, tribal partners, park staff, and members of the general public.
 - *Associated Planning Needs:* collections digital accessibility plan
- Invasive Plants.** Nonnative invasive plants are the number one threat to park resources. Invasive plants jeopardize native plant communities and cultural landscape resources at all park sites, in particular at Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield. In addition, invasive species threaten efforts to restore culturally significant native plant populations, specifically camas, at sites such as Weippe Prairie. Invasive plant management also affects relationships with site neighbors; while the park is required to treat invasive species on its lands, these plants regularly spread across park boundaries and vice versa. Current invasive plant management guidance is in place for the Montana units, but not for sites in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. To be more effective in vegetation management, the park would like to holistically address invasive nonnatives along with native plant restoration, incorporating traditional tribal approaches to restoration and management.
 - *Associated Planning Needs:* invasive plant management plan, cultural landscape treatment guidance for Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield, resource stewardship strategy
 - *Associated Data Needs:* traditional cultural properties assessment, climate change impact analysis





- **Lands Inventory.** Nez Perce National Historical Park does not have a comprehensive lands inventory for its 38 sites. Land ownership and easement information is lacking, vague, or is located in disparate locations at the park and regional offices. Questions regularly arise about deeds and existing conditions associated with park sites, and staff has difficulty accessing this information to support management decisions. Locating and confirming existing information is cumbersome and time-consuming, particularly as staff changes and lands information evolves.
 - *Associated Planning Needs:* visual resource management plan, Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan
 - *Associated Data Needs:* inventory of land ownership and easements, visual resource, land use, and zoning inventory and analysis
- **Threats to Park Resources and Viewsheds by Adjacent Development.** Park resources—including scenic resources, dark night skies, soundscapes, cultural landscapes, waterways, and riparian zones—are threatened by evolving land use practices and increasing development. These threats include residential and commercial development and oil and gas exploration. Because the park encompasses 38 sites across four states, the threats and impacted resources vary in type and intensity depending on the individual conditions of each site. The park staff has limited knowledge of scenic resources, dark night skies, and soundscapes, and is not in a position to respond proactively to potential threats. At present, the park lacks baseline visual resource data, information on adjacent development and land uses, and zoning information for its sites. Zoning information would be particularly helpful in understanding the levels of potential development that could occur under county government plans. There are opportunities to collaborate in this effort with the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, managed by the U.S. Forest Service, as they have identified many similar planning and data needs.
 - *Associated Planning Needs:* visual resource management plan, Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan
 - *Associated Data Needs:* traditional cultural properties assessment, inventory of land ownership and easements, visual resource, land use, and zoning inventory and analysis

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.

Criteria and Considerations for Prioritization. The following criteria were used to evaluate the priority of each planning or data need:

- Greatest utility to unit management.
- Ability to address multiple issues; many issues are interrelated. For example, many visitor capacity issues are interrelated with resource protection issues.
- Emergency/urgency of the issue.
- Prevention of resource degradation.
- Plans that consider protection of the fundamental resources and values.
- Result in a significant benefit for visitors.
- Feasibility of completing the plan or study, including staffing support and funding availability.
- Opportunities, including interagency partnership or assistance.

High Priority Planning Needs

Nespelem Area Sites Assessment and Management Plan.

Rationale — A new assessment and management plan is needed to fulfill a congressional mandate for the addition of sites in the Nespelem area. To clearly define the NPS presence on the reservation and make recommendations for management, the Nez Perce National Historical Park Additions Act of 1991 and the potential addition of new sites must be evaluated in consultation with tribal partners.

Scope — An assessment and management plan for the Nespelem area would identify sites of cultural and historical significance to the Chief Joseph Band of Nez Perce on the Colville Reservation through consultation with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. The plan would resolve location and boundary confusion associated with existing Nespelem area sites, identify possible new sites, and provide management guidance for all selected sites, including clear direction for developing cooperative agreements where necessary. The plan would also provide guidance for visitor use and resource protection of sites, addressing maintenance and potential increased non-Indian visitation at the Nez Perce Cemetery, tribal interest in establishing an interpretive center at the site of the 1913 longhouse, and other issues associated with visitor access, resources, and interpretation.



Cultural Landscape Treatment Guidance for Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery.

Rationale — Old Chief Joseph was reinterred in the Joseph, Oregon, cemetery in 1926. The 5.1-acre cemetery is a national historic landmark held in trust for the Nez Perce Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The site contains important cultural landscape features, including a mortared rock wall and gateposts built by the Umatilla Agency Civilian Conservation Corps between 1938 and 1940. These may be the only surviving structures associated with the Indian division of the corps, and they are deteriorating largely due to impacts from erosion and vegetation. The gravesite and cemetery are also contributing features along the Hells Canyon Scenic Byway, designated an All-American Road for its intrinsic scenic values and national significance.

In addition, the cemetery's location at the foot of Wallowa Lake is a very popular tourist destination, and a bike and pedestrian path and potential parking area next to the site are currently in development by the Oregon Department of Transportation. A cultural landscapes inventory was completed for the Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery in 2012 that identifies features and resources that contribute to the significance of the site. Several of the key resources of the site are in need of stabilization and maintenance, but no formal treatment plan or stabilization measures have been completed.

Scope — Cultural landscape treatment guidance for the cemetery would define long-term preservation goals based on analysis of the condition of the site's historically significant features and characteristics. Planning would need to be undertaken in partnership with the Nez Perce Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation because the National Park Service does not own the land. In addition to establishing overall treatment and maintenance guidelines and addressing visitor use, the plan should clearly define prescriptions for preservation and repair of the Civilian Conservation Corps-era rock wall, which has suffered significant damage.

Collections Digital Accessibility Plan.

Rationale — Nez Perce National Historical Park's archival collections are a significant resource of information regarding ni-mí-pu· culture and history. A digital online platform of selected archival resources would allow remote access to collections by tribal partners, researchers, educational institutions, park staff, and the broader public. There is currently little official NPS guidance for digitization of NPS archival collections and creation of online, publicly accessible platforms for NPS digital collections.

Scope — A collections digital accessibility plan would help the park in planning for and creating an online platform for accessing digitized archival materials. This plan would include technical considerations relating to digitization specifications and workflows, creation and compilation of metadata, data hosting and server space needs, and long-term digital asset maintenance and management, and would identify opportunities to collaborate with park interpretive staff, tribal partners, and area universities.

Invasive Plant Management Plan.

Rationale — Invasive plants are the most pressing resource issue for all park sites, where they impact ecosystems and traditional cultural uses. An invasive plant management plan would allow staff to identify and target species that pose the greatest threat to resources and to visitor enjoyment of the native landscape. Additionally, the plan could facilitate the creation or continuation of partnerships, with the NPS Exotic Plant Management Team, for example, or other cooperative weed management crews.

Scope — The plan would focus on all sites and would include comprehensive guidance for managing invasive plant species. Existing documentation of current vegetation distribution patterns would support the plan. Cooperation with partners and other agencies would probably be necessary. The range of management strategies could include integrated pest management techniques as well as education and monitoring efforts.

Visual Resource Management Plan.

Rationale — The park's largely intact viewsheds are critical to communicating its stories and the cultural and historical significance of its sites. This "power of place" is important both for visitor experience and traditional cultural uses of the landscape. Despite the significance of these visual resources, the park currently has a limited understanding of its visual resource values and how to manage them. A visual resource management plan would explain and quantify the value of the park's visual resources while offering guidance for future planning and maintenance. This plan would identify external threats as well as opportunities to engage community members and partners in visual resource protection.

Scope — A visual resource management plan would anticipate potential threats and develop mitigation guidelines to minimize the negative impacts of proposed development in the viewshed. The plan would be informed by the visual resource, land use, and zoning inventory and analysis and would be developed in collaboration with local, state, federal, and tribal agencies. The plan could be comprehensive or targeted at specific areas.



High Priority Data Needs

Traditional Cultural Properties Assessment.

Rationale — An inventory and analysis of the park's traditional cultural properties is necessary for future planning efforts. A traditional cultural properties assessment would analyze each site and its historical and current association with the practices and beliefs of the ni-mi-pu. These data are to inform current and future resource protection and visitor use management planning, including cultural landscape treatment guidance, the Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan, the visual resource management plan, the invasive plant management plan, and the resource stewardship strategy, among others.

Scope — The assessment would identify individual cultural, religious, spiritual, and traditional use sites and features throughout the park and would describe the environmental conditions needed to support these uses. Examples of these environmental conditions include culturally significant vegetation communities, soundscapes, dark night skies, air quality, water resources and stream habitat, visual resources, and ecosystem processes. It would also identify conditions such as climate change that are affecting, or may affect, the long-term preservation of these traditional cultural properties in the future. This analysis would describe which resources are most critical to the cultural use and associations of each site and would inform future treatment and restoration actions.

Inventory of Land Ownership and Easements.

Rationale — The park currently lacks a comprehensive list of land ownership and easements for its 38 sites. Moreover, many of the older easement deeds are brief and vague, resulting in confusion for landowners and NPS managers. No one document describes existing development, features, and land uses associated with park easements. The documents are widely scattered, and it would be helpful to consolidate them in one place with a description of existing conditions.

Scope — The inventory would document each of the 38 sites, would include land ownership and easement information, and would provide a descriptive clarification specific to each site, including information such as easement deeds, dates, landowners, existing conditions, buildings and features, land use, and potential or anticipated improvements. It would additionally include an annual status record for yearly NPS and landowner review, or whenever lands are advertised and sold and/or park liaisons leave.



Visual Resource, Land Use, and Zoning Inventory and Analysis.

Rationale — Baseline data are needed to ensure that the National Park Service can proactively respond to potential development threats adjacent to park sites. The inventory and analysis of visual resources, land use, and zoning of lands adjacent to park sites would inform the visual resource management plan. Information about adjacent land uses would also help the park anticipate impacts on the night sky and soundscapes.

Scope — This inventory would document vistas, assess development patterns, and recommend protective actions around key park sites. It would identify stakeholders, land use plans and allowances, intergovernmental planning and zoning processes, and strategies for the National Park Service to engage with agencies, governments, and landowners to anticipate and potentially avert incompatible adjacent development.

Climate Change Impact Analysis.

Rationale — Impacts related to global climate change are a growing concern for park managers. These include an increase in the number, size, and duration of wildfires, as well as changes in precipitation and temperature. Such impacts may adversely affect native plant and animal species as well as archeological resources. Although limited acreage is under direct NPS management, climate change impacts at the regional level will probably influence the park's traditional cultural properties. This includes the potential alteration of landscapes and riverscapes and accelerated weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources.

Scope — A climate change impact analysis would identify current and future susceptibility of systems, species, and resources to climate change and determine those most likely to be impacted by anticipated changes. This determination of vulnerability would inform priorities for conservation and management.

Table 1: Summary of High Priority Planning and Data Needs

Planning and Data Needs
Plan name
Visual resource management plan
Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan
Invasive plant management plan
Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery
Collections digital accessibility plan
Data need
Traditional cultural properties assessment
Inventory of land ownership and easements
Visual resource, land use, and zoning inventory and analysis
Climate change impact analysis

Table 2: Summary of other Planning and Data Needs		
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Resources		
Plans		
Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Spalding area	M	A cultural landscapes inventory has been completed for the Spalding area; however, it does not include recommended treatment and maintenance procedures. Treatment guidance for the Spalding area would also include a treatment plan for Memorial Grove.
Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield	M	A cultural landscapes inventory has been completed for Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield, but it needs to be updated and does not include recommended treatment and maintenance procedures that are needed to address invasive species impacts and vegetation management.
Resource stewardship strategy	M	This long-range strategy would guide park managers in achieving desired integrated natural and cultural resource conditions for the park. A resource stewardship strategy would summarize the status and trends in the condition of fundamental resources and values, evaluate their condition relative to target conditions, determine measurable targets, and establish a process for achieving and maintaining targets over time.
Data Needs and Studies		
National register documentation for park sites	M	National register documentation needs to be completed for sites throughout the park. Some sites have not yet been documented.
GIS data for archeological and cultural sites	M	There are currently no GIS data for archeological and cultural resources at the park.
Inventory of insects, lesser mammals, and birds	M	Microfauna are an important part of park ecosystems and have been overlooked in natural resource documentation. Pollinators specifically are in decline and need additional documentation.
Visitor Use		
Plans		
Opresik homesite plan	M	The 5-acre Opresik homesite at Weippe Prairie is currently occupied by a life tenant. The site will revert to the National Park Service once the tenant passes away, and there is no plan in place for visitor use or NPS management once this occurs. Decisions need to be made about building removal or re-use, visitor use opportunities (i.e., a potential trail), and preserving ni-mí-pu- access to traditional cultural sites. A restoration plan is already in place for the prairie.
Data Needs and Studies		
Visitor use data	M	Many members of the public are not aware that the park exists. Additionally, it is unclear how many visitors understand the connections between the park's 38 sites, particularly those that are not managed by the National Park Service. It would be helpful to learn more about the park's current visitors, including their interests, demographics, and whether they visit sites in addition to the visitor center.

Part 3: Contributors

Nez Perce National Historical Park

Elijah Arquette – Park Maintenance
 Steve Assmus (Ozzie) – Maintenance
 Heidi Becker – Natural Resource Specialist
 Dan Berkner – Maintenance
 Bessie Blackeagle – Park Guide
 Bob Chenoweth – Curator
 Chris Collins – Administrative Officer
 Tami DeGrosky – Superintendent
 Scott Eckberg – Nez Perce Idaho Unit Manager
 Beth Erdey – Archivist and Research Center Director
 Robert C. Hoff – Maintenance
 Jason Lyon – Chief of Resource Management
 Tim Nitz – Whitman Mission Superintendent – Oregon Washington Unit Manager
 Linda Paisano – Museum Technician
 Kevin Peters – Park Ranger/Interpretation
 Bryan Smith – Maintenance
 Jimmer Stevenson – Maintenance
 Dana VanLaningham – Administration
 Jenifer Ward – IT Specialist – Upper Columbia Basin Network
 Mandi Wick – Superintendent/Montana Unit Manager
 (Pistol) Pete Wilson – Park Guide
 Vivian Wilson – Park Ranger/Interpretation

NPS Pacific West Region

Betsy Anderson – Landscape Architect
 Anna Tamura – Landscape Architect

Other NPS Staff, Denver Service Center Planning Division

Melody Bentfield – Contract Librarian (former)
 John Paul Jones – Visual Information Specialist
 Tom Gibney – Project Manager
 Aleksandra Pitt – Project Specialist
 Nancy Shock – Foundation Coordinator
 Danielle Stevens – Contract Editor (former)
 Tom Thomas – Historian (retired)
 Philip Viray – Publications Chief
 Laura Watt – Contract Editor

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Nez Perce National Historical Park

Landsnet Summary of Legislative History for Nez Perce National Historical Park

AREA: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, IDAHO, MONTANA, OREGON, WASHINGTON
AND WYOMING

AUTHORIZATION

Act of May 15, 1965 (P.L. 89-19, 79 Stat. 110), authorized establishment of Nez Perce National Historical Park.

*ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Act of May 15, 1965, authorizes acquisition by donation and by purchase with donated or appropriated funds. The act also authorizes the Nez Perce Tribe's governing body to sell, donate, or exchange tribal-owned lands held in trust needed to further the purposes of the park.

Act of October 30, 1992 (P.L. 102-576), revise boundary to include additional lands. Lands located within the revised boundary and owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Acquisition of privately owned land require's the owner's consent unless:

- (1) the nature of land use has changed, or is going to change, significantly from its condition on the date of enactment,
- (2) acquisition is essential for park purposes, or
- (3) the land is located in certain areas described in the act.

ESTABLISHED

*BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Act of October 30, 1992, revised the boundary to include additional sites in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

*ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

Act of May 15, 1965, authorizes purchase of no more than 1,500 acres in fee and no more than 1,500 acres in scenic easements. No more than a total of 1,500 acres of Indian trust land and lands administered by other Federal agencies shall be designated for inclusion in the park.

Act of October 30, 1992, removes all acreage limitations imposed by the Act of May 15, 1965.

*STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Act of May 15, 1965, authorizes appropriations not to exceed \$630,000 for land acquisition.

Act of October 30, 1992, increases the statutory ceiling for land acquisition to \$2,130,000.

AREA NUMBERS

MIS - 9370

*Denotes section revised

Revised December 1, 1992

Congressional Act of May 15, 1965 (P.L. 89-19, 79 Stat. 110), authorized establishment of Nez Perce National Historical Park.

110

PUBLIC LAW 89-19—MAY 15, 1965

[79 STAT.]

Public Law 89-19

May 15, 1965
[S. 60]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

Nez Perce Na-
tional Historical
Park, Idaho, des-
ignation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the purpose of this Act to facilitate protection and provide interpretation of sites in the Nez Perce country of Idaho that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the Nation.

SEC. 2. To implement this purpose the Secretary of the Interior may designate as the Nez Perce National Historical Park various component sites in Federal and non-Federal ownership relating to the early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining and logging, the Nez Perce war of 1877, and such other sites as he finds will depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the westward expansion of the Nation.

Acquisition of
lands.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation or with donated funds such lands, or interests therein, and other property which in his judgment will further the purpose of this Act and he may purchase with appropriated funds land, or interests therein, required for the administration of the Nez Perce National Historical Park: *Provided*, That he may purchase no more than one thousand five hundred acres in fee, and no more than one thousand five hundred acres in scenic easements. The Nez Perce Tribe's governing body, if it so desires, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to sell, donate, or exchange tribal-owned lands held in trust needed to further the purpose of this Act.

Tribal-owned
lands.

Inclusion of
Indian trust land
and Federal-
ownership sites.

SEC. 4. (a) Indian trust land may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Nez Perce National Historical Park with the concurrence of the beneficial owner. Sites in Federal ownership under the administrative jurisdiction of other Government agencies may likewise be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Nez Perce National Historical Park with the concurrence of the agency having administrative responsibility therefor, but such designation shall effect no transfer of administrative control unless the administering agency consents thereto. Not more than one thousand and five hundred acres overall shall be designated pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection. The Secretary of the Interior may cooperate with the Nez Perce Tribe or the administering agency, as the case may be, in research into and interpretation of the significance of any site so designated and in providing desirable interpretive services and facilities and other facilities required for public access to and use and enjoyment of the site and in conservation of the scenic and other resources thereof.

Cooperative
agreements with
property owners.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of property which, under the provisions of this Act, may be designated for inclusion in Nez Perce National Historical Park as sites in non-Federal ownership, and he may assist in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the properties, provided the cooperative agreements shall contain, but not be limited to, provisions that: (1) the Secretary has right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property for the purpose of conducting visitors through the property and interpreting it to the public, and (2) no changes or alterations shall be made in the properties, including buildings and grounds, without the written consent of the Secretary.

Administration.

SEC. 5. When the Secretary of the Interior determines that he has acquired title to, or interest in, sufficient properties or determines that

he has entered into appropriate cooperative agreements with owners of non-Federal properties, or any combination thereof including the designation of sites already in Federal ownership, he shall by publication in the Federal Register establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park and thereafter administer the Federal property under his administrative jurisdiction in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

Publication in
Federal Register.

SEC. 6. (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this Act the Secretary of the Interior may contract and make cooperative agreements with the State of Idaho, its political subdivisions or agencies, corporations, associations, the Nez Perce Tribe, or individuals, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any site, object, or property included within the Nez Perce National Historical Park, regardless of whether title thereto is in the United States: *Provided*, That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

Cooperative
agreements with
the State of
Idaho, etc.

(b) To facilitate the interpretation of the Nez Perce country the Secretary is authorized to erect and maintain tablets or markers in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act approved August 21, 1935, entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes" (49 Stat. 666).

Markers.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated the sums of not more than \$630,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land and not more than \$1,337,000 for construction, restoration work, and other improvements at the Nez Perce National Historical Park under this Act.

16 USC 461-467.
Appropriation.

Approved May 15, 1965.



Congressional Act of Oct. 30, 1992 (P.L.102-576), the Nez Perce National Historical Park Additions Act of 1991, revised the boundary to include additional lands. Lands located within the revised boundary and owned by a state or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Acquisition of privately owned land requires the owner's consent unless:

1. *the nature of land use has changed, or is going to change, significantly from its condition on the date of enactment,*
2. *acquisition is essential for park purposes, or*
3. *the land is located in certain areas described in the act.*

106 STAT. 4770

PUBLIC LAW 102-576—OCT. 30, 1992

Public Law 102-576
102d Congress

An Act

Oct. 30, 1992
[H.R. 2032]

To amend the Act of May 15, 1965, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

Nez Perce
National
Historical
Park
Additions
Act of 1991.
16 USC 281 note.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nez Perce National Historical Park Additions Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO ACT DESIGNATING NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes", approved May 15, 1965 (79 Stat. 110; 16 U.S.C. 281 and following) is amended as follows:

16 USC 281.

(1) In section 1, insert after "the Nez Perce Country of Idaho" the words "and in the States of Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Wyoming".

16 USC 281a.

(2) Add the following at the end of section 2:

"Sites to be so designated shall include—

"(1) Tolo Lake, Idaho;

"(2) Looking Glass' 1877 Campsite, Idaho;

"(3) Buffalo Eddy, Washington and Idaho;

"(4) Traditional Crossing Near Doug Bar, Oregon and Idaho;

"(5) Camas Meadows Battle Sites, Idaho;

"(6) Joseph Canyon Viewpoint, Oregon;

"(7) Traditional Campsite at the Fork of the Lostine and Wallowa Rivers, Oregon;

"(8) Burial Site of Chief Joseph the Younger, Washington;

"(9) Nez Perce Campsites, Washington;

"(10) Big Hole National Battlefield, Montana;

"(11) Bear's Paw Battleground, Montana;

"(12) Canyon Creek, Montana; and

"(13) Hasotino Village, Idaho;

each as described in the National Park Service document entitled 'Nez Perce National Historical Park Additions Study', dated 1990 and Old Chief Joseph's Gravesite and Cemetery, Oregon, as depicted on the map entitled 'Nez Perce Additions', numbered 429-20-018, and dated September, 1991. Lands added to the Big Hole National Battlefield, Montana, pursuant to paragraph (10) shall become part of, and be placed under the administrative jurisdiction of, the Big Hole National Battlefield, but may be interpreted in accordance with the purposes of this Act."

16 USC 281b.

(3) In section 3, strike the proviso in the first sentence and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Lands or interests

therein owned by a State or political subdivision of a State may be acquired under this section only by donation or exchange. In the case of sites designated as components of the Nez Perce National Historical Park after November 1, 1991, the Secretary may not acquire privately owned land or interests in land without the consent of the owner unless the Secretary finds that—

“(1) the nature of land use has changed significantly or that the landowner has demonstrated intent to change the land use significantly from the condition which existed on the date of the enactment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park Addition Act of 1991;

“(2) the acquisition by the Secretary of such land or interest in land is essential to assure its use for purposes set forth in this Act; and

“(3) such lands or interests are located—

“(A) within an area depicted on Sheet 3, 4, or 5 of the map entitled ‘Nez Perce Additions’, numbered 429-20018, and dated September 1991, or

“(B) within the 8-acre parcel of Old Chief Joseph’s Gravesite and Cemetery, Oregon, depicted as ‘Parcel A’ on Sheet 2 of such map.”.

(4) In section 4(a) strike the third sentence.

16 USC 281c.

(5) In section 6(a) strike the words “State of Idaho, its” and insert in lieu thereof the words “States of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, their”.

16 USC 281e.

(6) Add the following new subsection at the end of section 6:

“(c) The Secretary shall consult with officials of the Nez Perce Tribe on the interpretation of the park and its history.”.

(7) Section 7 strike “\$630,000” and insert “\$2,130,000” and strike “\$4,100,000” and insert “\$9,300,000”.

16 USC 281f.

Approved October 30, 1992.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2032 (S. 550):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 102-258 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 102-130 accompanying S. 550 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 137 (1991): July 31, S. 550 considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 21, 22, H.R. 2032 considered and passed House.

Nov. 27, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Vol. 138 (1992): June 29, House concurred in certain Senate amendments, in another with an amendment.

Oct. 8, Senate concurred in House amendment.

Executive Order No. 1216, June 23, 1910, President William Taft reserved Big Hole Battlefield Monument under jurisdiction of Secretary of War.

Executive Order

It is hereby ordered that the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 2 S., R. 17 W., Montana, containing 5 acres of unsurveyed land, as represented upon the accompanying diagram, embracing the Big Hole Battlefield Monument in Beaverhead County, be, and the same is hereby, reserved for military purposes for use in protecting said monument, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stats., 225).

WM H TAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 23, 1910.

[No. 1216.]

Proclamation No. 2339, June 29, 1939, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt redesignated and expanded Big Hole Battlefield National Monument.

2544

PROCLAMATIONS—JUNE 29, 1939

[53 STAT.]

EXCLUDING CERTAIN LANDS FROM THE BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST AND ADDING THEM AND OTHER LANDS TO THE BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT—MONTANA

June 29, 1939
[No. 2339]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Big Hole Battlefield
National Monument,
Mont.
Preamble.

WHEREAS the unsurveyed E½NE¼SE¼NW¼ sec. 24, T. 2 S., R. 17 W., P. M., Montana, was reserved by Executive Order No. 1216 of June 23, 1910, as the Big Hole Battlefield Monument;

WHEREAS upon survey it has been found that the area intended to be reserved by that Executive order is the five-acre tract designated as the "Big Hole Battlefield Monument" on General Land Office supplemental plat of the survey of sec. 24, approved July 19, 1917, and described by metes and bounds as follows:

Beginning at a point S. 0°1' W., 5.00 chs. and N. 89°42' E., 3.00 chs. from the northwest sixteenth-section corner of Sec. 24, T. 2 S., R. 17 W., M. P. M.; thence S. 0°2' W., 10.00 chs.; S. 89°42' W., 5.00 chs.; N. 10 chs.; N. 89°42' E., 5.00 chs.; to point of beginning;

WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands within the Beaverhead National Forest, adjacent to the Big Hole Battlefield Monument, are historic landmarks, forming a part of the battle grounds where Chief Joseph and a band of Nez Perce Indians were defeated by a detachment of United States Soldiers;

WHEREAS certain other public lands within the aforesaid national forest are contiguous to the said national monument and are necessary for the proper care, management, and protection of the historic landmarks included within the monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve all of the aforesaid public lands as a part of the said national monument:

Lands excluded
from Beaverhead Na-
tional Forest and cer-
tain other lands added
to.
30 Stat. 36.
16 U. S. C. § 473.
34 Stat. 225.
16 U. S. C. § 431.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 11, 36 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that the above-mentioned Executive Order of June 23, 1910, is hereby construed in conformity with the supplemental plat of survey approved July 19, 1917, to embrace the tract described above by metes and bounds, as well as the area erroneously reserved thereby; and that the hereinafter-described lands are hereby excluded from the Beaverhead National Forest and, subject to valid existing rights, added to and made a part of the said monument, which is hereby designated as the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument:

Description.

Montana Principal Meridian

T. 2 S., R. 17 W., sec. 24, lots 1 and 2, N½ NW¼;
sec. 23, E½ NE¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼ NE¼;
comprising 195 acres.

Warning against un-
authorized acts.

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

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

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 29th day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:
CORDELL HULL
The Secretary of State.

Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation

Designation Of The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail

Act of October 6, 1986, (PL 99-445) designates approximately 1,170-mile route tracing the 1877 flight of the nontreaty Nez Perce Indians as a national historic trail and as a component of the national trails system.

100 STAT. 1122

PUBLIC LAW 99-445—OCT. 6, 1986

Public Law 99-445
99th Congress

An Act

Oct. 6, 1986
[S. 1542]

To amend the National Trails System Act by designating the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) Trail as a component of the National Trails System.

Conservation.
Historic
preservation.
16 USC 1241
note.
16 USC 1244.
Oregon.
Montana.
Public
information.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919), as amended, is further amended as follows: Section 5(a) is amended to insert the following new paragraph:

“(14) The Nez Perce National Historic Trail, a route of approximately eleven hundred and seventy miles extending from the vicinity of Wallowa Lake, Oregon, to Bear Paw Mountain, Montana, as generally depicted in ‘Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) Trail Study Report’ prepared by the Department of Agriculture and dated March 1982. The report shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, District of Columbia. The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. No lands or interests therein outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the Federal Government for the Nez Perce National Historic Trail. The Secretary of Agriculture may designate lands outside of federally administered areas as segments of the trail upon application from the States or local governmental agencies involved if such segments meet the criteria established in this Act and are administered by such agencies without expense to the United States. So that significant route segments and sites recognized as associated with the Nez Perce Trail may be distinguished by suitable markers, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept the donation of suitable markers for placement at appropriate locations. Any such markers associated with the Nez Perce Trail which are to be located on lands administered by any other department or agency of the United States may be placed on such lands only with the concurrence of the head of such department or agency.”.

Appendix C: List of Nez Perce National Historical Park Sites by State

No.	Site Name	State	NPS Owned
1	Ant and Yellowjacket	Idaho	No
2	Asa Smith Mission	Idaho	No
3	Camas Meadows Battle Sites	Idaho	No
4	Camas Prairie	Idaho	No
5	Canoe Camp	Idaho	Yes
6	Clearwater Battlefield	Idaho	No
7	Confluence Overlook	Idaho	No
8	Cottonwood Skirmishes	Idaho	No
9	Coyote's Fishnet	Idaho	No
10	Craig Donation Land Claim	Idaho	No
11	Fort Lapwai Officer's Quarters	Idaho	No
12	Hasotino Village Site	Idaho	No
13	Heart of the Monster	Idaho	Yes
14	Lapwai Mission	Idaho	No
15	Lenore	Idaho	No
16	Lewis and Clark Long Camp	Idaho	No
17	Looking Glass Camp	Idaho	No
18	McBeth House	Idaho	No
19	Musselshell Meadows	Idaho	No
20	Northern Idaho Indian Agency	Idaho	No
21	Pierce Courthouse	Idaho	No
22	Spalding	Idaho	Yes
23	St. Joseph's Mission	Idaho	No
24	Tolo Lake	Idaho	No
25	Weippe Prairie	Idaho	Yes
26	Weis Rockshelter	Idaho	No
27	White Bird Battlefield	Idaho	Yes
28	Lolo Trail and Lolo Pass	Idaho and Montana	No
29	Bear Paw Battlefield	Montana	Yes
30	Big Hole National Battlefield	Montana	Yes
31	Canyon Creek	Montana	No
32	Dug Bar	Oregon	No
33	Joseph Canyon Viewpoint	Oregon	No
34	Lostine Campsites	Oregon	No
35	Old Chief Joseph Gravesite	Oregon	Partial (The National Park Service owns 8 acres surrounding the 5.1-acre cemetery, which is held in trust for Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe.)
36	Buffalo Eddy	Washington	Yes
37	Nez Perce (Nespelem) Campsites	Washington	No
38	Nez Perce Cemetery	Washington	No

Appendix D: Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Nimipu-tímt, Culture, and Heritage
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past and present Nez Perce culture has been shaped by the geography and the rich and varied resources of the Nez Perce homeland.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, and the Colville Confederated Tribes are primary park partners and are the reason the park exists. Many park sites are distant and not easily accessible. Managers of the Oregon/ Washington, Idaho, and Montana units cultivate and maintain relationships with nearby cooperating entities and foster tribal connections. In addition to the three tribal partners, park partnerships also include the U.S. Forest Service, the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail (USFS), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the state departments of transportation, and other smaller highway districts. The park manages and curates collections of Nez Perce items belonging to the National Park Service, the Nez Perce Tribe, and individual tribal members. These collections remain a living, accessible resource for the ni-mí-pu·. Big Hole National Battlefield hosts an eight-week summer speaker series with presentations on various aspects of Nez Perce history and culture allowing visitors to learn more about the larger Nez Perce story. The park currently facilitates traditional practices and ceremonies and will continue to do so. In general, Nez Perce people support the park. The park curates tribal oral histories in both video and audio formats. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with three tribal partners has supported two important media projects: an exhibit for Big Hole and a new interpretive film for Spalding. The previous approach to interpretation at these sites was actively revised based on tribal input. An exhibit for Spalding is currently being planned. The park is increasing its collaboration with tribal cultural resources departments. Programs focused on youth share the stories and practices of the ni-mí-pu· with tribal youth and facilitate connections to Nez Perce National Historical Park. There is an increased emphasis on including Nez Perce language in all park activities; for example, signs at sites such as Spalding have been translated into nimipu-tímt.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment of ni-mí-pu· in the park continues to be a challenge because the National Park Service lacks a hiring authority that would enable the park to target Nez Perce applicants. Reaching consensus among the three tribes and the National Park Service (four separate governments) can be challenging. The Nez Perce story is so broad, and there is a limited amount of physical space to tell it. Invasive plants are threats both to cultural and natural landscapes including camas fields at Nez Perce National Historical Park and Big Hole National Battlefield.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Nimipu·tímt, Culture, and Heritage
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recent experience of developing film and exhibits has influenced tribal relationships by inviting partners to review the park's interpretive and educational messages. It offers opportunities to collaborate and establishes a process for collaboration; however, the process may limit future participation by involving a smaller number of consultants. • The Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps is a part of the National Conservation Lands Corps program. Their purpose is to introduce tribal youth to land and cultural conservation concepts through educational and work programs that are related to land management agencies. The program is supported by and operates out of national parks and the park staff hopes that through the projects tribal youth will have a better connection to the mission and purpose of the National Park Service and may be potential future employees and advocates. • Nez Perce National Historical Park is assisting the Nez Perce Tribe Clearwater River Casino in managing the culture walk at the casino. Park staff provides assistance to the tribe's museum technician in displaying and managing the culture walk exhibit. • Events and projects associated with the park's 50th anniversary have offered new opportunities for creative collaboration with tribal artists, including a tribal art show that will travel between Joseph, Oregon, Lewiston, Idaho, and Spokane, Washington, as well as numerous artworks and items designed for the commemoration (e.g., logos, icons, blankets, a park stamp, and other items). • Culture Day took place on May 15, 2015, in conjunction with the park's 50th anniversary celebration; it included a full-dress horse parade, dancers, traditional gambling, and speakers. This has been a traditional park event, and there are future opportunities to host similar events to educate people about Nez Perce culture.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenworthy, J.P., V. L. Santucci, M. McNerney, and K. Snell. 2005. Paleontological Resource Inventory and Monitoring, Upper Columbia Basin Network. National Park Service TIC# D-259. • East Kamiah / Heart of the Monster: Cultural Landscapes Inventory (2002).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional cultural properties assessment. • Inventory of land ownership and easements. • Visual resource, land use, and zoning inventory and analysis. • Climate change impact analysis. • National register documentation for park sites. • GIS data for archeological and cultural sites. • Visitor use data.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Spalding area. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Opresik homesite plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Nimipu·tímt, Culture, and Heritage
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Trails System Act of 1968 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Wétes – The Land
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park preserves a continuum of at least 11,000 years of Nez Perce culture. Its archeological record, museum collection, cultural landscapes, and structures are of national significance. The park contains historical and cultural landmarks that are of legendary significance to the Nez Perce people. The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail commemorates a significant event in the history of the Nez Perce people. • Past and present Nez Perce culture has been shaped by the geography and the rich and varied resources of the Nez Perce homeland.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species are a problem at nearly all Nez Perce National Historical Park sites. For example, the spread of nonnative invasive species is increasing at White Bird Battlefield. In addition, Weippe Prairie, Buffalo Eddy, and Heart of the Monster are being impacted by invasive species. • Because Nez Perce National Historical Park sites are dispersed throughout Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and the park is managed and operated through collaborative processes, areas between units are not managed by the National Park Service. • At Nez Perce National Historical Park, it is very important to preserve and protect the natural and undeveloped landscape/environment because it contributes to the power of these places. The timeless power of places is embodied in its sights, sounds, smells; the opportunity for a visitor to hear the sound of the river and wind through the grass connect them to the stories and to the land. • Dark night skies are common at Big Hole National Battlefield, Bear Paw Battlefield, and all of the sites in the Montana unit. Some other areas have good night skies, such as White Bird Battlefield and Weippe Prairie in the Idaho unit. Dark night skies are important for the natural setting and awakening the senses of visitors and ni-mí-pu· alike. • There are some threatened and endangered species on select properties; for example, the Spalding's Catch Fly (<i>Silene spaldingii</i>) at Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery. Also, the Lemhi penstemon, although not federally listed, is an NPS species of management concern at Big Hole National Battlefield. • The pine bark beetle is killing many trees at Big Hole National Battlefield. • A number of the human-made features are subjected to severe and changing climate; for instance, the rock wall at Old Chief Joseph Cemetery, the Agent's Cabin at Spalding, and the Saint Joseph Mission. • Many structures that are culturally significant are also deteriorating due to weathering and other factors. • Weippe Prairie was extensively grazed and used for agricultural purposes prior to NPS ownership. Canals have drained water off the landscape. The park is currently engaged in management actions that will increase camas populations at Weippe and other sites. • Historic (daytime) views/scenes are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species are increasing due to climate change. Park staff is engaged in invasive species control and the park is prioritizing sites such as Weippe Prairie, East Kamiah / Heart of the Monster, Big Hole National Battlefield, and White Bird Battlefield. • Many of the park's sites are in areas of increasing residential density and experiencing urban and suburban sprawl, including sites such as Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery, the Spalding site, and East Kamiah / Heart of the Monster. • From 2004 to 2013, the trend in visibility improved on the clearest days and remained relatively unchanged on haziest days, resulting in an overall unchanging visibility trend.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Wétes – The Land
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species are the greatest threat to natural resources. • Pine bark beetles are killing tree stands at Big Hole National Battlefield and that is a threat to the historic scene, which could potentially affect archeological resources and the visitor experience. • Invasive species enter units of Nez Perce National Historical Park through a variety of means, including visitors' shoes, vehicles, rivers, and streams, etc. • Decades of agricultural use have drastically altered native ecosystems, as at Weippe Prairie. • External development adjacent to or near park sites has affected the viewshed, soundscape, and night sky. An example would be the Old Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery in eastern Oregon. • The park is experiencing rising water temperatures, lower water levels, new invasive species, bug kill, and a reduction of fish, and these could potentially be attributed to climate change. • The trees in the Spalding memorial grove are older and dying and this is having an adverse impact on the cultural landscape. • Nez Perce National Historical Park has seen some inappropriate visitor behavior/activity such as off-road driving and vandalism, but this appears to be a low threat. • Because of Nez Perce National Historical Park's 38 separated sites, the National Park Service only manages pieces of the ecosystem, and this detracts from the holistic management of the park's resources and values. • Deferred maintenance backlog on structures throughout park. • Artificial light from park facilities and operations, nearby development, and light domes from bright cities. At night, air pollution scatters artificial lights, increasing the effect of light pollution on the visitor experience and night sky. • Coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, oil and gas development, agriculture, and fires are regional threats to air quality. Emissions from regional coal-fired power plants and vehicle exhaust have decreased in the past decade, and two large coal-fired power plants in Washington and Oregon will be shutting down between 2020 and 2025. These reductions should improve air quality at park sites. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue restoring riparian vegetation along Lapwai Creek and hydrological restoration actions at Weippe Prairie. • Continue vegetation monitoring; the National Park Service monitors camas and Lemhi penstemon, a species of NPS management concern, on a yearly basis. In the future, the park could include monitoring of invasive species, etc. • Continue management efforts to prevent lodgepole pine encroachment along the horse pasture at Big Hole National Battlefield. • Continue gathering and documenting oral history information as feasible. • Increased hiring of Nez Perce people, both as NPS personnel and/or as partners, to assist in the interpretation of the land and NPS sites. • Continue the ongoing partnership with the U.S. Forest Service regarding the Nee-Me-Poo National Historical Trail. The park works closely with the U.S. Forest Service on interpretation and management of the trail. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and developers to help increase awareness about the importance of site's historic scenes, visual resources, soundscapes, and night skies.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Wétes – The Land
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Big Hole National Battlefield. • Oral history information is available for some sites. • Camas Lily Monitoring (2011–2013). • Camas Lily Monitoring in the UCBN (2011). • Climate Change at Nez Perce National Historical Park (2008–2010). • Rare Plants and Climate Change (2011). • Wildland Fire and Climate Change (2011). • Climate Change Resource Brief (2009). • Climate Change in the UCBN (2008). • Water Quality Monitoring in Nez Perce National Historical Park – Spalding (2011). • Water Quality Monitoring in Nez Perce National Historical Park – Weippe Prairie (2011). • Kenworthy, J. P., V. L. Santucci, M. McNeerney, and K. Snell. 2005. Paleontological Resource Inventory and Monitoring, Upper Columbia Basin Network. National Park Service TIC# D-259. • Geologic Resources Inventory Project for Nez Perce (2009) • Water Quality Monitoring in Nez Perce National Historical Park (2009). • Water Quality Monitoring in the UCBN. • Riparian Condition Monitoring in Nez Perce National Historical Park (2012). • Monitoring Riparian Condition in the UCBN (2010). • Photo monitoring Jim Ford Creek – Weippe Prairie (2009). • Stream Channel Characteristics Monitoring in Nez Perce National Historical Park (2012). • Monitoring Stream Channel Characteristics in the UCBN (2010). • Predicted anthropogenic light ratio conditions based on continental model. • Predicted acoustic conditions based on continental acoustic model. • Ongoing in-park visibility monitoring providing updated conditions at park sites.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of land ownership and easements. • Visual resource, land use, and zoning inventory and analysis. • Climate change impact analysis. • National register documentation for park sites. • GIS data for archeological and cultural sites. • Inventory of insects, lesser mammals, and birds. • Visitor use data. • Traditional cultural properties assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource management plan. • Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan. • Invasive plant management plan. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Spalding area. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Opresik homesite plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Wétes – The Land
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Clean Water Act • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Lacey Act of 1900, as amended • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) "Park Resources and Values" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4) "Biological Resource Management," including (§4.4.2.1) "NPS Actions that Remove Native Plants and Animals" and (§4.4.2.4) "Management of Natural Landscapes" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • Special Directive 93-4 "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993)

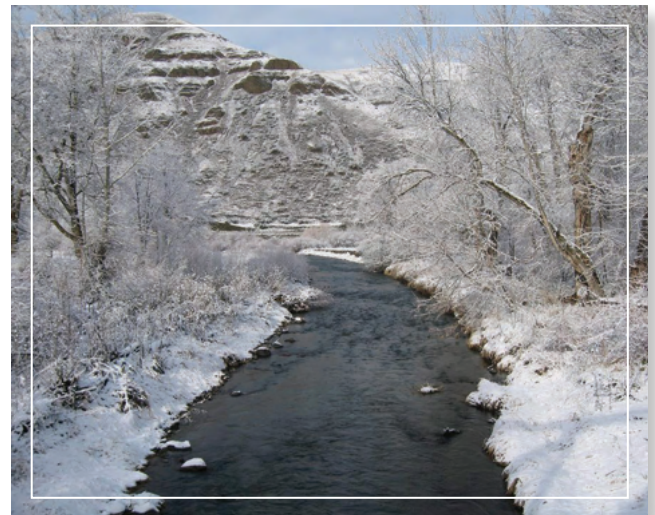


Fundamental Resource or Value	Power of Place
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park preserves a continuum of at least 11,000 years of Nez Perce culture. Its archeological record, museum collection, cultural landscapes, and structures are of national significance. The park contains historical and cultural landmarks that are of legendary significance to the Nez Perce people. The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail commemorates a significant event in the history of the Nez Perce people.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nez Perce National Historical Park protects and interprets 38 sites. These varied settings provide many opportunities for ni-mí-pu· and visitors alike to connect to culturally significant places. Park sites were chosen because of their specific meaning to the Nez Perce people and because they are culturally and/or historically significant and valuable for interpretation. These places possess power. The National Park Service has tried to preserve, protect, and will continue to keep these places available for traditional uses as well as provide opportunities to promote and enhance understanding of ni-mí-pu· culture. In comparison to some other battlefields in the national park system, the battlefield sites at Nez Perce National Historical Park do not contain a large number of monuments or other structures and objects. Some contain monuments, but in general the sites are modestly developed / largely unimproved. The National Park Service has worked to retain the largely undeveloped character of park sites at Nez Perce National Historical Park. In recent years the park has made a conscious effort not to develop or over-interpret people's experience by, for example, avoiding re-enactments and allowing self-discovery. Generally, this approach applies to all 38 units. In general, compared to many other NPS units, the sites are minimally developed, in keeping with the purpose and significance of the park. Not all park development is as sensitive as it could be. For instance, the Big Hole National Battlefield visitor center is located on the edge of a bluff, which affects the viewshed and visitor experience. This is a park that visitors largely experience on their own; the park only staffs 4 of the 38 park units. Easements currently offer some protections to the visitor experience. In general, the sites exist in a rural agricultural context. The park facilitates Nez Perce access to these sites and will continue to do so. In general, the park has strong relationships with the adjacent landowners. Visitors can have unique experiences and interactions with a variety of resources and values such as naturally dark night skies and natural quiet at sites such as Big Hole National Battlefield, Bear Paw Battlefield, and White Bird Battlefield. Dark night skies are common at Big Hole National Battlefield, Bear Paw Battlefield, and all of the sites in the Montana unit. Some other areas have good night skies, such as White Bird Battlefield and Weippe Prairie in the Idaho unit. Dark night skies are important for the historic context and enhance the visitor experience, especially at battlefield sites. Providing access to areas by way of designated trails helps focus use in designated areas, thereby protecting resources. Waysides are designed to increase public understanding of ni-mí-pu· culture and communicate the importance of protecting and interpreting resources. These messages will in turn foster continued protection and preservation of these ancient places. Lighting throughout the park is minimal because of deliberate management actions taken to maintain the look and feel of these places. Historic scenes are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park is experiencing an increase in residential development and encroachment near park boundaries. From 2004 to 2013, the trend in visibility improved on the clearest days and remained relatively unchanged on haziest days, resulting in an overall unchanging visibility trend.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Power of Place
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate/disrespectful visitor activities. Visitor activities that may be completely acceptable at other places—even other NPS units—may not be acceptable at Nez Perce National Historical Park sites due to their cultural significance. • Some inappropriate activities occur around cemeteries and burial places. This is difficult because the park does not want to over-monitor the sites, but they are vulnerable when left alone. For example, rubbing of gravestones is a common practice in mainstream American culture, but this practice is highly inappropriate. • There are conflicting uses of cemeteries in the park. For example, some visitors watch 4th of July fireworks at Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery, and this use conflicts with cultural traditions. • For tribal owners, inappropriate or excessive visitation is detrimental to the power of place. The Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery should be a place of reverence and it has become a tourist stop. In addition, the cemetery at Nespelem has too many visitors to provide the desired reflective atmosphere. • Our sites and the experience of these places are sensitive to new uses along park boundaries, such as wind farms and other expanding development. • Encroaching development affects visual resources, and road traffic has caused an increase in noise. All sites—but some in particular—are threatened by increasing residential density. • Noise from park facilities and operations, nearby development, transportation, aircraft, and noise from visitors such as visitor vehicles, music, shouting, and electronics. • Canyon Creek and Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery have very high potential for impacts on the visitor experience. For example, Canyon Creek is surrounded by private property. Buffalo Eddy is also surrounded by farmland and private land. • Artificial light from park facilities and operations, nearby development, and light domes from bright cities. At night, air pollution scatters artificial lights, increasing the effect of light pollution on the visitor experience and night sky. • Coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, oil and gas development, agriculture, and fires are contributors to air quality impacts regionally. Emissions from regional coal-fired power plants and vehicle exhaust have decreased in the past decade, and two large coal-fired power plants in Washington and Oregon will be shutting down between 2020 and 2025. These reductions should improve air quality at park sites. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to acquire easements, where appropriate, to protect the setting and sense of place at Nez Perce National Historical Park sites (potentially at Canyon Creek, Bear Paw Battlefield, and other locations). The National Park Service is currently working with landowners to acquire easements at Big Hole National Battlefield. • Continue to maintain good relationships and close communication with adjacent landowners and partner agencies/organizations. • Fully engage stakeholders in local land use planning processes. • Retrofit light sources in park sites in order to reduce glare, reduce overall light output, direct lights downward, and install warmer color lamps. • Night sky educational and recreational programming.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Power of Place
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with partners and neighbors to reduce artificial light that could affect park resources and values. • Pursue International Dark-Sky Association International Dark Sky Park status. • Reduce noise from park operations (i.e., timing activities to reserve quiet times, purchasing quieter equipment). • Outreach to visitors about reducing noise from sources such as electronics and idling vehicles. • Coordinate with partners and neighbors to reduce noise that could affect park resources and values. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and developers to help increase awareness about the importance of each site's historic scenes, viewsheds, soundscapes, and night skies. • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership through the Climate Friendly Park certification with Environmental Management System (Director's Order 13A).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition plans for Big Hole National Battlefield and continue work with Oregon State Parks regarding the Minam, Oregon, site. • National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory – East Kamiah / Heart of the Monster (2002). • National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Old Chief Joseph's Gravesite and Cemetery, Nez Perce National Historical Park (2012). • National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Spalding Historic District, Nez Perce National Historical Park (2014). • National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Big Hole National Battlefield Site, Big Hole National Battlefield (2008). • Ongoing in-park visibility monitoring providing updated conditions at park sites.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional cultural properties assessment. • Inventory of land ownership and easements. • Visual resource, land use, and zoning inventory and analysis. • National register documentation for park sites. • GIS data for archeological and cultural sites. • Visitor use data.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource management plan. • Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan. • Invasive plant management plan. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Spalding area. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Opresik homesite plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Power of Place
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) "Park Resources and Values" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park preserves a continuum of at least 11,000 years of Nez Perce culture. Its archeological record, museum collection, cultural landscapes, and structures are of national significance. The park contains historical and cultural landmarks that are of legendary significance to the Nez Perce people. The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail commemorates a significant event in the history of the Nez Perce people. Nez Perce National Historical Park offers a unique opportunity for visitors to gain an understanding of present-day Nez Perce culture within and outside the Nez Perce homeland and to learn about important events of the past.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collections are composed of items owned by the Nez Perce Tribe, Big Hole National Battlefield, Nez Perce National Historical Park, and individual tribal members. They include approximately 30,000 ethnographic items, archival documents and recordings, and archeological artifacts. The collections and the community are a repository of knowledge for the ni-mí-pu· to perpetuate their culture and also an important resource for enhancing understanding of ni-mí-pu· culture. The park serves as Curator of Record for Big Hole National Battlefield, Whitman Mission National Historic Site, and Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. The park also houses the Big Hole National Battlefield and Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area museum collections at the collections storage center at Spalding, Idaho. Currently, the storage facility at Nez Perce National Historical Park meets all NPS standards and has up-to-date museum management plans and guidance, including temperature and humidity controls. Storage space is generally sufficient but as collections grow, expanding the park's storage spaces may be necessary. All items are accessioned, and the backlog is small. Some items could be re-cataloged to higher standard. The park is continuing to update and catalog the items. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over time, the collections have grown and continue to grow for a variety of reasons.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a focus on acquisition of items that have not been well represented in the park's collections. Nez Perce National Historical Park presents public workshops on care and preservation of family photographs, manuscripts, and clothing. The park's Collections staff will continue to hold these workshops.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional cultural properties assessment. Inventory of land ownership and easements. National register documentation for park sites. GIS data for archeological and cultural sites. Visitor use data.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collections digital accessibility plan. Opresik homesite plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Sites and Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park preserves a continuum of at least 11,000 years of Nez Perce culture. Its archeological record, museum collection, cultural landscapes, and structures are of national significance. The park contains historical and cultural landmarks that are of legendary significance to the Nez Perce people. The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail commemorates a significant event in the history of the Nez Perce people. The park contains burial sites and sacred sites¹; it is also a focal point for current Nez Perce culture and allows for the continued traditional use of resources. The park honors the rights retained in the 1855 and 1863 treaties and will fully apply all applicable laws, executive orders, policies, and treaties related to the protection of cultural properties and sacred sites.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park sites contain many sensitive and sacred objects from the long presence of ni-mí-pu· in the area. Some examples are graves at battle sites, remains of past homes and villages, and sites related to the intersection of the ni-mí-pu· and other cultures. All sites are in stable or good condition, as documented in the Archeological Sites Management Information System database. There is nothing that is identified in poor condition. Sites along small streams are at the greatest risk for looting / pot hunting and erosion. For burials, some have been identified but there are other suspected locations. For example, not all burial locations are known at Big Hole National Battlefield, White Bird Battlefield, Bear Paw Battlefield, and the Spalding site. It is less likely that burials would be found at Buffalo Eddy, Canoe, Heart of the Monster, and Weippe Prairie. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the NPS-owned sites have been 100% inventoried for archeological resources. The park has participated in limited inventories of the non-NPS sites. For example, Lolo Trail and the Clearwater Battlefield have been inventoried with assistance from the park but the park does not have management responsibilities for these sites.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The greatest threats to Nez Perce National Historical Park are looting and pot hunting at remote unstaffed sites such as the White Bird Battlefield. Erosion on smaller streams and along river valleys is also a threat. A projected increase in annual average temperature and large storms increases risk of wildfire and erosion, which may damage sites. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with U.S. Forest Service law enforcement, volunteer groups, and individuals to establish occasional presence for sites at higher risk for looting (e.g., White Bird Battlefield).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional cultural properties assessment. Inventory of land ownership and easements. Visual resource, land use, and zoning inventory and analysis. Climate change impact analysis. National register documentation for park sites. GIS layer for archeological and cultural sites. Visitor use data.

1. Comments on the draft foundation provided by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation noted that burial sites are sacred sites.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Sites and Resources
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Spalding area. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Trails System Act of 1968 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Contact
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nez Perce National Historical Park offers a unique opportunity for visitors to gain an understanding of present-day Nez Perce culture within and outside the Nez Perce homeland and to learn about important events of the past. • The park includes parts of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and the Lolo Trail, both of which were used by other cultures. The Nez Perce country, Nez Perce National Historical Park sites, and other American Indian cultures overlap but also differ in many ways.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nez Perce National Historical Park sites tell the stories of connections between the ni·mf·pu· and other cultures. These include events such as the treaty of 1855, the conflict of 1877, and the Lewis and Clark Expedition and European American contact throughout the region. • Sites including Spalding, Weippe Prairie, and those related to the conflict of 1877 represent ongoing interactions between the ni·mf·pu· and other cultures. • Ongoing partnership with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail. • Lack of comprehensive understanding of the missionary period—potentially a subject for more research from the Nez Perce perspective. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearby land development could threaten Nez Perce National Historical Park sites. • Lack of data on land ownership and easements is a threat for future management; it currently creates confusion for landowners and NPS managers. • Incomplete cultural landscape documentation is a threat for future management; not all pullouts/sites have been defined in terms of their extent and cohesion as a cultural landscape. • Invasive plants are a threat to all sites of Nez Perce National Historical Park. • Interpretive programming is limited and out of date. This could have a negative impact on current visitors and affect the number of recurrent visitors. • Difficulty in hiring Nez Perce employees makes it difficult to interpret Nez Perce culture and history from the perspective of modern Nez Perce people. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional research on the missionary period—especially on the effects of this period on Nez Perce culture and language. (Nez Perce people have expressed interest in this subject in the past.) • Exploration of local stories to generate, document, and interpret the complete Nez Perce story, including contemporary 20th and 21st century narratives, events, and cultural developments. • Nez Perce employees have family and contacts in all three tribes and can bring people to the park to enhance staff and visitor understanding.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory – East Kamiah / Heart of the Monster (2002).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Contact
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional cultural properties assessment. • Inventory of land ownership and easements. • Visual resource, land use, and zoning inventory and analysis. • National register documentation for park sites. • GIS data for archeological and cultural sites. • Visitor use data.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource management plan. • Invasive plant management plan. • Collections digital accessibility plan. • Nespelem area sites assessment and management plan. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Old Chief Joseph Gravesite and Cemetery. • Opresik homesite plan. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Spalding area. • Cultural landscape treatment guidance for Heart of the Monster and Big Hole National Battlefield. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"

Appendix E: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Included in the table below are all of the administrative commitments that were readily available when the foundation document was drafted in 2016. The table also includes known scenic easements. However, the park currently lacks a comprehensive list of land ownership and easements for its 38 sites. This more comprehensive list has been identified as a high priority data need.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Partner/ Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Memorandums of Understanding						
G9372001501	Memorandum of understanding	July 2, 2015	July 2, 2020	Idaho Transportation Department	Cooperative agreements for preserving, maintaining, and interpreting designated component sites of Nez Perce National Historical Park (NEPE) located on state-owned highway rights-of-way in north-central Idaho.	
	Memorandum of understanding	April 6, 2012	Renewed every 5 years	Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho	Maintenance of the tribal cemetery at Spalding.	
Cooperative Frequency Use	Memorandum of understanding	February 6, 2014	February 29, 2019	U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park, U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Document the cooperation between the parties for sharing radio frequencies that are authorized to each party.	
Agreements						
	Interagency Agreement (Current)			USFS: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest		Dug Bar Joseph Canyon View-point.
	Program Distribution License Agreement	January 2016	2019	Idaho Public Television	To broadcast the park film through its affiliates.	
	Cooperating Association Agreement	February 11, 2011	February 2016	Discover Your Northwest	To work together to provide park visitors with these valuable interpretive and educational materials to facilitate an expanded appreciation of the National Park Service.	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Partner/ Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Agreements (continued)						
	Cooperating Association Agreement			Blaine County Museum	An agreement with Blaine County Museum at Chinook, Montana, to provide visitor information for the Bear Paw Battlefield site.	
Easements						
Bentz Scenic Easements	Scenic Easements	April 28, 1969	Perpetuity	Charles E. Bentz and Erna R. Bentz	Scenic easements for White Bird Battlefield, NEPE tract numbers 01-103 and 01-104.	Deed No. 25
D. Dutcher Easement	Scenic Easement	February 6, 2008	Perpetuity	Dick Allen Dutcher and Katherine E. Dutcher	Scenic easement for NEPE tract number 15-106.	Deed No. 43
Feathers Easement	Scenic Easement	February 20, 2007	Perpetuity	Joseph Marvin Feathers and Jesse Roger Feathers	Scenic easement for NEPE tract number 02-135.	Deed No. 39
G. Dutcher Easement	Scenic Easement	February 25, 2014	Perpetuity	Gary N. Dutcher and Karleen Mary Dutcher	Scenic easement for NEPE tract number 15-102.	Deed No. 44
Gordon Cattle Co. Easement	Scenic Easement	April 8, 2015	Perpetuity	The Gordon Cattle Company	Scenic easement for NEPE tract number 07-101.	Deed No. 45
Hagen Easement	Scenic Easement	October 1, 1969	Perpetuity	Harry M. Hagen and Myrtle E. Hagen, and Bernice McPherson and A.J. McPherson	Scenic easement for NEPE tract number 01-102.	Deed No. 28
S Bar B Ranch	Scenic Easement	February 1, 2007	Perpetuity	S Bar B Ranch	Scenic easement for Bear Paw Battlefield or NEPE tract No. 07-102.	Deed No. 41
Stedman Scenic Easement	Scenic Easement	June 12, 1968	Perpetuity	George H. Stedman and Peggie Jean Stedman	Scenic easement for NEPE tract 02-123.	Deed No. 16

Appendix F: Current Park Partners

Tribal Governments

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Nez Perce Tribe

Federal Agencies

Americorps
Natural Resource Conservation Service
Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail
Northwest Passage Scenic Byway Advisory Team
United States Bureau of Indian Affairs
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
United States Forest Service

State Agencies

Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho State Fish and Game
Idaho State Historic Preservation Office
Idaho Soil Conservation Service
Idaho Transportation Department
Lewis and Clark State College
Montana Conservation Corps
Montana Department of Commerce
Montana Department of Transportation
Montana Historical Society, Historic Preservation Office
Oregon Department of Transportation
Oregon Historic Trails Advisory Commission
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Oregon State University
Oregon Travel and Information Council
Oregon Youth Conservation Corps
Washington Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development
Washington State Historic Preservation Office
University of Idaho
University of Montana Western

County and Municipal Agencies, Special Districts

Asotin County
Blaine County Museum
Blaine County Weed Board
Idaho County Light and Power Cooperative
Latah County Historical Society
Potlatch Rural Fire Department
Wallowa County Training and Employment Consortium
Wallowa County
Wallowa County Museum
Wallowa Lake Rural Fire Department
White Bird Highway District

International Agencies

Parks Canada

School Districts

Idaho

Cottonwood
 Craigmont
 Culdesac
 Genesee
 Grangeville
 Juliaetta
 Lapwai
 Lewis Clark Early Childhood Education Lewiston
 Moscow
 Orofino
 St. Mary's
 St. Stanislaus
 Timberline
 Troy White Bird

Oregon

Enterprise
 Joseph
 Troy/Flora
 Wallowa

Washington

Asotin
 Clarkston
 Colfax
 Garfield
 Guardian Angel
 Pullman
 Uniontown/Colton

Nonprofit Organizations

Bitterroot Chamber of Commerce
 Clearwater Economic Development Association
 Clearwater Management Council
 Clearwater-Snake Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee
 Discover Your Northwest
 Eastern Oregon Visitors Association
 Friends of Bear Paw, Big Hole, and Canyon Creek Battlefields
 Friends of Canyon Creek
 Glacier Natural History Association
 Idaho Association of Museums
 McCall Outdoor Science School
 National Park Foundation
 National Trust for Historic Preservation
 Nez Perce Trail Foundation
 Nez Perce Tribal Arts Council
 Oregon Community Foundation
 Oregon Museum of Science and Industry-Monitoring Program
 Palouse/Clearwater Environmental Institute

Partners in Education

Historical Museum at St. Gertrude
Russell County Tourism Board
St. Joseph's Mission Historical Association
Salmon Chamber of Commerce
Student Conservation Association
The Nature Conservancy, Oregon Office
Upper Clearwater Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee
Wallowa Band Nez Perce Trail Interpretive Center, Inc.
Wallowa County Chamber of Commerce
Wallowa Land Trust
Wallowa Resources
Weippe Discovery Center
White Bird Library Wisdom Tourism Board

Private Landholders and Other Partners

Associated Ditch Companies, Wallowa County
Tony Carlson
Dick Dutcher
Gary Dutcher
Jess Feathers
Brian Fromdahl
Gordon Cattle Company
Heather Kilgore
Reece Mendenhall
Edd Woslum
S Bar B Ranch

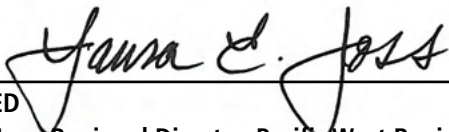


Pacific West Foundation Document Recommendation Nez Perce National Historical Park

April 2017

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


RECOMMENDED
Tami DeGrosky, Superintendent, Nez Perce National Historical Park
April 14, 2017
Date


APPROVED
Laura E. Joss, Regional Director, Pacific West Region
April 28, 2017
Date



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

NEPE 429/135387
April 2017

Foundation Document • Nez Perce National Historical Park



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