



Foundation Document

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Texas

March 2016





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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US 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.



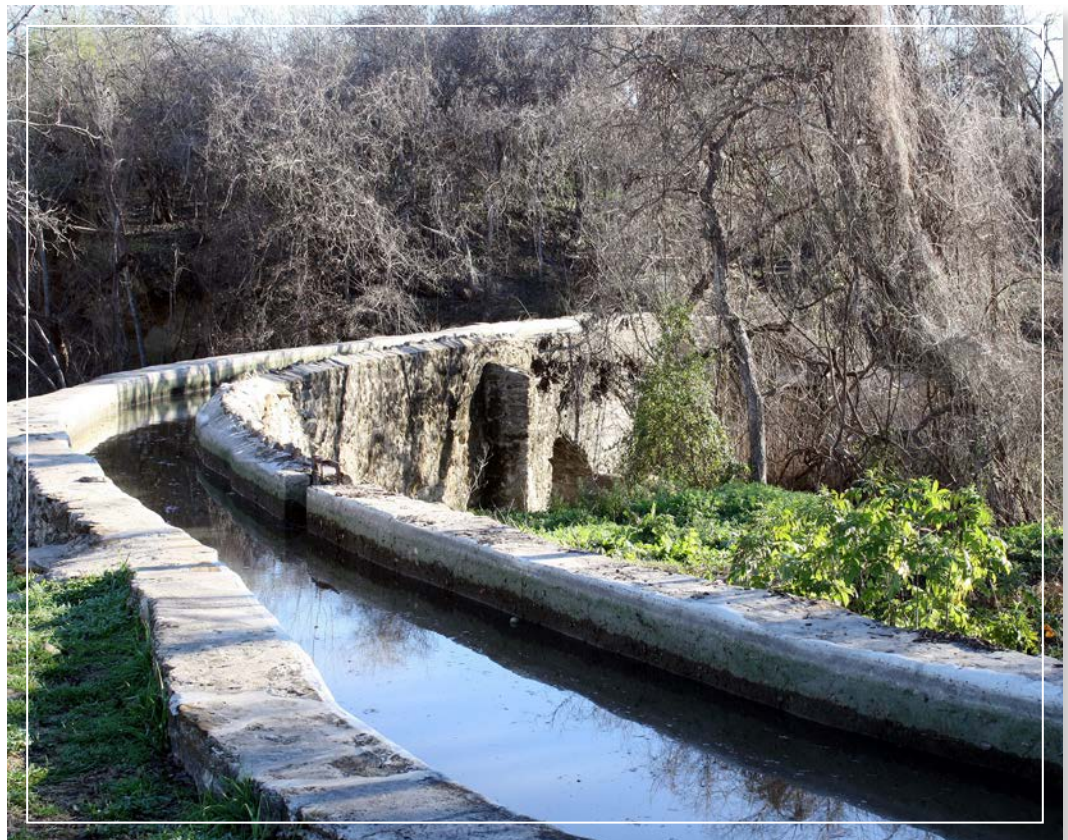
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological 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 San Antonio Missions 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. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Located along a 7.7-mile stretch of the upper San Antonio River basin in southern Texas are five Spanish Colonial mission complexes built in the early 18th century. These missions were not simply churches; they were large, self-sustaining settlements complete with their own agricultural and irrigation systems. The Spanish Crown's goal for the missions was to convert indigenous people to Spanish-speaking Catholic citizens skilled in a trade who could be taxed by the king. The rapid interweaving of peoples and cultures and the sharing of knowledge and skills among inhabitants marked a rapid and permanent shift in the development and culture of South Texas.

The park preserves rare examples of internationally important 18th-century historic structures found in four mission complexes. Mission Concepción, with the oldest unreconstructed stone church in the United States, and the Mission Espada complex, which includes the only functioning aqueduct from the Spanish Colonial period in the United States, are designated national historic landmarks. Mission San José is a model of Texas missions with a church, indian quarters, mill, and granary, all of which were fully restored in the 1930s to allow visitors to understand how the missions looked and operated more than 250 years ago. Mission San Juan includes operational *labores* irrigated by an acequia. The park also preserves Rancho de las Cabras (Rancho), the only extant mission ranch with standing architectural ruins and intact archeological deposits that illustrate ranching and other highly communal shared skills and activities among inhabitants. Together, these features are unmatched in number and range of surviving elements, and serve as an extraordinary illustration of the colonization and evangelization of an indigenous population and defense of the Spanish Empire in North America. On July 5, 2015, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designated San Antonio Missions National Historical Park a World Heritage Site in recognition of the park resources' outstanding universal value and importance to all humankind.





In siting the missions, topography and proximity to the San Antonio River were critical. The success of any mission depended on agriculture, and rainfall in South Texas is sparse. Mission communities built and depended on an irrigation system that included five gravity flow acequia systems, five dams, and at least two aqueducts along the San Antonio River to ensure the flow of water to the fields. According to the Laws of the Indies, missions were each required to be at least one day's ride apart, but for various reasons the Franciscan missionaries established the San Antonio missions closer together than is found anywhere else in the Spanish Colonial Empire. All five missions along the San Antonio River were within a one-day's ride. In spite of the proximity to each other, each mission was planned to include self-sustaining agricultural systems and to prepare for eventual secularization.

Partnership agreements have been fundamental to the park's establishment and operations. In 1983, the National Park Service and the Catholic Archdiocese of South Texas entered into a cooperative agreement unlike any in the national park system. The agreement enables the National Park Service to provide for the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the missions and allows access to the mission grounds and secular mission buildings for public interpretation, provided such uses do not interfere with the continued use of the missions for religious and other church purposes. The Archbishop is responsible for holding and preserving the nonsecular structures within the missions for the term of this agreement and is not permitted to alter or remove historic features or erect structures without the prior concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior.

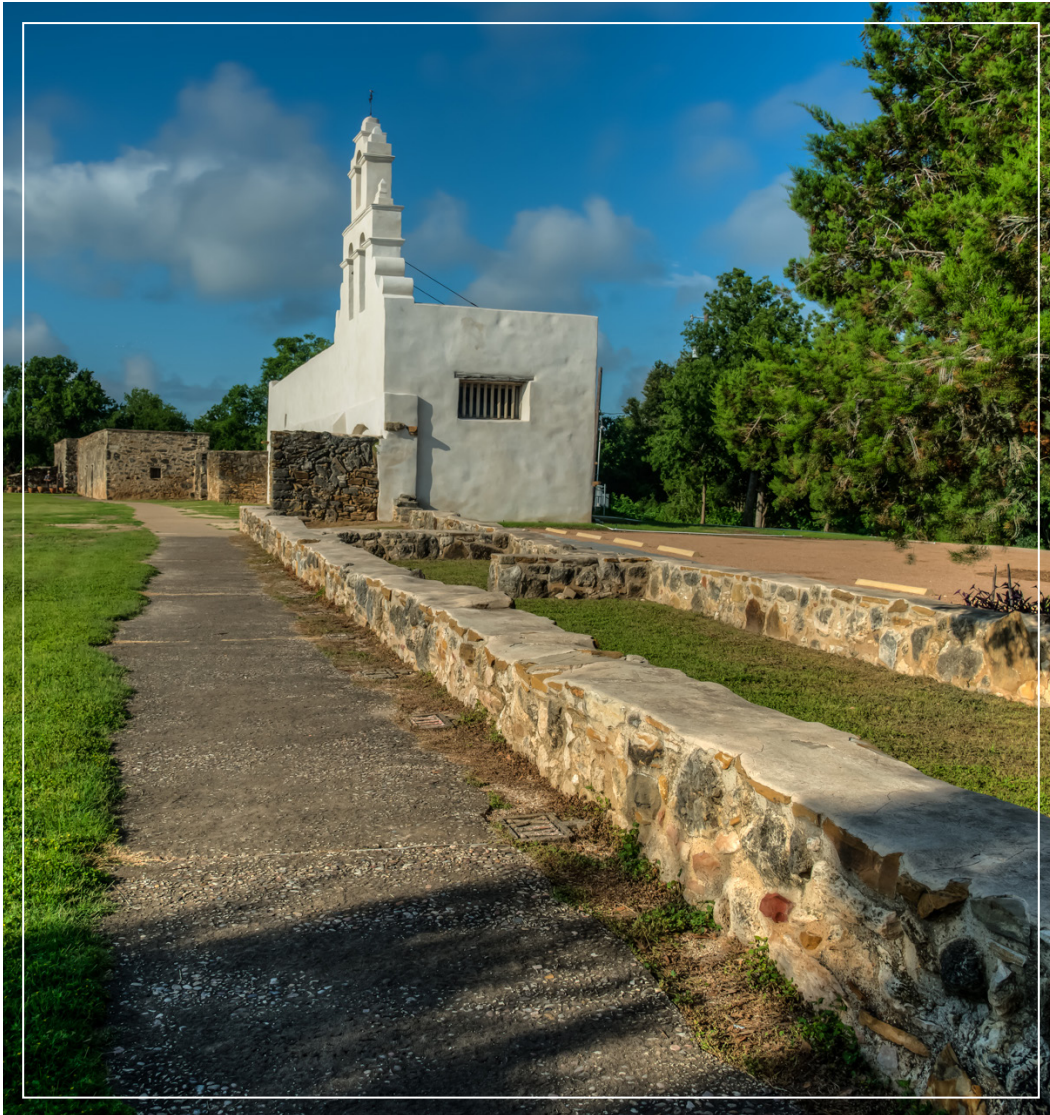
In addition to the agreement with the Archdiocese, the National Park Service works cooperatively with other landowners to preserve and provide public access and interpretation to the missions. Landowning entities include the San Antonio River Authority, the City of San Antonio, and Bexar County. The park is supported through dozens of other partnerships that support preservation, public access, interpretation, and education.

The missions are now completely interwoven into the urban fabric of the seventh most populated US city. The park's linear, urban boundary extends from downtown San Antonio through the southside community and is connected via street networks, public transportation, and bicycle and pedestrian trails. San Antonio Missions National Historical Park's four mission churches are active Catholic parishes that hold regular services and events.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for San Antonio Missions National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on November 10, 1978 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL
PARK protects, preserves, restores, and
interprets four Spanish Colonial missions and
their associated cultural landscape features
established along the upper San Antonio River.*



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 San Antonio Missions 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.

The following significance statements have been identified for San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The Spanish Empire's efforts to colonize, evangelize, and defend the northern frontier of New Spain—reflected by the architecture, landscapes, and functioning acequias and agricultural systems—are preserved as the most complete, geographically concentrated, and intact group of Spanish Colonial mission complexes in the world.
2. San Antonio Missions National Historical Park resources are the result of the complex interweaving of peoples and cultures from indigenous groups, central and northern New Spain, and the Spanish settlers that precipitated a rapid, fundamental, and permanent change most dramatically among the indigenous groups. This new society, neither wholly indigenous nor wholly Spanish, has continually evolved to become the predominant culture of South Texas.
3. In partnership with the National Park Service, the Archdiocese of San Antonio and local parishes preserve and provide public access to San Antonio Missions National Historical Park's four historic mission churches, all of which are active today. This is the only park unit in the national park system that has this type of partnership.



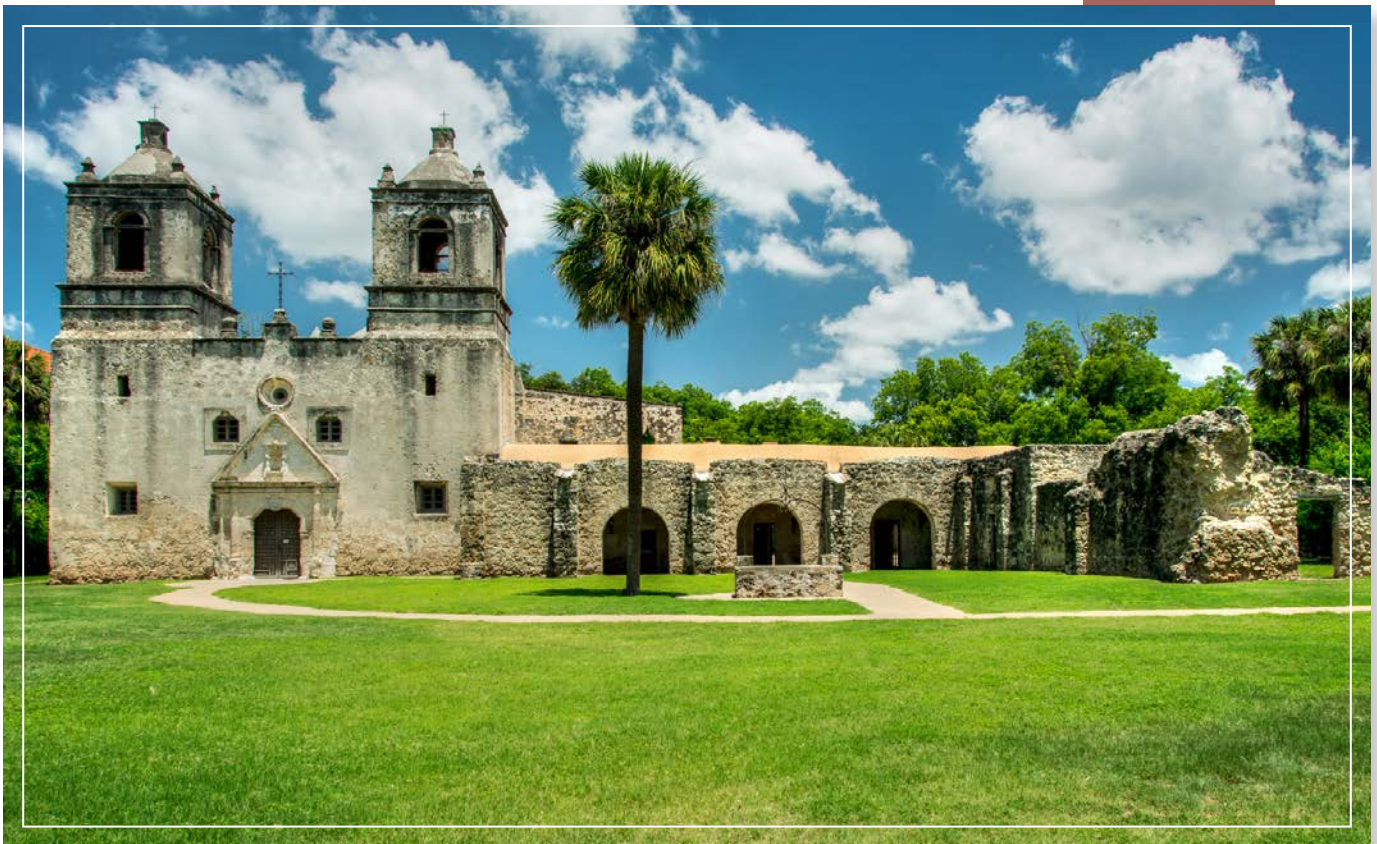
Fundamental Resources and Values

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 San Antonio Missions National Historical Park:

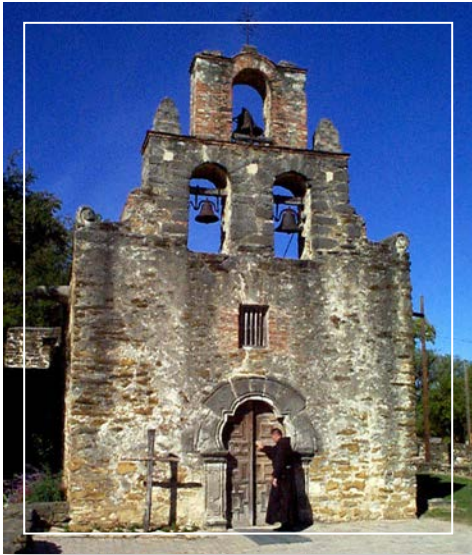
- **Mission Concepción** – Established in 1731 by Franciscan friars, the mission of *Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción* (Mission Concepción) contains the largest single collection of Spanish Colonial frescoes in the United States. The church building remains in essentially original condition and is the least-restored and best-preserved mission church in Texas. The massive church building includes twin bell towers and original fresco paintings. Features that are fundamental to the mission are the church, *convento*, old convento ruins, subsurface foundations of Indian quarters and other structures, interior and exterior frescos, plasters, quarry, and the mission's viewshed of the San Antonio River, which includes the mission's cultural landscape.





- **Mission San José** – Constructed between 1725 and 1794, *San José San Miguel de Aguayo* (Mission San José) is considered to be “The Queen of the Missions.” A major social and cultural center during its prime, Mission San José is a model of Texas mission complexes. The mission’s interior layout exemplifies the importance of community life, while its massive stone defense walls protected and discouraged Comanche and Apache raids. Architectural features at Mission San José, including the ornate Rose Window (or Rosa’s window), demonstrate a high level of artistic skill and craftsmanship, and include Baroque and Rococo architectural elements. Features that are fundamental to the mission include the church, convento, granary, Indian quarters, gristmill, plaza, workshop ruins, and the remnants of mission’s acequia. While the Indian quarters structures are largely reconstructed, the church, gristmills, and granary include 1930s Works Progress Administration-era restoration of the original Spanish Colonial architecture and serve an important function in the interpretation of the original mission complex.
- **Mission San Juan** – *Mission San Juan Capistrano* (Mission San Juan) was built on the east bank of the San Antonio River in 1731. The missionaries had planned to build a large church at this site, but construction difficulties led them to abandon these plans and build a smaller church out of the ruins of the earlier granary. Features fundamental to the mission are the church, the ruins of the unfinished church, Indian quarters, the post-colonial tufa house, acequia, dam, labores, the original river channel remnant, and other archeological features associated with the mission complex during its period of use as a Spanish Colonial mission.





- Mission Espada** – *Mission San Francisco de la Espada* (Mission Espada) is the successor to the first mission established in East Texas in 1690, which was reestablished at the mission's current site along the west bank of the San Antonio River in 1731. In addition to the historic mission complex, Mission Espada's acequia system includes the only functioning aqueduct from the Spanish Colonial period in the United States. Rancho de la Cabras, located 23 miles southeast of the Mission Espada in Floresville, Texas, was built in the mid-1700s for the vaqueros who managed the livestock belonging to Mission Espada, and provided a steady food supply to the mission. Mission Espada's fundamental features are the chapel, convento, the fortified tower in the southeast corner, Indian quarter ruins, granary, kilns, the foundations of the 1762 church and other archeological resources associated with the mission during its Spanish Colonial period, the acequia system, and Rancho de las Cabras.
- Museum Collections and Archives** – The park's museum collection contains more than one million artifacts and historical documents that encompass the largest collection of Spanish Colonial mission artifacts in the United States. These objects and documents provide a tangible link to the missions and people during the active mission period. The collection includes Spanish Colonial objects such as coins, canon and gun fragments, projectile points, ceramics, jewelry, and architectural elements as well as historic photographs, maps, and other documents.
- Partnerships** – The contributions of the Archdiocese of San Antonio, San Antonio River Authority, City of San Antonio, and Bexar County are essential for maintaining operations at and access to the park. The Archdiocese of San Antonio owns and manages all four mission churches and their associated ecclesiastical structures and interiors. The Archdiocese, along with its parishes, thus serves a critical role in preserving and providing access to the churches for visitor enjoyment, education, and interpretation, while continuing the religious functions of the churches. The Archdiocese also owns the secular structures and landscapes within the compounds at Missions Espada, San Juan, and Concepción. Through a formal agreement, the National Park Service manages and maintains these secular resources. At Mission San José the interior of the compound where the workshops ruins are located are owned by both the Archdiocese and Bexar County in an indivisible 50/50 split. The City of San Antonio and the San Antonio River Authority own and manage land within the boundary of the park that is essential to the preservation of the San Juan Mission and Espada Mission acequia systems, including the Espada and San Juan dams. Through a formal agreement these governmental entities agree to maintain their properties in consultation with the National Park Service and to NPS standards.

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for San Antonio Missions National Historical Park:

- Like a grand tapestry of interwoven warp and weft, the history of these missions displays recurring opportunity and imposition, will and submission, action and consequence, gain and loss—inspiring us to study and appreciate history in such a way that we emerge better equipped to chart our own future and influence the future of others.
- The hardship, devastation, and uncertainty of life in this region during the 17th and 18th centuries influenced the extent to which indigenous groups accepted or rejected mission culture—allowing us to more deeply identify with our human capacity to adapt to challenge.
- The complex mixing of colonial Spain with the indigenous people of this region offers unique opportunities to understand and reflect upon continuity and loss of religious beliefs, cultural identity, and sense of place in the world.
- Past and present dynamic communities with functioning agricultural systems, complex architectural features, and natural and cultural landscapes at San Antonio Missions National Historical Park demonstrate how landscapes shape, and are shaped by, human societies.



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 San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

Administrative commitments, in the form of cooperative agreements, have been fundamental to the park's establishment and operations. In 1983, the National Park Service and the Archdiocese entered into a cooperative agreement unlike any in the national park system. The agreement enables the National Park Service to provide for the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the missions and allows access to the mission grounds and secular mission buildings for public interpretation, provided such uses do not interfere with the continued use of the missions for religious and other church purposes. The Archbishop is responsible for holding and preserving the non-secular structures within the missions for the term of this agreement and is not permitted to alter or remove historic features or erect structures without the prior concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior.

In addition to the agreement with the Archdiocese, the National Park Service works cooperatively with other landowners who have permitted the National Park Service to preserve and provide public access and interpretation to the missions. Landowning entities include the San Antonio River Authority, the City of San Antonio, and Bexar County. The park is supported through dozens of other partnerships that support preservation, public access, interpretation, and education.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

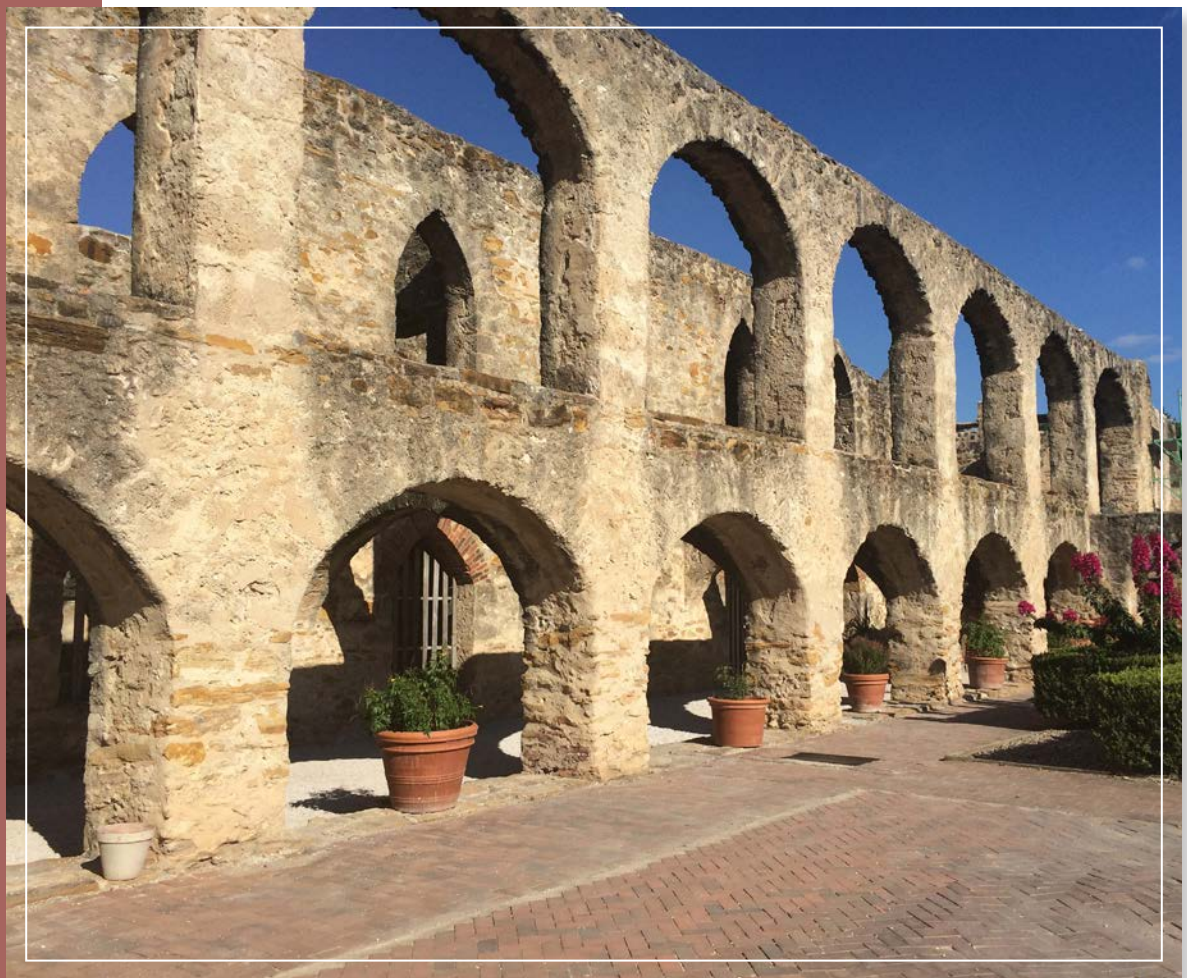
There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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





Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Concepción
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spanish Empire's efforts to colonize, evangelize, and defend the northern frontier of New Spain, reflected by the architecture, landscapes, and functioning acequias and agricultural systems, are preserved as the most complete, geographically concentrated, and intact group of Spanish Colonial mission complexes in the world. • San Antonio Missions National Historical Park resources are the result of the complex interweaving of peoples and cultures from indigenous groups, central and northern New Spain, and the Spanish settlers that precipitated a rapid, fundamental, and permanent change most dramatically among the indigenous groups. This new society, neither wholly indigenous nor wholly Spanish, has continually evolved to become the predominant culture of South Texas. • In partnership with the National Park Service, the Archdiocese of San Antonio and local parishes preserve and provide public access to San Antonio Missions National Historical Park's four historic mission churches, all of which are active today.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall the mission complex is in good condition. • The Spanish Colonial frescoes have recently been inventoried and stabilized. • Many buildings are missing from the original mission footprint. • The park maintains good communication and coordination with the Concepción parish. • Park strives for ongoing communication between the National Park Service and the church parish concerning resource planning and management. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition has been improving due to recent and ongoing preservation activities and recent improvements to drainage. • Visitation is increasing. • Communication between the National Park Service and the parish has been improving.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Concepción
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use impacts from special events and incompatible uses (parties, wall climbing, after-hours uses) potentially threaten the integrity of historic structures. • The parking lot is too small to accommodate church events; overflow parking and bicycle use add wear and tear on historic structures and landscapes. • Many visitors are arriving after normal 9–5 park hours; unsupervised visitation comes with risks to resources. • Potential development of vacant land at St. John's Seminary is within the park boundary and could detract from resource values and visitor experience at Concepción. • Drainage, dampness moving up through masonry walls, and subsurface water threatens masonry. • Neighborhood encroachment and crime leads to vandalism (including theft, stripping materials, graffiti, litter, uncontrolled dogs). • Pests (termites, bats, carpenter ants, leaf-cutter ants), biological growth, and vegetation threaten historic structures. • Drought and climate change can lead to increased water expansion and contraction cycles which impact the historic masonry, including foundations. • An increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change, could also increase flooding, weathering, and erosion/sedimentation of historic structures and landscapes and increase invasive species and pests. • Visitors and unauthorized commercial users who climb on historic walls threaten their integrity. • Precipitation events can lead to excessive recharge in karst areas, which can in turn lead to undermining of building foundations. • Lack of preservation maintenance capacity on staff increases deferred maintenance and reduces the park's ability to keep up with maintenance demand. • Overflights from airplanes and helicopters can impact visitor experience, cultural landscape, and produce some physical impacts to masonry from vibrations. • Vibrations from bus and other vehicular traffic could affect stability of historic masonry. Acidification effects from air pollution (gaseous and deposition) to historic stone, masonry, metal, wood, and painted material may be degrading the Mission. While Mission Concepción has the least amount of crime among all park missions, vehicle break-ins, property theft, and vandalism occur. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original footprint could be demarcated and made evident to visitors. • The park could expand the area of protection to protect more of the historic footprint through agreements with the Archdiocese. • Increased education and awareness about the value of structures could improve community stewardship. • Revisiting preservation techniques and roles would help generate new ideas. • The proximity to the orphanage is an opportunity for education, volunteer, and youth programs. • Parishioners are interested in the preservation of the church and could serve as potential stewards. • Increasing visitation engenders stewardship through appreciation of historic preservation, volunteering, and support for the park which reduces negative visitor impacts. • Opportunity to connect with descendants for interpretation of the mission. • Local businesses might engage in promoting preservation of fundamental mission resources. • The park could be a training location for NPS Historic Preservation Training Center.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Concepción
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Archaeological Investigations at Mission Concepción, Fall of 1986" (1988). • "Archaeological and Historical Investigations for the Mission Road Realignment Project, San Antonio, Texas" (1989). • "Monitoring of Utility Trenches at Mission Concepción, San Antonio, TX 1988" (1989). • "Archaeological Investigation to Locate the Northwest Corner of Mission Concepción, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas" (1992). • "Text Excavations at Mission Concepción Courtyard, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas" (1992). • "Archaeological Testing for the Mission Road Realignment Project, Phase II, at Mission Concepción, San Antonio, Texas" (1994). • "An Archival Search for the Alamo-Concepción Aqueduct" (1995). • "1988 Conservation Project Completion Report Mission Concepción and Mission San José" (1997). • Cultural landscape report (1998). • Documentation of condition assessments and moisture measurements, library, Mission Concepción Convento (1998). • "Archaeological Investigations at Mission Concepción and Mission Parkway" (1999). • "Archaeological Testing in the Mission Concepción Courtyard (41BX12), San Antonio, Texas" (2001). • Mission Concepción library conservation report (2001). • Condition assessment and treatment recommendations for Mission Concepción (2003). • "Exposing Historic Wall Plasters and Pigments, Father President's Office, Mission Concepción" (2008). • "Archaeological Investigations in the Courtyard of Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción Acuña (41BX12)" (2009). • "Archaeological Investigation of the Theo Avenue Realignment, Mission Concepción Portal and Concepción Park, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas" (2011). • "Mission Concepción Exterior Finishes Survey" (2011). • "Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción: Record of Observations and Recommendations for Protection of Spanish Colonial Finishes in the Convento" (2015).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on frescos, plasters, and lime washes. • Vanishing treasures preservation documentation for Mission Concepción. • Climate change vulnerability assessment for select cultural resources. • Foundation study parkwide. • Visitor use assessment. • Baseline archeological survey of park. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Complete overall historic resources study. • Study of karst system underlying Mission Concepción. • Migrate paper map data into current park database. • Research on diaspora of mission descendants. • Complete lineal descent studies for missions. • Conduct oral history interviews with descendants, parishioners, conservationists, etc. • Research on changing demographics surrounding the missions from 19th century to the present.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Concepción
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy. • Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission Concepción complex. • Unified NPS and Archdiocese condition assessment and preservation plan. • Complete 2006 draft overall historic structure report called “Of Various Magnificence.” • Physical security plan. • Vegetation management plan. • Climate change scenario planning. • Pest management plan – update. • Wayside plan. • Archeological research needs plan. • Long-range interpretive plan (ongoing). • Ethnographic research needs plan.
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"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological 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” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • “Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes”





Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San José
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spanish Empire's efforts to colonize, evangelize, and defend the northern frontier of New Spain, reflected by the architecture, landscapes, and functioning acequias and agricultural systems, are preserved as the most complete, geographically concentrated, and intact group of Spanish Colonial mission complexes in the world. • San Antonio Missions National Historical Park resources are the result of the complex interweaving of peoples and cultures from indigenous groups, central and northern New Spain, and the Spanish settlers that precipitated a rapid, fundamental, and permanent change most dramatically among the indigenous groups. This new society, neither wholly indigenous nor wholly Spanish, has continually evolved to become the predominant culture of South Texas. • In partnership with the National Park Service, the Archdiocese of San Antonio and local parishes preserve and provide public access to San Antonio Missions National Historical Park's four historic mission churches, all of which are active today.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall the mission complex is in good condition. • The park recently completed significant wooden element preservation and masonry restoration. • Preservation of wood and masonry is ongoing and constant. • The park strives for ongoing communication between the National Park Service and the church parish concerning resource planning and management. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special events and activities continue at a steady rate; wear and tear impacts from incompatible activities are being reduced by moving events from inside to outside the compound. • Visitation is increasing. • Deferred maintenance backlog is increasing due to lack of staff capacity.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San José
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission San José experiences some impacts from heavy use during special events and from incompatible uses (wall climbing, after-hours uses, etc.). • Lack of preservation maintenance capacity of staff. • Overflights from airplanes and helicopters impact the historic setting and produce some physical impacts on masonry from vibrations. • Vibrations from bus and other vehicular traffic can threaten integrity of historic masonry. Acidification effects from air pollution (gaseous and deposition) to historic stone, masonry, metal, wood, and painted material may be degrading the Mission. City noise impacts the visitor experience and cultural landscape, although perimeter walls provide some noise buffer. • Drainage, water, dampness moving up through masonry walls, and subsurface water can affect masonry. • Neighborhood encroachment and crime threaten park visitors and resources (theft, stripping materials, graffiti, litter, uncontrolled dogs). • Pests (termites, bats, carpenter ants, leaf-cutter ants), biological growth, and vegetation threaten historic structures. • Drought and climate change can lead to increased water expansion and contraction cycles which impact the historic masonry, including foundations. • An increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change, could also increase flooding, weathering, and erosion/sedimentation of historic structures and landscapes and increase invasive species and pests. • Visitors and unauthorized commercial users climb on historic walls. • Many visitors are arriving after normal 9–5 park hours; unsupervised visitation comes with risks to resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing visitation engenders stewardship through appreciation of historic preservation, increased volunteers, and financial support for park. • The park could incorporate descendent interest in visitation and interpretation of mission. • Local businesses might engage in promoting preservation of fundamental mission resources. • The park could expand exhibits in Indian quarters to include rotating and permanent exhibits depicting daily life and historic scenes. • The park could be a training location for the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center. • Educate the community about the value of structures and community stewardship. Church attendees are interested in the preservation of San José and could be potential stewards. • Revisiting preservation techniques and roles to keep up with new ideas and technologies.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San José
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo: Archaeological Investigations" (1974). • "Archaeological Test Excavations in Areas to be Effected by a Proposed French Drain West of the Granary, Mission San José State Historic Site (41BX3), Bexar County, Texas" (1979). • "Justification for an Archeological Investigation of a Conjectured Spanish Colonial Drainage System at San José State and National Historic Site" (1980). • "Archaeological Testing of Proposed Sewer Line Location at Mission San José" (1984). • "Archaeological Monitoring of the San José Acequia (41BX267), Wastewater Facilities Improvements Program, San Antonio, Texas" (1988). • "Testing of the San José Acequia, San Antonio Missions National Park, Bexar County, Texas" (1991). • "Excavations at Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, San Antonio, Texas" (1995). • Cultural landscape report (1995). • Grist Mill historic structure report (1997). • "1988 Conservation Project Completion Report Mission Concepción and Mission San José" (1997). • "Investigations of the Southeast Gateway at Mission San José, Bexar County, Texas" (1998). • "Mission San José Indian Quarters Wall Base Project, Bexar County, Texas" (1998). • "Archaeological Investigations of Rainwater Catchment Basins Along the South Wall of Mission San José, San Antonio, Texas" (1999). • "Archaeological Investigations within the Church Sacristy at Mission San José (41BX3), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas" (1999). • "Mission San José Repointing and Underpinning Project, San Antonio, Texas" (1999). • Condition assessment and treatment recommendations Mission San José (2003). • "San Antonio Missions Trails Statewide Transportation Enhancement Project Volume II. Construction Packages 2 and 3: Archaeological Testing and Monitoring Construction of the Mission Trails Hike and Bike Trails, City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas" (2007). • Mission San José West Front condition assessment (2010).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use assessment. • Visitor survey. • Vanishing treasures preservation documentation for Mission San José. • Foundation study parkwide. • Foundation studies. Climate change vulnerability assessment for select cultural resources. • Baseline archeological survey of park. • Migrate paper map data into current park database. • Complete overall historic resources study. • Archeological investigation of workshop ruins at San José. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Condition assessment wall movement study at San José Indian Quarters. • Research on diaspora of mission descendants. • Complete Lineal Descent studies. • Conduct oral history interviews with descendants, parishioners, conservationists, etc. • Research on changing demographics surrounding the missions from 19th century to the present.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San José
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission San José treatment plan for perimeter wall foundation. • Unified NPS and Archdiocese condition assessment and preservation plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission San José complex. • Physical security plan. • Vegetation management plan. • Climate change scenario planning. • Pest management plan – update. • Complete 2006 draft overall historic structure report called “Of Various Magnificence”. • Wayside plan. • Archeological research needs plan. • Long-range interpretive plan (ongoing). • Ethnographic research needs plan.
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"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “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” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • “Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes”





Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San Juan
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spanish Empire's efforts to colonize, evangelize, and defend the northern frontier of New Spain, reflected by the architecture, landscapes, and functioning acequias and agricultural systems, are preserved as the most complete, geographically concentrated, and intact group of Spanish Colonial mission complexes in the world. • San Antonio Missions National Historical Park resources are the result of the complex interweaving of peoples and cultures from indigenous groups, central and northern New Spain, and the Spanish settlers that precipitated a rapid, fundamental, and permanent change most dramatically among the indigenous groups. This new society, neither wholly indigenous nor wholly Spanish, has continually evolved to become the predominant culture of South Texas. • In partnership with the National Park Service, the Archdiocese of San Antonio and local parishes preserve and provide public access to San Antonio Missions National Historical Park's four historic mission churches, all of which are active today.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has a low level of interpretive coverage and is not always staffed. • Restroom facilities at the site are inadequate. • The church is in good condition overall. • Park strives for ongoing communication between the National Park Service and the church parish concerning resource planning and management. • Low walls on the south interior portion of the compound are deteriorating due to failing mortar, physical force by people walking on walls, and missed repointing cycles. • The National Park Service is one of two major shareholders in the water corporation for the original San Juan acequia. • Minimal interpretive staffing means that the park relies on volunteers more at Missions Espada and San Juan than at other mission sites. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation is increasing, especially among bicycle and pedestrian visitors.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San Juan
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime, vandalism, and vehicle clouting threaten visitors and resources. • Because the site is more isolated from neighborhoods than other missions, it is more difficult to form connections with the community. • Villamain Road experiences high traffic volumes and is dangerous for vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists. • Overflights to Stinson Municipal Airport impact the soundscape. • The staff does not have enough capacity to cover law enforcement needs after visiting hours. • Vandalism, such as graffiti in various forms including spray paint, permanent marker, and even stone carving. • Drought and climate change can lead to increased water expansion and contraction cycles, which impact the historic masonry, including foundations. • An increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change, could also increase flooding, weathering, and erosion/sedimentation of historic structures and landscapes and increase invasive species and pests. • Water and salt damage from water wicking up the rocks causes water and salt damage to the stones, mortar, walls, and frescos. • Increasing visitation at the site leads to increased wear and tear. Many visitors are arriving after normal 9–5 park hours; unsupervised visitation comes with risks to resources. • Monitoring of resources is a challenge. • Acidification effects from air pollution (gaseous and deposition) to historic stone, masonry, metal, wood, and painted material may be degrading the Mission. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could work more closely with mission descendants and the church parish to improve interpretation and programs. • The park could operate a community garden and farm leasing program, farmers market, and other farm related events. • The park could tie the river into interpretation.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The History of Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Antonio, Texas Volume 1” (1968). • “The History of Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Antonio, Texas Volume 2” (1969). • “The Dating of the Chapel at Mission San Juan Capistrano” (1975). • “An Archaeological and Architectural Tests at Mission San Juan Capistrano Church, March and April, 1975” (1976). • “History and Archaeology of San Juan Capistrano, San Antonio, Texas” (volume 4) (1980). • “Soil and Foundation Study, San Juan Capistrano Mission” (1983). • “Excavations at San Juan Capistrano, 41BX5, Bexar County, Texas” (1988). • “Archaeological Investigations of the San Juan Dam, 41BX266, Bexar County, Texas” (1989). • “Archaeological Testing and Monitoring in Connection with a Drainage Project at Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas” (1993). • “Structural Report, Convento Building, Mission San Juan” (1994).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San Juan
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Archaeological Testing and Monitoring for a Proposed Drainage Channel at Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Antonio, Texas” (1998). • “Archaeological Testing and Monitoring of a Service Drive at Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Antonio, Texas” (2000). • “Characterization, Condition Assessment, and Conservation of the Hospederia Floor and Emergency Stabilization of the Convento and Convento Workrooms Plasters” (2000). • “Los Habitantes: A History of Texas’ Mission San Juan and Its Inhabitants” (2000). • “Post Colonial Tufa House, Mission San Juan, Historic Structure Report” (2000). • “Archaeological Investigations at Four San Antonio Missions: Mission Trails Underground Conversion Project” (2001). • “Reassessing Cultural Extinction: Change and Survival at Mission San Juan Capistrano, Texas” (2001). • “1999 Reburial at Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Antonio, Texas” (2001). • “Condition Assessment and Treatment Recommendations Mission San Juan” (2003). • “Archaeological Testing Associated with the Stabilization of Room 4 at Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas” (2006). • Cultural landscape report (2015).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological study of buried early compound for preservation and interpretation needs. • Identify additional information about Franciscan farming practices and crops. • Foundation study parkwide. • Visitor use assessment. • Vanishing Treasures preservation documentation for Mission San Juan. • Climate change vulnerability assessment for select cultural resources. • Baseline archeological survey of park. • Migrate paper map data into current park database. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Complete overall historic resources study. • Research on diaspora of mission descendants. • Conduct oral history interviews with descendants, parishioners, conservationists, etc. • Research on changing demographics surrounding the missions from 19th century to the present.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission San Juan complex. • Unified NPS and Archdiocese condition assessment and preservation plan. • Complete draft overall historic structure report. • Physical security plan. • Vegetation management plan. • Climate change scenario planning. • Pest management plan – update. • Wayside plan. • Archeological research needs plan. • Long-range interpretive plan (ongoing). • Ethnographic research needs plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission San Juan
<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">• Historic Sites Act of 1935• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological 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"• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>• "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"



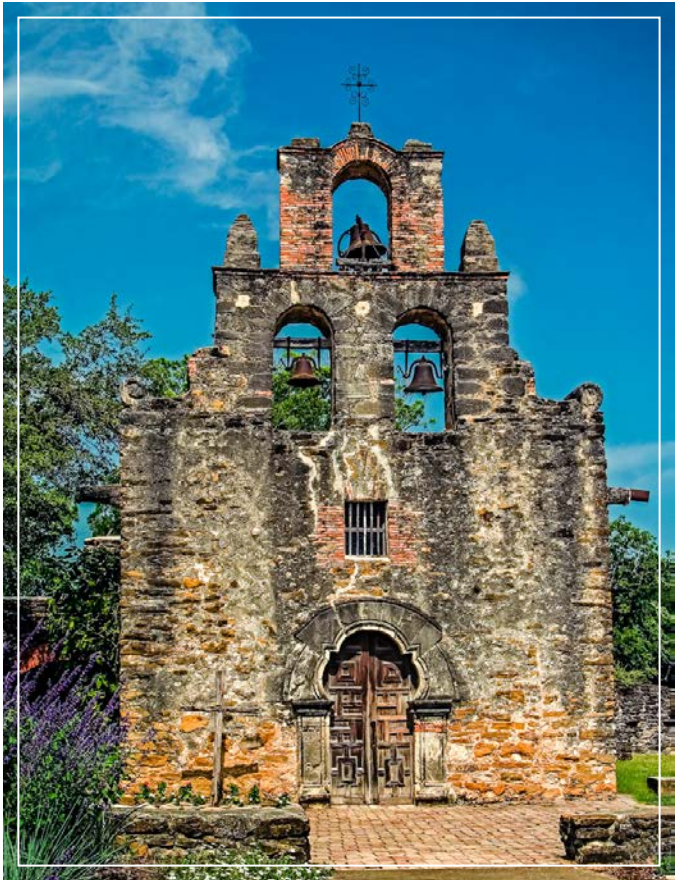


Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Espada
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spanish Empire's efforts to colonize, evangelize, and defend the northern frontier of New Spain, reflected by the architecture, landscapes, and functioning acequias and agricultural systems, are preserved as the most complete, geographically concentrated, and intact group of Spanish Colonial mission complexes in the world. • San Antonio Missions National Historical Park resources are the result of the complex interweaving of peoples and cultures from indigenous groups, central and northern New Spain, and the Spanish settlers that precipitated a rapid, fundamental, and permanent change most dramatically among the indigenous groups. This new society, neither wholly indigenous nor wholly Spanish, has continually evolved to become the predominant culture of South Texas. • In partnership with the National Park Service, the Archdiocese of San Antonio and local parishes preserve and provide public access to San Antonio Missions National Historical Park's four historic mission churches, all of which are active today.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic church and the modern convento are currently under restoration as well as the parish parking area. After construction the cultural landscape will be in good condition. • Minimal interpretive staffing means that the park relies on volunteers more at Missions Espada and San Juan than at other mission sites. • Aqueduct, acequias, and dam are in good condition and operational, but require constant maintenance. • Rancho de las Cabras is in stabilized ruins under sand and so difficult to interpret without a ranger. Rancho is not open to the public except for special guided tours. • The park must maintain a road and parking area to the Rancho. • Lime kilns need stabilization and protection; some are in good condition but others need repair. • Espada's parish and neighborhood are a close-knit community and hold events every week (Bingo hall, St. Vincent de Paul food donation, and weekly mass). • The park strives for ongoing communication between the National Park Service and the church parish concerning resource planning and management. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visitation, especially among bicycle and pedestrian users.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Espada
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism on the ruins. • The parish hosts a number of special events that result in some unintended wear and tear on the site. • Climbing on walls threatens visitor safety and resource preservation. • This is the only site with parking inside the compound, which detracts from the cultural landscape. • Special events, church festivals, and commercial vendors can damage the foundation and low walls. • Dampness moving up through masonry walls threatens the structural integrity. • Many visitors are arriving after normal 9–5 park hours; unsupervised visitation comes with risks to resources. • Acidification effects from air pollution (gaseous and deposition) to historic stone, masonry, metal, wood, and painted material may be degrading the Mission. • Drought and climate change can lead to increased water expansion and contraction cycles which impact the historic masonry, including foundations. • An increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change, could also increase flooding, weathering, and erosion/sedimentation of historic structures and landscapes and increase invasive species and pests. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mission Reach Trail opening has contributed to a surge of bicycle use and an increased need for bike infrastructure on site. • The community is strongly connected to the mission and holds many events; the park could increase education about preservation to event attendees to reduce wear and tear of the site. • The Rancho de las Cabras (Rancho) has yet to be developed for visitor use and many of the resources are preserved intact under sand. There is an opportunity to interpret the resources with panels and self-guided tours, provide a visitor contact station, provide trails, and possibly stabilize and restore structures. • The park could interpret the connection between Rancho and El Camino Real ties. • The trail portal to the Medina River is planned for construction. The park and partners could link the Rancho site to the planned trail extension. • The park could partner with the parish, and possibly the Espada School Alumni group, the Espada Festival committee, Los Vecinos community group, and others. • Improve interpretation for self-guided tours using interpretive panels, smart phone applications, and other media that would not require staff.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Archaeological Test Excavations at Mission San Francisco de la Espada” (1976). • “Archaeological Survey and Testing at Rancho de las Cabras” (1981). • “Test Excavations at Mission San Francisco de las Espada” (1981). • “Archaeological Testing at Rancho de las Cabras, 41WN30, Wilson County, Texas Second Season” (1983). • “Archaeological Testing at Rancho de las Cabras, Wilson County, Third Season” (1983). • “Archaeological Testing Within the Southeast Corner of the Plaza at Mission Espada, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas” (1992). • “Archaeological Monitoring at Espada Road Acequia Crossing, South San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas” (1993). • “Archaeological Testing of the New Plaza at Mission San Francisco de la Espada (41BX4), San Antonio, Texas” (1997).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Espada
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Archaeological Monitoring of an Electrical Conduit Trench at Mission San Francisco de la Espada (41BX4), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas" (1998). • "Rancho de las Cabras Cultural Landscape Report" (1998). • "Archaeological Excavation of the Priest Quarters, Mission San Francisco de la Espada, 41BX4, San Antonio, Texas" (2000). • "San Antonio Mission Trails Statewide Transportation Enhancement Project Volume I. Construction Package 1: <i>Archaeological Investigations at Mission San Francisco de la Espada (41BX4), City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas</i>" (2004). • "Post Field Report on the 2010-2012 Excavations at Rancho de las Cabras, Wilson County, TX" (2014). • "Archaeological Investigations Associated with Mission San Juan (41BX5) Church Underpinning, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas Volumes 1 and 2" (2014). • "History of San Francisco de la Espada Mission from its Beginnings to 1900" (2014). • Mission Espada cultural landscape report, initiated (projected 2017 completion date).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on diaspora of mission descendants. • Complete lineal descent studies. • Conduct oral history interviews with descendants, parishioners, conservationists, etc. • Research on changing demographics surrounding the missions from 19th century to the present. • Analysis of archeological work completed but not analyzed. • Visitor survey. • Structural engineering analysis of Espada Aqueduct. • Foundation study parkwide. • Visitor use assessment. • Climate change vulnerability assessment for select cultural resources. • Identify additional information about Franciscan farming practices and crops. • Baseline archeological survey of park. • Migrate paper map data into current park database. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Complete overall historic resources study. • Archeological study of buried early compound for preservation and interpretation needs (Indian quarters and foundation remains of larger planned church). • Structural engineering analysis of Espada Aqueduct.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unified NPS and Archdiocese condition assessment and preservation plan. • Long-range interpretive plan (ongoing). • Resource stewardship strategy. • Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission Espada complex. • Complete draft overall historic structure report. • Physical security plan. • Farm management plan. • Vegetation management plan. • Climate change scenario planning. • Rancho de las Cabras Trail plan. • Rancho de las Cabras scenery conservation strategy. • Pest management plan. • Wayside plan. • Archeological research needs plan. • Ethnographic research needs plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mission Espada
<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">• Historic Sites Act of 1935• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"• "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"• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>• "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archives
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spanish Empire's efforts to colonize, evangelize, and defend the northern frontier of New Spain, reflected by the architecture, landscapes, and functioning acequias and agricultural systems, are preserved as the most complete, geographically concentrated, and intact group of Spanish Colonial mission complexes in the world.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of the collections has not been completely documented. Not all collections are housed in same location. The full extent of the collections are not generally known and is not easily available to staff and visitors. Some collections items are not curated (e.g., many of the architectural elements are not accessioned). Research is not always fully documented and available to staff (field level research needs to be analyzed). Artifacts have not been completely identified, so more significant research on the collections that relate to activity areas, diet, settlement patterns, etc. have not been conducted. There has not been adequate monitoring, accessioning is not complete, and resources could be at risk. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collections are open for research, however are difficult to access. The size of the collections is increasing (e.g., site excavation associated with development). Research requests associated with the collections have increased.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park does not have adequate control of access to the collections. Inadequate facilities are causing loss of collections. The lack of organization of the collection threatens the ability of park staff to locate items. Pest management is an ongoing issue for the collection. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A park curator would help to make the collections accessible to researchers and compliant with federal regulations and NPS guidelines for collections. A park historian would help to conduct research, and document information about the historical attributes of the mission. More rotating exhibits would enhance visitor experience. Comprehensive review of the collections and how it can be used to enhance visitor experience and research would improve access to the collections. This would also improve the usefulness of the collection by identifying opportunities to collect new data or further analyze related work. The park could take measures to implement the collections management plan.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housekeeping standard operating procedures (1988). Regional facilities strategy (2003). Museum management plan (draft) (2010). Collections management plan (draft) (2010).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archives
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum storage assessment. • Analysis of archeological collections that have already been collected. • Research on diaspora of mission descendants. • Research on proper storage of metal objects in collections. • Archeological overview and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the collections management plan. • Research needs management plan. • Museum exhibit plan.
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"> • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological 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" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with the National Park Service, the Archdiocese of San Antonio and local parishes preserve and provide public access to San Antonio Missions National Historical Park's four historic mission churches, all of which are active today.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Archdiocese capacity has greatly increased; their fundraising capability is strong. They have been able to raise enough money for restoration and an endowment for ongoing preservation. Partners are taking on a variety of projects. The park holds an in perpetuity agreement with the Archdiocese. The San Antonio River Authority with Bexar County funds has completed an extensive Mission Reach trail system that includes trails within the boundary of the park. Partners have a high expectation of what the National Park Service can deliver. Partners may not share the same philosophy as NPS policy; the park needs to work with partners to make sure NPS policies are understood. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity of the San Antonio River Authority to take on river improvement projects has dramatically increased following a local tax increase. Completed San Antonio River Authority projects, such as the Mission Reach Trail extension, has greatly improved the quality of visitor experience along the river, and increased the number of bicycle and pedestrian users accessing the park. The San Antonio River Authority is institutionalizing itself and stepping forward as a recreational agency in San Antonio. The San Antonio River Authority will be exchanging San Juan labores land that is within the park boundary (fall 2016).
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased partner capacity leads to a strain on NPS staff capacity. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park partners provide an avenue for the National Park Service to reach new communities. Partners are doing interpretation along the river and within the churches. The park has the potential for new labor capacity from partners utilizing their staff, volunteers, and financial resources to fund and/or staff park needs outside of the traditional operating budget. Partners provide endless opportunities for community projects. The park needs to clearly convey its needs along with the mission, role, and limitations of park staff. Partnerships are a two way position, the National Park Service needs to understand how to support formal partners, not just ask what other people can do for the site.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer opportunities management plan (underway). See appendix B for a list of partner agreements.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor survey. Visitor use assessment. Bicycle/pedestrian visitor counting.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach plan.
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"> None identified <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes"

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for San Antonio Missions National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Spanish Colonial Missions Research** – Documents dating back to the Spanish Colonial period contain information about how the missions were managed, who lived and/or worked there, how the locations, structures, and features changed through time, and how the missions related to the greater world of New Spain. These documents are located in a number of known and unknown places, including the archives of the Colleges of Zacatecas and Queretaro in Mexico, the Archives of Seville, Spain, the Bexar Archives, etc. Transcription and translation of Spanish Colonial documents from these missions has not taken place on a large scale since the 1960s. Complete transcription and translation of these documents would help the park not only with interpretation and education but also with maintenance and preservation of the structures and other features.

Associated planning needs:

- Research needs management plan
- Oral history plan

Associated data needs:

- Research on diaspora of mission descendants
 - Archival research of original Spanish documents part 1
 - Analysis of archeological work completed but not analyzed
 - Archival research of original Spanish documents part 2
 - Baseline archeological survey of park
- **Connections to the Southside Community** – Massive investments to restore the San Antonio River to a natural system have brought new life to what previously was characterized as a channelized drainage ditch. The eight-mile Mission Reach Trail infrastructure and facilities support new and repeat recreational visitors entering the park from the popular riverfront area. While these investments have attracted new visitors to the park, neighbors in the Southside community are not visiting. The park has significant opportunity to engage Southside community members as investment continues in this part of town. Maintaining relevancy within and around the diverse community surrounding the park continues to challenge the park. These opportunities to more fully engage with the community would be addressed in an outreach plan.

Associated planning need:

- Outreach plan

Associated data needs:

- Visitor survey
- Visitor use assessment
- Bicycle/pedestrian visitor counting

- **Meeting Partnership Expectations** – San Antonio Missions National Historical Park has collaboratively managed the site with the Archdiocese and partner landowners from the time the park was created. In 2008, Bexar County voters approved a local tax dramatically increasing the capacity of the San Antonio River Authority and the City of San Antonio to take on river and trail improvement projects near the missions. At the same time, the Archdiocese's nonprofit organization, Old Spanish Missions, Inc. (Las Misiones), has had successful fundraising campaigns for restoration and maintenance projects at the four mission churches. These partner improvement projects have tremendous benefits to park managers and visitors including providing multimodal options for visitor access, preserving historic structures, and better integrating the park into the urban fabric of San Antonio's Southside neighborhood. As partner capabilities become more robust, there is an increased demand on National Park Service staff for representation on various tangential partner initiatives. Management of the park has become increasingly partner-driven.

Associated planning need:

- Outreach plan

Associated data needs:

- Visitor use assessment
- Bicycle/pedestrian visitor counting

- **Park Facilities** – Current park facilities are not adequate for current park needs. There are three primary areas of need. Firstly, current facilities were not designed to store museum collections and the collections are stored in walk-in refrigeration units inadequately housed in non-air-conditioned spaces. Facilities are not adequate for curatorial activities such as washing artifacts, processing, cataloging, and analyzing artifacts, exhibit preparation, or archival research. Facilities are lacking for outside researchers to use park resources. Secondly, the park facilities lack space to comply with NPS standards for weapon, ammunition, and evidence storage. The third major deficit area is in park exhibits. The visitor center lacks any space to develop exhibits, conserve and maintain objects on exhibit, or display rotating exhibits. The contact stations at Mission Espada and Mission San Juan also lack any space for maintaining their exhibit areas.

Associated planning needs:

- Visitor center development concept plan
- Complete collections management plan
- Museum exhibit plan



- **Maintenance of Historic Structures** – There are very few individuals specialized in the skilled trades needed to maintain and preserve historic structures at San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Highly skilled preservation staff are knowledgeable and capable of performing masonry and carpentry maintenance and restoration and acequia maintenance and restoration, however, the number of staff with these skills is extremely small (the park has two masons for more than 275,000 square feet of masonry). It is increasingly difficult to hire qualified masons and other traditional craftsman because, on a broad scale, these professions have been in decline for decades. Information sharing, especially as it relates to skilled trades (masonry, carpentry, and acequia management) will be necessary as senior staff reach retirement age. The park's apprentice program and an employee succession planning effort present opportunities to pass down the institutional knowledge regarding materials and maintenance from senior staff to new employees. The preparation of condition assessments and preservation planning would assist in facilitating seamless preservation treatment methods of historic structures across NPS- and Archdiocese-managed resources.

Associated planning needs:

- Resource stewardship strategy
- Unified NPS and Archdiocese condition assessment and preservation plan
- Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission Concepción complex
- Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission San José complex
- Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission San Juan complex
- Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission Espada complex
- Complete 2006 draft overall historic structure report called "Of Various Magnificence"
- Vegetation management plan
- Employee succession plan
- Physical security plan
- Climate change scenario planning
- Pest management plan – update
- Archeological research needs plan

Associated data needs:

- Research on frescos, plasters, mortars, and lime washes
- Foundation studies
- Visitor use assessment
- Baseline documentation of and complete archeological survey of park
- Archeological overview and assessment
- Complete overall historic resources study

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Resource stewardship strategy	H	Documenting parkwide resource condition information and prioritizing implementation actions would serve as a planning framework and support other high-priority planning needs.
Mission Concepción, Key Issue	Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission Concepción complex	H	Individual historic structure reports need to be completed for each mission complex; the order in which these are to be completed would be decided through the resource stewardship strategy plan development.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Unified condition assessment and preservation plan	H	The park needs a preservation plan with a unified preservation standard so that NPS-managed and Archdiocese-managed areas of park employ the same preservation standards and methods.
Mission San José, Key Issue	Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission San José complex	H	Individual historic structure reports need to be completed for each mission complex; the order in which these are to be completed would be decided through the resource stewardship strategy plan development.
Mission San Juan, Key Issue	Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission San Juan complex	H	Individual historic structure reports need to be completed for each mission complex; the order in which these are to be completed would be decided through the resource stewardship strategy plan development.
Mission Espada, Key Issue	Historic structure report and long-term preservation plan for Mission Espada complex	H	Individual historic structure reports need to be completed for each mission complex; the order in which these are to be completed would be decided through the resource stewardship strategy plan development.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Complete 2006 draft overall historic structure report called "Of Various Magnificence"	H	An overall historic structure report from 2006 needs to be finalized; figures and maps need to be added or updated. The parkwide historic structure report would not include a treatment plan. Treatment plans are to be addressed in historic structure reports for individual mission complexes.
Mission San José	Mission San José treatment plan for perimeter wall foundation	H	The park needs to resolve perimeter wall foundation issues at Mission San José. This planning effort would include a condition assessment.
Key Issue	Visitor center development concept plan	H	This plan would analyze interior space reallocation along with museum and exhibit planning.
Museum Collections and Archives	Complete collections management plan	H	The collections management plan is approximately 80% complete, but will need to be finalized to meet NPS policy standards.
Museum Collections and Archives	Museum exhibit plan	H	A museum exhibit plan would stem from the long-range interpretive plan prepared in 2015.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Employee succession plan	H	Information sharing, especially as it relates to skilled trades (masonry, carpentry, and acequia management) will be necessary as senior staff retire.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Physical security plan	H	A physical security plan would protect buildings, staff, and visitors. The park lacks a security plan for safety, engineering, and systems, and also lacks a physical security specialist. Visitation after hours is a threat to resources.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Vegetation management plan	H	This plan would address desired future conditions for vegetation cover on all landscapes.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Ethnographic research needs plan	H	This plan would provide guidance to direct ethnographic research in the park. The plan would include a systematic review of all previous ethnographic research that would help to identify research gaps.
Mission San Juan, Mission Espada	Farm management plan	M	This plan would help coordinate and prioritize resource management and other activities at the farm, such as farming operations and crop cultivation. Research is needed before this can happen, and some of this research is anticipated to begin in 2015 funded by the park friends group.
Partnerships, Key Issue	Outreach plan	M	This plan would identify the communities the park wants to reach, how to reach them, and how to work with them.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada	Wayside plan	M	This plan would analyze and determine media interpretation. This plan would stem from the long-range interpretive plan.
Collections, Key Issue	Research needs management plan	M	This plan would organize the park's research needs on Spanish Colonial subject matter.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Climate change scenario planning for select cultural resources	M	This living planning process would help the park consider the range of possible climate futures and the associated issues (e.g., increase in flooding and droughts, soil expansion, increase in invasive species and pests, etc.) and associated management implications.
Mission Espada	Rancho de las Cabras trail plan	L	This is partially addressed in the cultural landscape report and environmental assessment for the Rancho.
Mission Espada	Rancho de las Cabras scenery conservation strategy	L	This is partially addressed in the cultural landscape report and the environmental assessment for the Rancho.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Pest management plan – update	L	This update to the 1997 plan would address termites, bats, and leaf-cutter ants.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada	Archeological research needs plan	L	The plan would address all missions and include the archeological research needs, informed by the archeological survey and assessment.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Mission Concepción, Key Issue	Research on frescos, plasters, mortars and lime washes	H	The park needs additional data to better understand traditional materials and modern preservation treatments for them (frescos, plaster, lime washes, and mortars at missions parkwide). Data gathering would support historic structure reports and treatment plans.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Foundation studies	H	This study would help address foundation deterioration happening at historic structures across the park, and would include a structural engineering analysis of Mission Espada aqueduct.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Visitor survey	H	The park needs to know more about the types of visitors coming to the park as well as the local residents that have not visited the park.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Visitor use assessment	H	The park would benefit from having additional visitor use and resource impacts data parkwide.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Conduct oral history interviews with descendants, parishioners, conservationists, etc.	H	This would inform and would be supported by the ethnographic research needs plan. Individuals with direct knowledge about living conditions in the missions are aging and it is important to capture their recollections before the information is lost.
Mission Concepción	Vanishing treasures preservation documentation for Mission Concepción	H	Detailed baseline photography is needed to aid in repointing and stabilization efforts. This would support the historic structure report for Concepción.
Mission San José	Vanishing treasures preservation documentation for Mission San José.	H	Detailed baseline photography is needed to aid in repointing and stabilization efforts. This would support the historic structure report for San José.
Mission San Juan	Vanishing treasures preservation documentation for Mission San Juan	H	Detailed baseline photography is needed to aid in repointing and stabilization efforts. This would support the historic structure report for San Juan.
Key Issues	Bicycle/pedestrian visitor counting	H	Since the completion of the Mission Reach Trail project, bicycle and pedestrian visitation has surged. The park needs to count bikes and pedestrians to supplement the visitor survey. The data would be collected in collaboration with park partners and would inform visitor use planning.
Mission San José	Condition assessment wall movement study at San José Indian Quarters	H	The Indian Quarters walls were constructed at a different time from the other structural foundations and require a separate condition assessment.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Museum Collections and Archives	Museum storage assessment	H	A museum storage assessment is a component of the 2003 regional facilities strategy related to the park. This information would support the collection management plan.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Museum Collections and Archives, Key Issue	Research on diaspora of mission descendants	M	Genealogical research parkwide and research the diaspora using deed research is needed. This would inform and be supported by the ethnographic research needs plan.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Complete lineal descent studies for Missions Concepción, Espada, and San Jose	M	This would inform and be supported by the ethnographic research needs plan. This would help to satisfy the parks NAGPRA responsibilities because NAGPRA requires consultation if lineal decedents can be identified.
Mission San Juan, Mission Espada	Identify additional information about Franciscan farming practices and crops	M	This information would support the farm management plan.
Museum Collections and Archives	Analysis of archeological collection that have already been collected	M	This would involve an analysis of the archeological collection – and fauna/botanical remains currently in collections, and more research on ceramics, particularly on how they relate to clay sourcing.
Key Issue	Archival research of original Spanish documents part 1	M	This would involve finding aids / scanning / web access to Spanish documents, including the “Spanish Colonial Document Study of Franciscan Management Practices.” This information would aid park interpretation.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Baseline documentation of and complete archeological survey of park	M	Baseline archeological inventory and documentation is mandated through compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act section 110 and would inform park management decisions, particularly related to potential ground disturbing activities.
Museum Collections and Archives	Research on proper storage of metal objects in collections	M	This research would support the collections management plan.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Museum Collections and Archives, Key Issue	Archeological overview and assessment	M	This assessment would compile work already done and determine what needs to be done before a research needs plan is prepared.
Mission Concepción	Study of karst system underlying Mission Concepción	M	The karst formations are an important part of understanding precipitation fluctuations. There may be opportunities to study the limestone areas associated with the park to better understand whether ground water flow could be impacting the stability of the structures at Mission Concepción.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Research on changing demographics surrounding the missions from 19th century to the present	L	This would inform and be supported by the ethnographic research needs plan. This research would answer questions related to changes in land ownership from mission descendants to European immigrants, how the mission diaspora were formed, land ownership impacts on mission preservation, and continuing influences on preservation activities today.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada	Climate change vulnerability assessments for select cultural resources	L	This is a parkwide assessment that would look at potential vulnerabilities to select cultural resources associated with climate change impacts.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Key Issue	Complete overall historic resources study	L	Draft historic resources study from the 1980s and 1990s needs to be finalized. Volume 1 is nearly complete. Volume 2 is almost complete with final editing. Original contract has closed. The park needs outside support to complete this study.
Mission San Juan, Mission Espada	Archeological study of buried early compound for preservation and interpretation needs	L	These ruins were buried without documentation or archeological investigation. The study would determine whether these ruins are stable and what interpretive information they contain.
Mission Espada, Key Issue	Analysis of archeological work completed but not analyzed	L	This analysis would come after the research needs plan.
Key Issue	Archival research of original Spanish documents part 2	L	This archival research would occur after original Spanish documents are found, transcribed, and translated.
Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada	Migrate paper map data into current park database	L	The park has map data from 1960s–1980s that needs geo referencing and migration into the park GIS system.
Mission San José	Archeological investigation of workshop ruins at San José	L	This investigation would be focused on Spanish Colonial workshop ruins.



Part 3: Contributors

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

PUBLIC LAW 95-629—NOV. 10, 1978

92 STAT. 3635

Public Law 95-629
95th Congress

TITLE II

San Antonio
Missions
National
Historical Park.
Establishment.
16 USC 410ee.

SEC. 201. (a) In order to provide for the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the Spanish Missions of San Antonio, Texas, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations of Americans, there is hereby established the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park (hereafter in this section referred to as the "park") consisting of Concepcion, San Jose, San Juan, and Espada Missions, together with areas and features historically associated therewith, as generally depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary Map, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park", numbered 930-80,022-C and dated May 1978, which shall be on file

and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the offices of the Superintendent of the park. After advising the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, in writing, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the park when necessary by publication of a revised drawing or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

Boundary revisions, notice to congressional committees and publication in Federal Register.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the Secretary is authorized—

Lands, acquisitions.

(1) to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, lands and interests therein constituting the following generally described areas in the historic missions district of the city of San Antonio, Texas—

(A) Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo;

(B) Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna;

(C) Mission San Francisco de la Espada;

(D) Espada Acequia, the section of approximately five miles along the west side of and parallel to the San Antonio River;

(E) Espada Dam and Aqueduct;

(F) Mission San Juan Capistrano;

(G) San Juan Acequia, on the east side of the San Antonio River; and

(H) such lands and interests therein which the Secretary determines are necessary or desirable to provide for public access to, and interpretation and protection of, the foregoing; and

(2) to enter cooperative agreements with the owners of any historic properties, including properties referred to in paragraph (1), in furtherance of the purposes of this section.

Cooperative agreements.

Each agreement under paragraph (2) shall provide among other things that the owner will hold and preserve the historic property in perpetuity and will not undertake or permit the alteration or removal of historic features or the erection of markers, structures, or buildings without the prior concurrence of the Secretary, and that the public shall have reasonable access to those portions of the property to which access is necessary in the judgment of the Secretary for the proper appreciation and interpretation of its historical and architectural value. Pursuant to such cooperative agreements and notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary the Secretary may, directly or by contract, construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, or develop such buildings, structures, and related facilities including roads, trails, and other interpretive facilities on real property not in Federal ownership and may maintain and operate programs in connection therewith as he deems appropriate. Any lands or interest therein owned by the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio, the State of Texas, or any political subdivision of such State, including the San Antonio River Authority, may be acquired by donation only: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall submit all proposed cooperative agreements to the Department of Justice for a determination that the proposed agreements do not violate the constitutional provisions regarding the separation of church and state.

Submittal to Justice Department.

(c)(1) With the exception of any property deemed necessary by the Secretary for visitor facilities or administration of the park, any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition

Use and occupancy right, retention.

92 STAT. 3638

PUBLIC LAW 95-629—NOV. 10, 1978

by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the property for noncommercial residential purposes, for twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(2) A right of use and occupancy retained or enjoyed pursuant to this subsection may be terminated with respect to the entire property by the Secretary upon his determination that the property or any portion thereof had ceased to be used for noncommercial residential purposes and upon tender to the holder of a right an amount equal to the fair market value, as of the date of tender, of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

“Improved
property.”

(3) The term “improved property”, as used in this subsection, shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1978 (hereinafter referred to as a “dwelling”), together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

Administration.

(d) The Secretary is authorized and directed to take prompt and appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of this section and any cooperative agreement hereunder to assure the protection and preservation of the historical and architectural values of the missions and the areas and features historically associated therewith within the boundaries of the park. The park shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this section and provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

San Antonio
Missions
Advisory
Commission.
Establishment.
Membership.

(c) (1) There is hereby authorized to be established by the Secretary, a San Antonio Missions Advisory Commission. The Commission shall be composed of seven members, each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary, as follows:

(A) one member to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Texas;

(B) one member to be appointed from recommendations made by the County Commissioners of Bexar County, Texas;

(C) one member to be appointed from recommendations made by the City Council of the City of San Antonio, Texas;

(D) one member to be appointed to represent non-Federal property owners whose property is operated and maintained in accordance with cooperative agreements with the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) (2);

(E) one member from the membership of a local conservation or historical organization; and

(F) two members representing the general public.

Chairman.

The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman of the Commission and may fill any vacancy in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

Compensation
and expenses.

(2) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and may reimburse members for reasonable expenses

PUBLIC LAW 95-629—NOV. 10, 1978

92 STAT. 3639

incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this section on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

(3) All appointments to the Commission shall be made by the Secretary within six months after the date of the enactment of this Act and the Secretary, or his designee, shall from time to time, but at least semiannually, meet and consult with the Advisory Commission in matters relating to the park and with respect to carrying out the provisions of this section.

Consultation.

(4) Unless extended by Act of Congress, this Commission shall terminate ten years after the date of its first meeting with the Secretary or his designee.

Termination.

(f) (1) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, but not more than \$10,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands.

Appropriation authorization.

(2) For the development of essential public facilities there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$500,000. Within one year from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a final master plan for the development of the park consistent with the objectives of this section, indicating (A) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and interpretive needs of the visiting public; (B) the location and estimated cost of all facilities; and (C) the projected need for any additional facilities within the park.

Master plan, transmittal to congressional committees.

PUBLIC LAW 101-628—NOV. 28, 1990

104 STAT. 4469

Public Law 101-628
101st Congress

Natural
resources.

TITLE V—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM UNITS IN TEXAS

SEC. 501. EXPANSION OF SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) EXPANSION.—Section 201(a) of the Act entitled “An Act to amend the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972; to provide for the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park; and other purposes” (16 U.S.C. 410ee(a)) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: “The park shall also consist of the lands and interests therein within the area bounded by the line depicted as ‘Proposed Boundary Extension’ on the maps entitled ‘San Antonio Missions National Historical Park’, numbered 472-80,075, 472-80,076, 472-80,077, 472-80,078, 472-80,079, 472-80,080, and 472-80,081 and dated June 7, 1990, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the same manner as is such drawing.”

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES.—Section 201(f)(2) of such Act is amended by striking “not more than \$500,000.” and inserting “not more than \$15,000,000.”

128 STAT. 3792

PUBLIC LAW 113–291—DEC. 19, 2014

“(A) complete the study of the Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve segments described in subsection (a)(141); and

“(B) submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study.”.

SEC. 3042. SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

Section 201 of Public Law 95–629 (16 U.S.C. 410ee) is amended—

(1) by striking “SEC. 201. (a) In order” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 201. SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order”; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking “The park shall also” and inserting the following:

“(2) ADDITIONAL LAND.—The park shall also”; and

(B) in the third sentence, by striking “After advising the” and inserting the following:

“(4) REVISIONS.—After advising the”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) (as designated by subparagraph (A)) the following:

“(3) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the park is modified to include approximately 137 acres, as depicted on the map entitled ‘San Antonio Missions National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Addition’, numbered 472/113,006A, and dated June 2012.

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

“(C) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary of the Interior may acquire the land or any interest in the land described in subparagraph (A) only by donation or exchange.”.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments And Special Designations

Administrative Commitments

Title / Agency / Organization	Purpose / Description	Start Date	Expiration Date
Cooperative Agreements			
Department of the Interior, Texas State Park's Board, Archbishop	Establishes National Historic Site for Mission San José. The original 1941 agreement has been replaced by 20 Feb 83 agreements.	8 May 41	Perpetuity
San Antonio River Authority	NPS access and land owner preservation of Berg's Mill and historic river channel remnants for Tracts: 104-03, 105-10, 106-43.	20 Sep 82	Perpetuity or until land may be donated
City of San Antonio and San Antonio River Authority	NPS access and land owner preservation of historic features at Acequia and Espada Parks for Tracts: 103-03, 103-07, 104-02.	20 Sep 82	Perpetuity or until land may be donated
Archdiocese	Preserve/restore/ interpret missions and separates management into secular and non-secular areas. This agreement was approved by the Department of Justice.	20 Feb 83	Perpetuity
San Antonio Conservation Society	Convey aqueduct to NPS for Tract 105-15.	20 Feb 83	Perpetuity
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	NPS takes over management of former Mission San Jose National Historic Site from Texas. Agreement became obsolete when Texas donated land 2014.	20 Feb 83	Perpetuity
City of San Antonio	Visitor center construction and land use.	1 Mar 94	Perpetuity or until visitor center is built and property donated
Floresville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire/rescue for Rancho de las Cabras.	7 Apr 10	7 Apr 15 (pending)
US Army Corps of Engineers, Texas State Historic Preservation Office, Bexar County, City of San Antonio, San Antonio River Authority	San Antonio river improvement plan (management plan) for Mission Reach.	4 Oct 11	4 Oct 16

Title / Agency / Organization	Purpose / Description	Start Date	Expiration Date
Friends Group Agreement			
Los Compadres (Friends Group)	Partnership to leverage funds and further park goals.	20 Dec 13	20 Dec 18
Fundraising Agreement			
Los Compadres	Raising funds / in-kind goods and services for San Juan Farm.	29 Aug 13	29 Aug 18
Cooperating Association Agreement			
Western National Parks Association (WNPA)	National Cooperating Association Agreement with WNPA to provide support and assistance to the interpretive, educational and research activities of the NPS and provide interpretive and educational materials to visitors.	24 Feb 11	24 Feb 16
Memoranda of Understanding			
San Antonio Bike Share	B-Cycle program	8 Nov 12	8 Nov 17
Mission Espada	Office space for Parish staff	18 Dec 14	18 Dec 19
Interagency Agreements			
US Department of Transportation and VOLPE Center	Developing online desktop and mobile trip planner	12 Jun 14	12 Jun 17
Station Host Agreement			
CPS Energy (Station Host)	Plug-in electric vehicle charging station	23 May 14	23 May 24

Special Designations

Designation	Date of Designation	Purpose	Notes
UNESCO World Heritage Site	5 July 15	Identify and recognize heritage sites that are globally significant, irrespective of the territory on which they are located.	Reporting to UNESCO is required every seven years.

Appendix C: Glossary of Spanish Terminology Used at San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

<i>Acequia</i>	canal; used to describe the irrigation ditches, dam, and aqueduct in the mission system
<i>Convento</i>	an open square of rooms beside and connected to the church, which included rooms where the priest lived, along with other rooms used by the community
<i>Labores</i>	farm fields
<i>Rancho</i>	livestock operation

Appendix D: Tribes Traditionally Associated with San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Traditionally associated tribes refer to those groups that have had a significant connection to a place that has endured for two generations or more. The *Federal Register* lists one American Indian tribe, noted below, as having traditional associations with San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico



Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

February 2016

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

Mardi J. Arce

February, 23 2016

RECOMMENDED

Mardi Arce, Superintendent, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Date

Sue E. Masica

3/8/16

APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

Date



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

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