



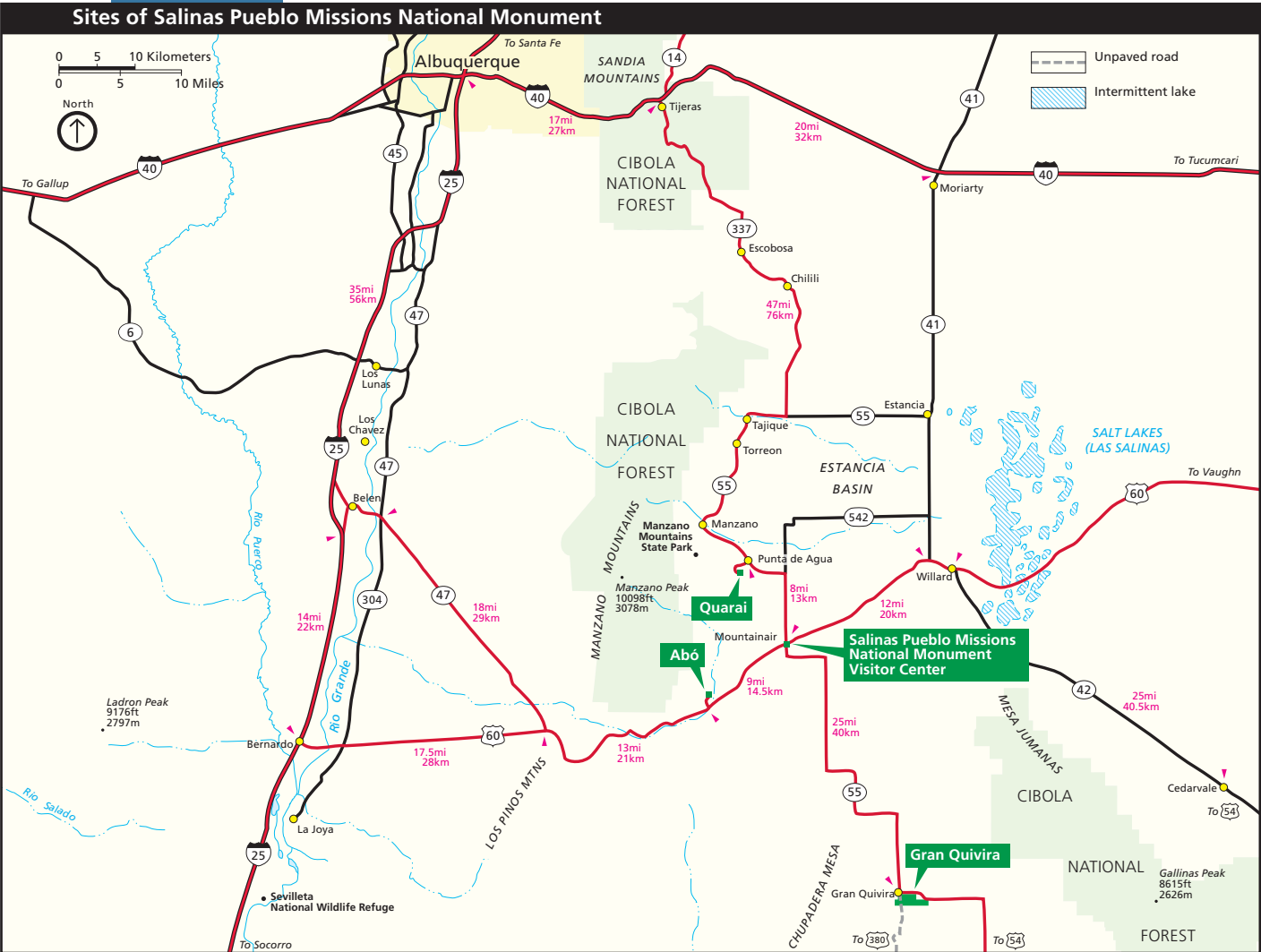
Foundation Document

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument

New Mexico

September 2014





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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument is a collection of three discontinuous units: Quarai, Abó, and Gran Quivira. Each unit contains distinctive 17th century Spanish missions, American Indian pueblos, and a variety of other historic buildings and ruins. The units are in central New Mexico in a region known to the colonial Spanish as the Salinas Province, named for the valuable salt deposits found there. Through the centuries, this diverse region supported prehistoric hunter-gatherers and puebloan groups, Spanish missionaries, and European American settlers. The people, places, and stories of the Salinas Pueblo Missions reflect a long tradition of cultural diversity, social interaction, and adaptation to a rich, but demanding environment.

In 1909, President William Howard Taft proclaimed the ruins of what is now the Gran Quivira unit of the monument as “Gran Quivira National Monument” under legislation that permitted him to set aside federal lands of particular scientific or historic importance. This original monument, Gran Quivira National Monument, protected the San Buenaventura Mission and later, through land additions in 1919, the surrounding pueblo mounds. When the National Park Service was created in 1916, Gran Quivira National Monument came under its care.

In 1913, the Museum of New Mexico acquired the Quarai ruins from private ownership, but did not obtain clear title until 1932. In 1937, the ruins of Abó also came under the stewardship of the Museum of New Mexico through purchase and donation by a group of University of New Mexico alumni. This split administration was simplified in 1980, when all three sites were combined into Salinas National Monument, a unit of the National Park Service. The name was later changed to Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument.

Monument headquarters and the main visitor center are in Mountainair, New Mexico. Visitor contact stations, picnic areas, and interpretive trails and waysides are also a part of each of the three units.





Monument Units

Quarai. The Quarai (or “Cuarac”) unit of the monument is the smallest of the three units (98 acres). Located eight miles north of Mountainair, New Mexico, Quarai sits on a red sandstone (geologically referred to as Abó Red Sandstone) outcropping covered with a juniper forest that slopes toward a tree-lined, spring-fed stream. Flowing from the base of the Manzano Mountains, this year-round water source supported the prehistoric large pueblo of Tiwa-speaking peoples who built and lived in a number of pueblo structures at the site.

The Quarai Spanish Colonial period began in 1625 with the construction of the Quarai Mission Convento (housing for the friars), and in 1626–27 the church of *La Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Cuarac*, was added. A combination of disease, drought, famine, and Apache raids led to the abandonment of the mission in 1678. This pattern and fate was repeated at each of the Salinas missions. Spanish American settlers, largely ranchers, returned to Quarai in the early 1800s, constructing the Lucero structures. These included a “torreon” (defensive tower) and later the Manzano Church. Today, Quarai consists of a prehistoric settlement, a large 17th century Tiwa pueblo, a large 17th century Spanish Franciscan mission, a small 19th century church, rancho compound, petroglyphs, and other associated sites and artifacts.

Abó. The Abó unit is 9 miles west of Mountainair and contains approximately 279 acres. Abó was built on another outcrop of the same Abó Red Sandstone as Quarai, at the southeastern base of the Manzano Mountains. The pueblo was adjacent to a trade route trail that led through Abó Pass to the Rio Grande Valley. Despite their relative proximity to Quarai, the people of Abó spoke Tompiro. The number and size of unexcavated pueblo mounds suggest that when the Spanish Chamuscado expedition arrived in 1581 they would have found a thriving community.



The Spanish Colonial period at Abó began in 1621 when a missionary priest arrived and occupied a few room-blocks of the pueblo to establish a fledgling mission. The priest constructed additional rooms in 1622, as well as began construction of a church and larger convento, consecrated as *San Gregorio de Abó*. The convento for this church contained a Puebloan circular kiva, which probably aided in early conversions. By 1640, the priests renovated the Abó church and convento, using a sophisticated buttressing technique unusual in 17th century New Mexico. This new, larger, and improved church was completed by 1658.

The Abó mission was abandoned in 1673. For more than 100 years Abó was quiet. In 1815, Spanish sheep herders attempted to return to the area, but were displaced by Apaches in 1830. Settlers permanently returned in 1869. The remains of these reoccupation structures can be seen south and east of the Abó mission.

Today, the unit consists of pit houses, jacales (adobe-style housing structures), prehistoric and historic pueblos, 17th century Spanish Franciscan mission structures, 19th century rancho structures, pictographs, petroglyphs, and other associated sites and artifacts.

Gran Quivira. The Gran Quivira unit (or “Las Humanas” as it was named by the Spanish) is the largest of the three units at approximately 610 acres. On rocky, gray Chupadero Mesa stand remnants of the circular stone house that was the beginning of Las Humanas. The building became an impressive structure of perhaps 240 rooms arranged in concentric circles around a central kiva. Mound 7, a 226-room structure from the Pueblo IV period (AD 1275/1300–1600), is the largest and the only fully excavated pueblo at the site. Before excavation, the height of this mound seemed to indicate a multistoried pueblo. Instead, excavation revealed the upper rooms used in the 1500s and 1600s were built on top of rooms dating from the 1300s. A further surprise was that, while the plan of the more recent pueblo is roughly rectangular, the earlier rooms were laid out in a circular fashion.

The area was colonized in 1626, resulting in the construction of two churches. Missionary priests and native workers completed the church of *San Isidro de las Humanas* in 1635. In 1659, a second, larger church—*San Buenaventura de las Humanas*—was built. However, by 1672, the native inhabitants and priests all abandoned the mission due to the famine. Around 1880, Anglo-American settlers reoccupied the area, establishing the 19th/20th century town of Gran Quivira, now also abandoned. Today, Gran Quivira consists of pit houses, prehistoric and historic pueblos, 17th century Spanish Franciscan mission structures, 19th and 20th century homesteads, petroglyphs, and other associated sites and artifacts.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The monument was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on November 1, 1909 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the monument.

SALINAS PUEBLO MISSIONS NATIONAL MONUMENT protects the archeological and historical significance and values of the Salinas province in central New Mexico by preserving the ruins and artifacts of indigenous pueblos, associated 17th century Spanish Franciscan mission architecture, and 19th century Spanish rancheros.

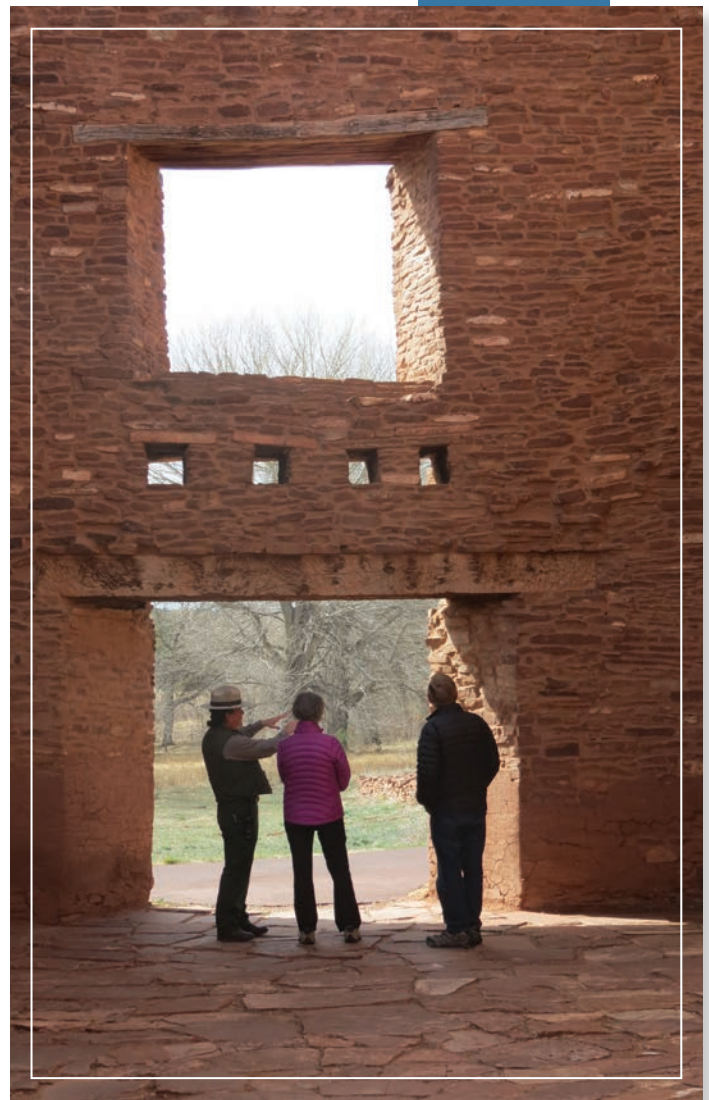


Park Significance

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 Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, 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 Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument protects exceptional primary archeological resources that date as far back as 1,200 years. Strategically located, these well-preserved and largely unexcavated sites at Abó, Gran Quivira, and Quarai are part of a significant and expansive regional complex of related, early to late pueblo history sites interwoven with archaic history, trade routes, and a long-standing tradition of cultural diversity.
2. Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument protects four of the best-preserved 17th century Spanish mission churches remaining in the United States, illustrating the historic meeting of Spanish and indigenous cultures that resulted in a tenuous blending of technology, architecture, and religious beliefs. This earliest administration of the pueblos also led to the strife between church and civil authorities.
3. Abó and Quarai played crucial roles in the continuity of cultural traditions that began during the mission period, leading to the history, social life, and architecture of the frontier settlement period in the 19th century, and which continues into the present day. The Salinas Jurisdiction attracted people of many backgrounds. By the mid-1600s, Spaniards and Indians had intermarried. Representing this tradition foremost is the blending of cultures that resulted in the mestizo heritage found among their descendants, who remain in the Salinas area today.
4. The cultural landscape surrounding Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument continues to be representative of its prehistoric and historic settings and remains largely unchanged. This landscape that is the Salinas province includes natural resources such as water features, flora, fauna, and salt for which the monument was named, along with the abundance of naturally occurring construction materials that attracted and sustained inhabitants for centuries.



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.

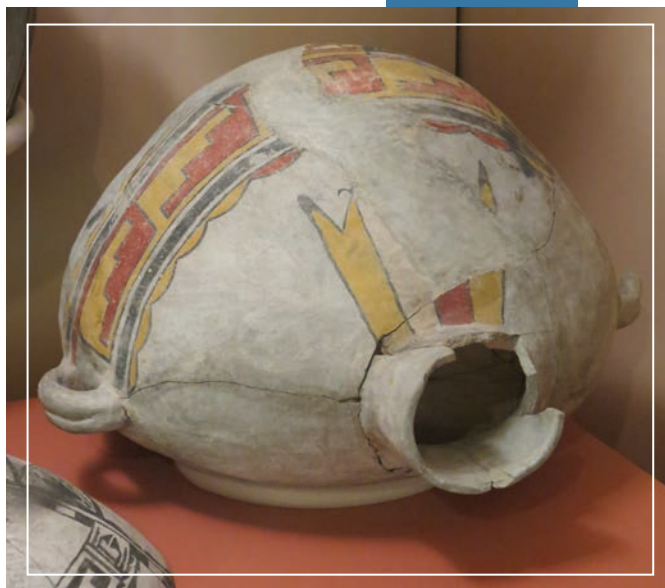
Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the monument. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the monument 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 Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument:

- **Abó (Archeological Resources).** Abó, the oldest pueblo at Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, represents a unique continuum of land use over some 1,000 years by settlers of the Tompiro people. The site includes pit houses, jacales, prehistoric and historic pueblos, 17th century Spanish Franciscan mission structures, 19th century rancho structures, pictographs, petroglyphs, and other associated sites and artifacts. *San Gregorio de Abó* is the oldest mission in the monument, representing a remarkable example of well-planned and well-designed Southwestern mission architecture and landscape architecture.
- **Quarai (Archeological Resources).** Quarai is the southernmost pueblo of the Tiwa people. The site includes a prehistoric settlement, a large 17th century Tiwa pueblo, a large 17th century Spanish Franciscan mission that served as the seat of ecclesiastical administration in the Salinas province, a small 19th century church and rancho compound, petroglyphs, and other associated sites and artifacts. *La Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Cuarac* mission structures at Quarai represent the greatest volume of mission ruins architecture at a single unit of the monument.
- **Gran Quivira (Archeological Resources).** Gran Quivira, originally known as Las Humanas, is the largest Jumano pueblo of the Salinas province. The site includes pit houses, prehistoric and historic pueblos, 17th century Spanish Franciscan mission structures, 19th and 20th century homesteads, petroglyphs, and other associated sites and artifacts. *San Isidro de las Humanas* and *San Buenaventura de las Humanas* represent the only place in the monument where there are two distinct complexes of colonial-era missions.



- **Preserved Cultural Landscape.** The Salinas basin formed ancient salt beds from which the monument derives its name and drew early inhabitants. Modern visitors highly value the largely unchanged cultural landscape, to include structures and infrastructure, vegetation, viewsheds, and the pristine night skies and natural sounds of the three units of the monument, providing a sense of remoteness and hardship that existed during the Pueblo period. On a clear day at Gran Quivira, visitors can still see up to 100 miles away and as many as seven mountain ranges. One of the most sought after views is the pristine southern view from Gran Quivira and the solitude it evokes.
- **Continuing Cultural Connections.** Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument is deeply rooted in the surrounding Hispanic and pueblo communities. The monument fosters strong ties with these people whose ancestry connects to the monument and dates back centuries. Through its various relationships and partnerships, the monument plays a pivotal role in the preservation of the interconnected landscape, as well as regional education and interpretive efforts. The preservation of monument lands and structures is strengthened by these ongoing cultural connections.
- **Scholarly Research and Museum and Archival Collections.** Scholarly research and data collection about pueblo and Spanish colonial history using the archeological record, primary documentation, and museum collections contributes to the understanding of historic events and natural resources associated with Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. The exceptionally important collection of pueblo material culture, colonial mission material culture, art, rare books, and an extensive archeological archival and photographic collection are intrinsically tied to the sites and allow for interpretation based on accurate historical evidence. Notable items within the collection are a number of large ceramic canteens from Gran Quivira—the only canteens of this type known to be found north of Mexico.



Other Important Resources and Values

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

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument:

- **Natural Landscape.** The natural landscape within the boundaries of the monument includes water features, cave and karst geology, vegetation, and wildlife. The monument preserves and restores these features as they complement and support the preservation of the cultural resources of the monument.
- **Paleontological Resources.** The monument features a variety of fossil resources such as mammoth, tetrapod tracks, marine fossils, and numerous plant and micro fossils.

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument:

- **Pre-European contact.** Because the Salinas province provided subsistence, humans made this place their home for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. Here, they endured to nurture their lifeways and traditions and comingled with other cultures.
- **Cross-cultural influence and continued cultural traditions.** The initial contact in the early 1600s between the Spanish and Indian peoples brought difficult changes that were both negative and positive to the lifeways and cultures of everyone involved. These cultural changes and connections continue to influence relationships through the present day.
- **Church and state relations.** Contrary to the wishes of the Spanish crown, the Spanish civil authorities viewed Indian labor as a resource to enrich the lives of the aristocracy. Discord among the Spanish authorities and Spanish Franciscan missionaries grew as missionaries sought to enhance Indian lives with European methods and ideas.
- **Economic trade and daily life.** Despite sometimes confrontational relationships among inhabitants of Salinas province, living in this unforgiving, rugged landscape necessitated their dependence on one another to labor together, learn survival skills, and produce valuable commodities for trade.
- **Current management and research.** Accumulation of knowledge from ongoing scientific inquiry identifies potential impacts on both cultural and natural resources. This information provides stewards of the monument with ways to make decisions that provide a broader understanding of the management of all resources.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, 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 monument's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the monument's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental 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	Combined Archeological Resources FRV Analysis Table for Abó, Quarai, and Gran Quivira
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statements 1, 2, 3, and 4
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One hundred and twenty-one archeological sites have been documented to date parkwide. All known archeological sites for all three site units are documented in the Archeological Site Management Information System (ASMIS) and in GIS data layers. 121 sites are recorded in ASMIS, including 43 archeological sites documented as well in the List of Classified Structures (LCS). All prehistoric structures listed on the LCS and ASMIS are routinely inspected. At Abó, 100% of the site has recently been re-surveyed for cultural resources / archeological sites. At Quarai, 75% of the site has recently been resurveyed for cultural resources / archeological sites. At Gran Quivira, 0% of the site has recently been resurveyed for cultural resources / archeological sites. Current condition data exist for all three sites, and they are generally in good condition. Many unexcavated or outlying sites at all three units have limited access. Pictographs and petroglyphs at Abó have limited access. Some petroglyphs are readily accessible at Quarai. At Abó, the primary sites are within the visitor exhibit area and include the pueblo mounds, 17th century mission structures, and 19th century rancharo structures. At Quarai, the primary sites are within the visitor exhibit area and include the pueblo mounds and 17th century mission structures. The 19th century rancharo structure is outside the visitor area. At Gran Quivira, the primary sites are within the visitor exhibit area and include the pueblo mounds and 17th century mission structures. The predominance of excavated pueblo house-blocks is at Gran Quivira. All three site units exhibit kivas, with the predominance of kivas at Gran Quivira. Abó and Quarai both exhibit a kiva within the garth (small open-air enclosure) of the mission conventos, and the garth kiva at Quarai is the only known square kiva within the monument. Abó and Quarai both exhibit the foundations of 19th century torreons (defensive towers). Gran Quivira exhibits an elaborate and extensive water catchment system. Quarai exhibits the remnants of an elaborate acequia (irrigation canal) system. Gran Quivira exhibits an earlier period of pueblo house-blocks arranged within a circular multi-walled plan. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary sites with standing architecture are cyclically stabilized in a five- to seven-year cycle. All sites are routinely condition inspected for documentation in ASMIS. Sites are staffed during business hours and primary sites are inspected by the site ranger on a daily basis. Visitation patterns to the sites follow economic trends; anecdotal observations suggest visitation increases when gas prices are low and the economy is good. There is increasing interest in visiting all three sites by culturally associated groups. Combining national funding sources within the PMIS process makes it more competitive and challenging to receive the funding needed to protect archeological resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Combined Archeological Resources FRV Analysis Table for Abó, Quarai, and Gran Quivira
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites are occasionally impacted by graffiti, disturbance, vandalism and looting, and burglary. • The Abó unit is unable to be closed at night because, by New Mexico state law, the state highway through the unit must remain open. The highway provides the sole access for in-holders and residents on the north side of the boundary. This is a long-term security threat that may threaten the stability of the resources. • Adverse impacts on the pictograph site are a result of sustained vibrations from the vehicles on the adjacent US Highway 60 and the BNSF Railway line. • Increasing warming and drought linked to climate change will continue to reduce water availability and increase wildfire frequency and magnitude, and therefore, threaten to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscape and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of archeological and cultural resources. • Increasing pressure by adjacent large-scale industrial energy infrastructure projects, such as electrical transmission lines, pipelines, photovoltaic fields, roads, and wind farms, impact the larger cultural landscape connected to the archeological resources of the three sites. • A more limiting budget results in fewer staff and the inability to meet all preservation needs. • The high walls at all three units could present a visitor safety concern due to potential for collapse if funding for preservation treatment is not continued in an aggressive cyclic manner. • Encroachment of vegetation on cultural sites poses a threat of negative impacts on cultural resources, both from increased fire risk as well as direct contact of vegetation on resources, both above and below ground. • Occasional rain events and flash flooding cause some erosion problems at all three sites. • Burrowing animals, such as gophers and ground squirrels, cause significant damage to archeological sites, in addition to other pests such as bees, birds, and bats nesting or roosting within archeological features. • Rock swallows annually reinhabit and/or construct nests on overhangs/alcoves containing pictographs at Abó. Unchecked, this activity could irreversibly damage these paintings through physical contact with the nests. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to use archeological methods and stabilization techniques that maintain site integrity and support cultural resource protection values. • Continue to use the Vanishing Treasures program as a catalyst to preserve the continuity of traditional preservation skills within the workforce. • Continue outreach through student programs to hire and educate local youth for preservation and stewardship of cultural resources. • Develop and expand park ranger share program to share rangers among similar sites (including state agencies) to increase the knowledge base of rangers regarding similar resources (e.g., Missions Initiative and other programs seeking to enhance communication and coordination among those involved in management of Spanish colonial mission sites). • Develop additional interpretive media programs, particularly electronic methods such as podcasts, virtual tours, interactive displays, etc. • Pursue a formal friends group consisting primarily of the local art community in Mountainair, New Mexico. • Continue to foster partnerships with culturally associated or other special interest groups. • Pursue potential academic partnerships to complete needed research.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Combined Archeological Resources FRV Analysis Table for Abó, Quarai, and Gran Quivira
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Research needs assessment. • Current baseline GIS mapping and 100% survey of archeological sites. • Additional LiDAR documentation of archeological sites. • Update and complete archeological overview and assessment needs.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short- and long-term funding strategy for monument operations and resource protection. • Combined plan for vegetation, invasive species, and fire management, including a management program for hazardous trees in visitor use areas. • Integrated pest management plan. • Comprehensive interpretation and education plan. • Cultural resources management plan. • Climate change scenario planning.
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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statement 4
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural landscape of the monument encompasses the three units of the monument and the surrounding area, such as the ancient salt beds. Views from Gran Quivira: Views are expansive from Gran Quivira, nearly pristine to the south from Mound 7. To the north of Gran Quivira, there are houses, roads, and wind turbines within the viewshed. Views from Abó: Views from Abó include an inholding, power lines, and modern structures such as homes, roads, railroad tracks, and trains from certain points, as well as land scars from natural gas pipelines. Abó sits in a basin, so the viewshed is less expansive than at other sites. Views from Quarai: Views from Quarai include modern structures and roads, though one can see salt lakes at a distance from Quarai. Natural Sounds: Natural sounds are best at Gran Quivira, primarily only hindered by noise from the road and military overflights. Night skies: Views of night skies are best at Gran Quivira because Abó and Quarai are closer to larger towns and cities such as Albuquerque. Visitors are able to experience relative solitude at the sites of the monument, especially Gran Quivira, similar to that of the people who lived there years ago. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale energy industrial development around the sites is becoming more frequent, and increasingly affecting viewsheds, night skies, and soundscapes and the acoustic environment. Light pollution from urban area domes is increasing. Noise impacting soundscapes and the acoustic environment has increased due to the Abó second track project (adding an additional parallel railroad track), as well as increasing highway traffic.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved Cultural Landscape
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many threats to the cultural landscape described below impact not just the cultural landscape, but the visitor experience of those landscapes. • Large-scale industrial energy development around sites, such as powerlines, pipelines, solar panel fields, roads, and wind farms impact the cultural landscape of the three sites. • Light pollution from nearby urban areas and developments such as bright light-emitting diodes flashing from wind farms. • Noise pollution from nearby development, in particular, the expanded railroad lines through Abó and rock blasting from a pit near Abó. • Increasing warming and drought linked to climate change will continue to reduce water availability and increase wildfire frequency and magnitude, and therefore, threaten the cultural landscape through impacts to vegetation composition and cultural resources and threaten the visitor experience through reduced visibility from the three sites. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with community and monument neighbors to increase use of fully sustainable lighting, possibly through educational talks involving astronomers or through city ordinances. • Identify and implement projects that could reduce noise and artificial light within the monument (infrastructure, purchasing, and contracting). • Collaborate with cities of Albuquerque, Los Lunas, and Belen to create a fully sustainable lighting ordinance for regional impacts larger than just the monument. Coordinate with NPS partners such as Petroglyph National Monument, El Morro National Monument, El Malpais National Monument, etc., as well as other land management agencies. • Continue fostering a working relationship with the Manzano Mountain Gun Club to mitigate potential noise from their nearby firing range. • Continue to engage land management agencies (in particular the Bureau of Land Management) and local communities to coordinate efforts to preserve viewsheds and cultural landscapes in the face of large industrial development projects. • Develop educational or interpretive materials and programs about the broader cultural landscapes and impacts on it to increase stewardship of the cultural landscape. An example of this could be continuing development of night sky programs with astronomy students and local schools. • Coordinate with other NPS units and programs on night sky programs and natural sounds. • Work with NPS solicitors to develop a national- and regional-level strategy and direction for commenting on and engaging with companies regarding development near NPS units.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS scope of viewshed from/toward all three sites (viewshed analysis). • Night sky data with the NPS Natural Sounds and Night Skies Division (NSNSD) such as night sky quality assessments, night sky indicators and standards, facility lighting inventories, etc. • Work with NSNSD staff to do acoustical monitoring or other basic data to help inform monument management of natural sounds. • Comprehensive condition assessment for the three sites. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved Cultural Landscape
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to replace poorly sited administrative buildings and structures that detract from the cultural landscape and damage resources. This could be accomplished through the construction of appropriately sited structures with an updated development concept plan. • Cultural landscape reports for all three sites. • Climate change scenario planning.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 • National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-91) • Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 • "Audio disturbances" (36 CFR § 2.12) • "What is the maximum noise level for the operation of a vessel?" (36 CFR § 3.15) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13175, "Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) "General" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.5.2) "Cultural Landscapes" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Continuing Cultural Connections
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statement 3
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument preserves human history of the Ancestral Puebloan, Plains Indians, Spanish Franciscans, Hispanics, pioneers, European explorers, and others. The monument continues to foster relationships between culturally associated groups and families, and culturally associated families still reside within monument boundaries. Living history programs at the monument interpret different aspects of the history of the peoples in the Salinas province, including Bernardo Gruber, Fray Gerónimo de la Llana, and others. One example of continued and growing cultural connections to the monument relates to the Venerable María de Ágreda. These stories are popular and create a connection with Catholic, Hispanic, and American Indian communities, Spanish visitors, and others at both national and international levels. The monument currently partners with the Manzano Mountain Arts Council to foster artistic connections with the monument landscape and history. Relationships with in-holders and adjacent landowners can sometimes be strained due to the original government acquisition of the monument's lands. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is increasing interest in the monument from organized culturally associated groups. Interpretive and educational programs to foster continued connections to the monument, such as lecture series and living history programs, have been successful and will continue. The monument receives an increasing number of requests for off-site presentations to school groups, health fairs, community organized events, and other organized educational and research groups, such as the Torrance County Archaeological Society. The monument has received an increased number of requests to volunteer for or to provide support for a wide variety of activities including on-site educational activities, off-site educational activities, and trail work. There is increasing awareness by culturally associated groups related to their ancestry and historic connections to the monument, often made evident by the amount of research and publications being produced by these groups. There is increasing evidence of the involvement and visitation by anonymous culturally associated groups and others by the number of religious artifacts, fetishes, and other items left at the individual monument sites.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships with subsequent generations of in-holders and adjacent landowners has led to continued strained relationships due to the method of original government acquisition of monument lands. Funding and staffing limitations may adversely impact the amount of outreach activities the monument is able to offer the local community. The monument must interpret and protect resources and stories related to a wide range of individual culturally associated groups and there may be competing interests and agendas from these groups for which stories or resources are presented and protected.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Continuing Cultural Connections
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase interpretation, knowledge, events, and stewardship to respond to increasing, diverse, and expanded interest in the monument by various groups. • Continue relationships with culturally associated groups as they expand their research efforts and share that information with the monument, enhancing the monument's resource knowledge base for interpretation and outreach. • Continue and expand educational programs in schools to connect younger generations to the monument to foster stewardship of the resources. • Provide training for NPS employees related to government-to-government relations and culturally associated groups. • Update and create additional education materials for outreach.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnographic study. • Update cultural affiliation study. • Compilation of completed oral histories and completion of remaining oral histories.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.5.3) "Ethnographic Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scholarly Research and Museum and Archival Collections
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance statements 1, 2, 3, and 4
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument has hosted numerous researchers and scholarly inquiries in the past, though there are no current formal research agreements. Scholarly research at the monument would continue to help build on the monument's knowledge base of history and protection of monument resources. The monument had a graduate student compiling the administrative history of the monument for her thesis, and that effort is currently entering the next phase to produce a university publication. In the past, the monument has hosted field schools to do excavations, and informative research documents were completed as part of that work. Some work has been completed with documenting the oral histories with local families historically tied to the monument. In 1997, the monument contracted the completion of a tribal cultural affiliation study. Overall, the condition of the museum and archival collections is good. Catalogued objects include unique ceramic water canteens, projectile points, mortar and pestles, fetishes, jewelry, religious objects, Spanish colonial documents, historic photographs and journals, rare books, etc. Most of the monument's collections are stored at the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC) in Arizona, though many of the collections from the sites are currently in state collections. This is due to the early excavations at Gran Quivira being run by Edgar Lee Hewitt and of the School of American Archaeology, who placed the cultural material into state-owned repositories. Additionally, when Abó and Quarai were transferred from state management to NPS management, none of the associated museum objects were transferred to NPS ownership. A majority of the monument's collections are from the Mound 7 excavations at Gran Quivira that occurred from 1965 to 1967. A portion of the collections are exhibited at three of the four visitor centers of the monument, and some museum objects are loaned out to other institutions. A new collections storage room and conservation lab has been added in the newly renovated headquarters building in Mountainair. The monument receives frequent research requests for access to the collections. While the majority of monument-controlled objects have been catalogued, one collection that was formerly stored at and controlled by professors at Arizona State University, has since been removed by monument staff and is now stored at the NPS WACC facility under NPS control. The exact number of artifacts is unknown and is currently being catalogued by the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center. Completion is expected in 2017 and would represent 100% cataloguing for monument collections. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no change in the number of limited-in-scope Research Permit and Reporting System (RPRS) field research requests at the monument. Independent research requests at the monument are increasing. One major example is the efforts of the late Dr. Henry J. Casso, who through the Margil y Sôr María de Ágrede Initiative, which he founded, spearheaded a resurgence of interest and research on María de Ágrede. His efforts resulted in increased international interest in this topic and a film documentary on his research efforts is reportedly in the works. The monument has received an increased number of requests for research access to the collections. The remaining backlog cataloging of collections is slowly being reduced. There is an ongoing trend of visitors returning objects taken from the monument in years past.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scholarly Research and Museum and Archival Collections
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a lack of funding to hire a curator, historian, and other resources staff who can dedicate time to do research, as well as network and collaborate on research efforts. Curation of collection objects is currently a collateral duty at the monument and depends heavily on the availability of the NPS WACC staff. • Often, if there are not ongoing research efforts, momentum and interest is lost for certain projects and those picking up the pieces of the project must retrace many already completed efforts. • Without the continuity of research, the knowledge base at the monument can be negatively impacted. This translates into larger implications that limit the monument's interpretive and educational efforts to maintain current knowledge and the monument's ability to expand on a larger understanding of the history of the site. • The museum facilities currently do not meet NPS museum standards for climate control. • Even if the backlog material is completely catalogued, there is still a threat of loss of artifacts if the monument approves research requests and has no staff to monitor the use of collections. The only alternative is to restrict access to the collections until the monument and/or the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center is properly staffed. • The four facilities housing collection objects lack appropriate fire suppression systems and could benefit from increased security. • There is limited access to the collections due to their distribution at the NPS WACC facility and at state-owned facilities. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with growing outside interests for continued research to expand the monument's knowledge base. • Use continued research to expand the monument's interpretive and educational programs. • Look for opportunities to pursue free research help with growing organizations of outside groups. This could be done through partnerships with universities, research experts, etc. • Digitize (digital documentation) collections to allow greater access to the collections while keeping museum objects safe. This could be done through 3-D LiDAR scanning of objects and by scanning documents and maps. • Provide better access to the collections by centrally locating all collections in one place, rather than having them dispersed among numerous facilities across New Mexico and Arizona. • Implement a better servicewide system for monitoring and storing plant specimen collections. • Increase objects on exhibit at all four monument visitor centers.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete administrative history of the monument. • Compilation of completed oral histories and completion of remaining oral histories. • Update and complete historic resources study. • Update and complete historic structures report for the 19th century structures in the monument. • Creation of 3D models of the sites through LiDAR as they existed as living sites before they were ruins. • Complete backlog catalog of museum and archival collections. • LiDAR 3D imaging of all major museum objects. • Ethnographic study.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scholarly Research and Museum and Archival Collections
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short- and long-term funding strategy for monument operations and resource protection. • Suite of museum and archival collections needs including: (1) a scope of collections statement for the museum and archival collections, (2) a scope of collections for the library, (3) an emergency response/action plan for collections, (4) an update to the library management plan, (5) an update to the collections management plan, and (6) an updated museum housekeeping plan. • Integrated pest management 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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Paleontological Resources Protection Act • 1988 Federal Cave Resources Protection Act • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • The Clean Water Act • The Clean Air Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "American Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 24: <i>Museum Collections</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>, 4A(3) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) "Research" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • NPS-75 <i>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Landscape
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument was set aside as a cultural resources NPS unit. However, the natural resources within the monument are inherently tied to the cultural resources and are important to the interpretive themes of the monument. The piñon-juniper woodlands, water resources, rock beds, and cave and karst geology are all components of the monument's history and the lifeways of the people historically tied to the monument. The natural setting of the monument, which includes visual landscape, soundscapes and the acoustic environment, and night skies, are equally important. There are approximately 3.6 miles of intermittent streams/arroyos in the monument. Additionally, the monument contains three springs and their adjacent wetlands that were fundamental to supporting life in the pueblos and missions. None of these water bodies appear on the State of New Mexico's 2012 Clean Water Act Integrated Report 303(d) impairment list. There is no permanent surface water at Gran Quivira, but several wells have been drilled. Groundwater found in many areas of the Yeso formation at Gran Quivira is of poor chemical quality. Both Abó and Quarai are bisected by small streams causing considerable erosion, and the land surrounding Abó has been heavily grazed, impacting the quality and availability of surface water. The land surface around Gran Quivira is a rolling karst topography, and the surface features reflect the underlying limestone of the area. Valleys in the Gran Quivira vicinity are characterized by scattered sink holes. There are caves underlying many of the archeological sites, as evidenced by historical documentation from pits dug in search of alleged treasures. In addition, research done with ground penetrating radar has also identified caves underlying the archeological sites. The results from the testing are inconclusive as to the extent of the caves. Gran Quivira also exhibits many dikes and sills in the geologic strata. Grazing at Quarai and Abó was suspended when the monument was established, but historically there was grazing at these two sites. These historical grazing practices and fire exclusion at all three sites have led to an altered vegetation type and fuel type conversion in the monument. Historical vegetation within the pueblos was mostly grassland, although the sites are now more densely populated with stands of juniper. At Quarai, dense stands of chokecherries, currants, and gooseberries can be found, as well as historic apple trees. Besides a source of food for human consumption, these plants also provide food for wildlife such as birds and bears. Other plants at Abó and Quarai were introduced by residents, archeologists, and the Works Progress Administration. These plants include cottonwood trees, Chinese elm, and rose-hip, among others. Backfill of archeological sites provides opportunities for plants to grow on top of disturbed ground, creating different than normal patterns that indicate an altered vegetation type conversion of native species. Wildlife common in the monument include rattlesnakes, cottontail rabbits, jackrabbits, bobcats, mountain lion, mule deer, pronghorn, elk, coyote, and bear; all of these species have been identified by wildlife cameras in the monument. The monument also plays host to a multitude of birds and is an island for annual migratory birds due to its springs and vegetation. There are no identified threatened or endangered species in the monument. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in large-scale wildland fires linked to climate change negatively impact air quality by adding particulates to the air and reducing visibility. The monument has experienced increases in drought conditions linked to climate change. Water quality has been consistently stable. Altered fuel type / fuel loading conversion and altered vegetation type conversion are not improving. The monument has introduced fire and it has helped return conditions to historical conditions, but the monument has not been able to regularly maintain that management technique due to budget reductions within the fire program.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Landscape
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an insufficient understanding of monument ecosystems and threats to them, which makes it difficult to properly assess the condition of resources or identify threats. • Limited pollution from urban centers such as Albuquerque, Las Cruces, El Paso, and even as far as Juárez, Mexico, impact the natural landscape of the monument by impacting air and water quality, soundscapes and the acoustic environment, and night skies. • Wildland fires surrounding the monument from Arizona and southwestern New Mexico add smoke and particulates to the air. • Drought conditions threaten water features, the water table, wildlife, and vegetation in the monument. • Increased fuel loads in the Quarai cottonwood grove heighten the risks for wildfires. High fuel-load fires would impede NPS succession management efforts in the grove. • Nonnative plant and animal species accompanying human occupation have invaded the monument with varying degrees of displacement of native fauna and flora. • Salt cedar and Russian olive, invasive plant species, have been displacing native species in some stream areas throughout the watershed and within the Abó unit. • The monument is unable to do natural resource management within the existing inholding at Abó in order to respect the wishes of the property owners, including treatment of invasive species within the inholding. This continues to exacerbate the spread of invasive species outside of the inholding due to the interconnected nature of the resources. • Fuel type conversion and increased invasive species threaten the physical integrity of known and unknown archeological resources. These species, such as salt cedar, grow well in dry climates and use extensive water resources, which can then negatively impact native species. • Existing and proposed large-scale industrial energy development projects around and near sites, such as electrical transmission lines, pipelines, photovoltaic fields, roads, and wind farms, impact the natural landscape of the three sites. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue management of the large old-stand cottonwood grove at Quarai to promote natural succession. • Continue to fight nonnative and invasive plants by cutting and focused herbicide use. • Continue partnership with US Forest Service for migratory bird day at Quarai. • Propagate the historic apple trees at Quarai and Abó and plant them appropriately elsewhere in the monument in order to preserve the species. • Restore vegetation in the monument to be historically accurate to the Spanish colonial period, and to the 19th century around the Spanish reoccupation structures. Restoration would be done only as practical in light of a changing climate in the region. • Reach out to inholding and adjacent property owners on topics such as nonnative plant control to educate and encourage owners to adopt invasive species management techniques. • Develop interpretive materials and media related to interpretation of natural resources. • Continue relationship with US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and state agencies to assist each other with protection of natural resources and management of prescribed fires and fuels management. • Resolve water rights issues to the benefit of both the monument and the surrounding communities.

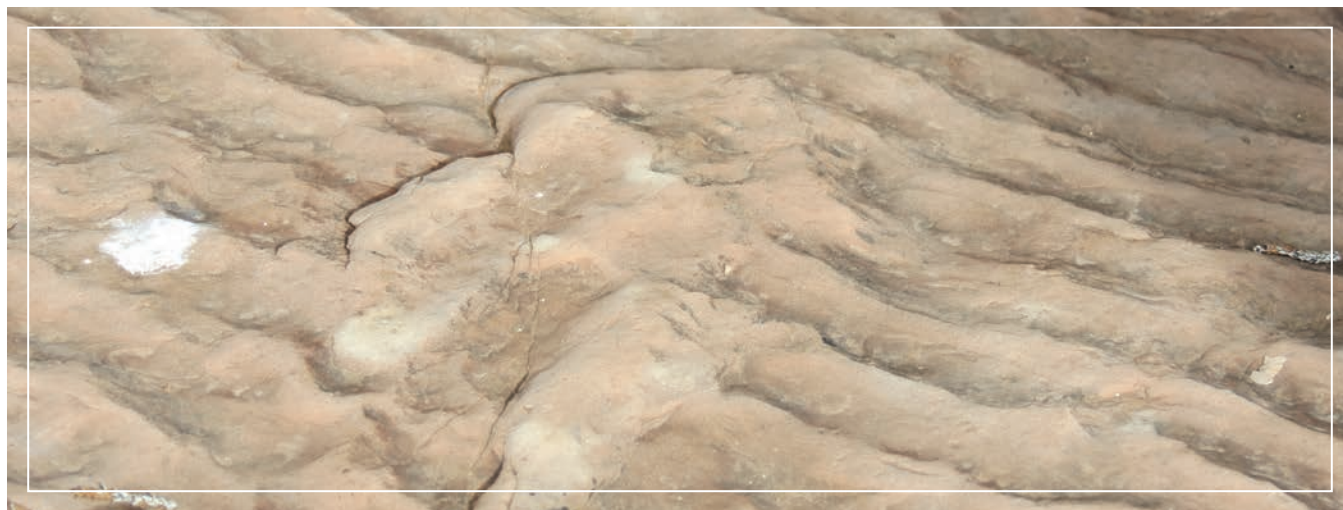
Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Landscape
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated resources basic inventory of vegetation. • Further refined karst radar data to identify caves at Gran Quivira. • Baseline GIS data for natural resources. • Mapping and inspecting cottonwood trees for falling limb hazards (visitor safety concern). • Compile and quantify NPS water rights data within the monument. • Study and research geologic resources in the monument. • Study potential biological control methods for salt cedar. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management plan. • Combined plan for vegetation, invasive species, and fire management, including a management program for hazardous trees in visitor use areas. • Climate change scenario planning.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); 16 USC 703-712 • The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); 42 USC 4321 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • The Clean Water Act • Water rights adjudication and law • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • Federal Cave Resources Protection Act • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Flood Insurance Program



Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Landscape
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i>• NPS Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i>• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.6.2) "Water Rights"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.6.4) "Floodplains"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"• NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"• NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77• NPS <i>Wildland Fire Management Reference Manual</i> 18• Special Directive 93-4 "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993)



Other Important Resource or Value	Paleontological Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paleontological resources are generally in good and stable condition. Resources include fossil remains of mammoth, tetrapod tracks (see below), and numerous plant and micro fossils. The most unique paleontological feature at the monument is the remains of a mammoth discovered during road building in the 1940s. (See Hurt in appendix C.) Other paleontological resources occur at the monument such as the limited occurrence of plant and vertebrate microfossils in the San Andres limestone. Most paleontological resources aren't regularly accessible to the public. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paleontological resources are generally stable.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vandalism, looting, and defacing resources poses a threat to their continued stable condition. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase interpretation and access of these resources. Study and document mammoth remains currently residing with the University of New Mexico for use as an interpretive tool. Partner with academic institutions or other NPS programs or park units for research of and education about paleontological resources.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory and scientific identification of paleontological resources. GIS data of paleontological resources.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research needs assessment for paleontological resources.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paleontological Resources Preservation Act <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.8.2.1) "Paleontological Resources and their Contexts"





Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Private development and adjacent land use.** There is an ongoing threat of development near the three monument units that will negatively impact archeological resources, the cultural landscape, viewsheds, and visitor experience at the monument.

All of the three units have critical viewsheds, particularly Gran Quivira. Land within these viewsheds is currently used primarily for grazing, and the landscape is now much as it was in Spanish colonial times. One of the NPS management goals is to preserve and, where possible, to restore the historic scene. Development of these lands for uses other than ranching could seriously affect the historic scene and visitor experience.

The Salinas province has a climate and landscape that is highly desirable to wind and solar energy development, among other ventures. Conservative estimates predict that upwards of 500 more wind turbines will be installed near the monument in the next few years, in addition to large solar fields, associated transmission lines, and a carbon dioxide pipeline running tangential to monument boundaries. The nearby rail line has recently been expanded to add a second parallel track, detracting from soundscapes, acoustic environment, and viewshed. Many of these developments are implemented without monument staff being aware of the proposals or given the opportunity to comment.



At Abó and Quarai, private development—quarrying, new roads, and proposed home sites on or adjacent to known archeological resources—seriously threatens the integrity of the resources. Although the landowners usually try to avoid visible archeological remains when beginning new developments, the archeological site density is high, and many sites are not immediately visible, even to a trained eye. New development typically includes new outdoor lighting that can degrade night sky conditions.

Additionally, due to the monument's proximity to the White Sands Bombing and Missile Range and other military bases, the units experience a number of incidents from low-flying aircraft traveling throughout the region, with potential impacts from low-flying aircraft and sonic booms intruding on soundscapes and the acoustic environment and potentially damaging historic structures.

The monument seeks to coordinate with neighboring communities for a cohesive, locally led effort to protect the historic properties and cultural landscapes of the monument. These efforts could be through engagement in planning processes for proposed developments or through the furthering of a proposal for the designation of a national heritage area (NHA) of the Salinas province, including other nearby national register properties. A NHA designation would provide some protection to the area, the guidance of a board of directors, and the completion of a comprehensive plan for management of the national heritage area.

The monument also seeks to work with the Intermountain Region of the National Park Service regarding development of a position paper or guidance for commenting and interfacing with regard to development proposals. This guidance would help park units speak with one voice regarding where the National Park Service stands on these issues and how to best communicate in order to protect NPS resources.

Planning and data needs to address parkwide issue:

- Data and GIS information related to protection of contributing factors to the cultural landscape, including the viewshed, night skies, and natural sounds.



- **Operational sustainability of the monument.** Monument operations are strained by insufficient funding and severe staffing limitations, affecting both day-to-day and long-term management of the monument. Deterioration of infrastructure and resources due to these limitations will pose heightened challenges in the future. Reduced funding has limited the ability of the monument to fill needed staffing positions, resulting in law enforcement, emergency services, interpretation, and resource protection functions being curtailed.

Funding for all monument maintenance activities has likewise been reduced; there is presently a minimal staff that is tremendously challenged in achieving basic facility management requirements in the face of a deferred maintenance backlog that is likely to grow under the current funding climate. Valuable training opportunities have also been decreased for monument employees, caused by insufficient resources and no travel budgets. This has resulted in staff members being unable to acquire a greater knowledge base that would enhance their ability to more efficiently accomplish the goals of their position, provide public service, and more deeply cultivate high-quality visitor experiences.

The most prevalent example of needed funding is the hiring of a yearly preservation crew to continually stabilize archeological resources at the three monument units. The stabilization needs of these exposed and vulnerable resources are never-ending and are important to meeting the purpose of the monument for inclusion in the national park system. The monument currently hires a seasonal crew of student interns to perform these tasks, but funding for that capacity has been greatly limited. A core year-round crew to do preservation work, when coupled with a larger seasonal stabilization crew in the summer, would be the ideal scenario. Consistent funding is needed for these continual needs.

The monument staff needs to explore strategies for short- and long-term funding to continue monument operations, protect resources, and provide for high-quality visitor experiences. These strategies could include working with other NPS units for architectural restoration work and prehistoric masonry, maintenance, or resource protection needs. The monument could also work with a friends group or other organizations to raise necessary funds for vital needs, although funding from outside sources may be intermittent.

Planning and data needs to address parkwide issue:

- Establish a short- and long-term funding strategy for monument operations and resource protection.



Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection with 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 monument 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 monument management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Archeological Sites; Natural Landscape	Combined plan for vegetation, invasive species, and fire management, including a management program for hazardous trees in visitor use areas.	H	This combined plan could probably be completed in-house by monument staff. Vegetation, invasive species, and fire are closely related at the monument, so this plan would accomplish all needed elements. Vegetation and invasive species at the monument will continue to disturb archeological resources if left unmanaged, and if managed correctly, could play a key role in preserving the cultural landscape. As a component of this plan, mapping of potentially hazardous cottonwood trees could be completed with accompanying daily inspection. The monument additionally has a need to update the fire management plan in order to meet the necessary NEPA requirements.
Archeological Sites; Research, Museum, and Archives; Parkwide	Short- and long-term funding strategy such as a new Strategic/ Business Plan, for monument operations and resource protection.	H	This plan would help the monument improve operations and better protect resources, particularly vital archeological resources. This strategy would prioritize use of base funding for realizing data needs, implementing regular cyclic stabilization projects, and hiring staff to fill key vacant positions. The monument's existing 1997 Strategic Plan could help inform this planning process.
Archeological Sites; Research, Museum, and Archives; Natural Landscape	Integrated pest management plan.	H	Burrowing animals such as gophers and ground squirrels cause significant damage to archeological sites, in addition to other pests such as bees, birds, and bats. An integrated pest management plan would help address these species and provide protection for cultural resources (including museum and archival collections) of the monument.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Cultural Landscape	Plan to replace poorly sited administrative buildings and structures that detract from the cultural landscape and damage resources. This could be accomplished through the construction of appropriately sited structures with an updated development concept plan.	M	The visitor center and museum at Quarai sits on atop archeological resources and were acquired in this condition when the National Park Service took over management of the site from the State of New Mexico. This need could potentially be addressed through an updated development concept plan for the Quarai unit.
Cultural Landscape	Cultural landscape reports for all three sites.	M	Cultural landscape reports have not been prepared for the three site units and are needed to complement the cultural landscape inventories as a management tool for treatment of cultural landscapes.
Archeological Sites	Update and complete archeological overview and assessment needs.	M	This effort is partially complete.
Research, Museum, and Archives	Suite of museum and archival collections needs, including: (1) a scope of collections statement for the museum and archival collections, (2) a scope of collections for the library, (3) an emergency response/action plan for collections, (4) an update to the library management plan, (5) an update to the collections management plan, and (6) an updated museum housekeeping plan.	M	This suite of museum and archival collections needs would best be bundled together as one larger need. These needs could likely be completed in-house at the monument, and most involve updating existing plans as recommended by NPS guidance. Some of these tasks could be accomplished with the assistance of the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center. Funding could be requested through individual PMIS statements.
Archeological Sites	Comprehensive interpretation and education plan.	M	This plan would help staff formulate interpretive and educational direction at the monument, incorporating most recent scholarly research regarding monument resources. It would serve as an update to the current interpretive prospectus (1985) and could probably be completed in-house.
Archeological Sites; Cultural Landscape; Natural Landscape	Climate change scenario planning.	M	These planning efforts could be completed in cooperation with the NPS Climate Change Response Program. Climate change scenario planning enables managers to explore critical uncertainties in climate, ecology, and sociopolitical factors and a broad range of plausible future conditions. Robust management strategies for fundamental and other important resources and values can then be developed such that they will be effective across multiple potential futures.
Archeological Sites	Cultural resources management plan.	L	The monument has a resource management plan (1997), though resources have probably changed in condition since then and knowledge has increased about the monument's resources. This plan could be completed in-house at the monument, though it is not a high priority at this time.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Research, Museum, and Archives	Complete backlog catalog of museum and archival collections.	H	The monument does not have a large backlog of artifacts to catalog, with the exception of Arizona State University artifacts that are stored at the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center. These artifacts include two collections from Gran Quivira and from Quarai. The NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center is currently beginning the backlog cataloging process, and funding is available to continue this process through 2017.
Cultural Landscape; Parkwide	Data and GIS information related to protection of contributing factors to the cultural landscape, including the viewshed, night skies, and natural sounds.	M	This suite of data could include a GIS scope of viewshed and viewshed analysis from all three sites; night sky data such as night sky quality assessments, night sky indicators and standards, facility lighting inventories, etc.; and acoustical monitoring or other baseline data to help inform management of natural sounds. The monument would work with other NPS programs such as the NPS Natural Sounds and Night Skies Division to determine which data would be most helpful for the monument to protect the cultural and natural landscape and inform discussions with other agencies regarding proposed developments. Non-sensitive GIS information would be incorporated into the park atlas, where appropriate.
Archeological Sites	Current baseline GIS mapping and 100% survey of archeological sites.	M	Some baseline mapping and survey work has been completed, but there are some errors (such as with the Beckett survey). This project would quantify what the monument has already completed, and could require correcting certain items in the report and entering it into the archeological site form. Following completion of this task, the monument would perform condition updates. The monument would need to pay for an archeologist to do this work, or could look to alternative sources for archeology assistance. The baseline comprehensive condition assessments are completed as part of LCS, ASMIS, FMSS and FBMS. They continue to be routinely updated per NPS guidance. Non-sensitive GIS information would be incorporated into the park atlas, where appropriate.
Archeological Sites; Research, Museum, and Archives	Suite of LiDAR documentation of the monument, including: (1) additional LiDAR documentation of archeological sites, (2) creation of 3D models of the sites through LiDAR as they existed as living sites before they were ruins, and (3) LiDAR on all the major pieces in the museum collection.	M	A number of different companies have done LiDAR for the monument on different projects, and moving forward, it makes financial sense to do all LiDAR projects together. Some of the LiDAR documentation of archeological sites has already been completed. The LiDAR of museum collections is a current PMIS entry.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Research, Museum, and Archives	Complete administrative history of the monument.	M	A graduate student wrote an initial document as her master's thesis in relation to the administrative history of the monument, but it needs to be furthered and refined. Currently, University of New Mexico Press is willing to print the document if she continues this work. No funding is needed to complete this task, but the monument needs to help her complete the work and provide a timeframe for completion.
Research, Museum, and Archives	Update and complete historic structures report for the 19th century structures in the monument.	M	A historic structures report was started for the entire monument by Jake Ivey, and another was prepared specifically for the 19th century structures at a later date. The historic structures report for the 19th century structures needs to be updated because it contains incomplete information and could easily be completed in-house with technical assistance from the NPS Intermountain Region.
Natural Landscape; Paleontology	Suite of geology and paleontology data, including: (1) study and research on geologic resources in the monument, (2) further refined karst deep radar data to identify caves at Gran Quivira, (3) GIS data of paleontological resources, and (4) inventory and scientific identification of paleontological resources.	M	The geology and paleontology data needed at the monument are closely linked. Collection of these data would include a site visit from a paleontologist. Before undertaking development of these data, the monument will do a document search in their records to see what information is already available for use. Non-sensitive GIS information would be incorporated into the park atlas, where appropriate.
Natural Landscape	Baseline GIS data for natural resources.	M	The monument needs data on significant geologic resources (such as igneous formations and paleontological resources) and managed trees. Non-sensitive GIS information would be incorporated into the park atlas, where appropriate.
Research, Museum, and Archives	Update and complete historic resources study.	M	The historic resources study of the monument needs to be updated because it contains incomplete information.
Cultural Landscape	Comprehensive condition assessment for the three sites.	M	Periodic comprehensive condition assessments help with long-term planning and funding goals by identifying and prioritizing maintenance needs.
Archeological sites; Paleontology	Research needs assessment.	M	This assessment would directly impact what kind of research proposals are approved for the monument and would help fill knowledge gaps at the monument. This assessment includes archeological, paleontological, natural resources, and other research needs.
Cultural Connections	Update existing cultural affiliation study.	M	Existing cultural affiliation study does not address Hispanic and other groups; needs to expand on Jumanos with current knowledge.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Archeological Sites; Cultural Landscape; Natural Landscape	Climate change vulnerability assessment.	M	These data could be completed in cooperation with the NPS Climate Change Response Program. Climate change vulnerability assessments for cultural and natural resources could help managers understand which resources within the monument may be most at risk from climate change and to facilitate prioritization of monitoring and management actions.
Cultural Connections; Research, Museum, and Archives	Ethnographic studies.	L	Studies would be specific to each of the three sites of the monument and would include nontribal ethnographies.
Natural Landscape	Study potential biological control methods for salt cedar.	L	Arches and Canyonlands National Parks have studied and managed a similar problem, and the monument can look to those parks as an example.
Natural Landscape	Updated resources basic inventory of vegetation.	L	These data would help identify nonnative plant species in the monument, which is a needed step to complete prior to the invasive species management plan component of the joint vegetation, invasive species, and fire management plan.
Cultural Connections; Research, Museum, and Archives	Compilation of completed oral histories and completion of remaining oral histories.	L	Some oral histories have been completed at the monument, though they need to be compiled in order to identify which important data are still missing. This task includes collection of the remaining identified oral histories. It could potentially be done in-house with the help of volunteers.
Natural Landscape	Compile and quantify NPS water rights data within the monument.	L	Water rights data for the monument are currently not organized and compiled.



Part 3: Contributors

Park

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A special thank-you to the photographers who have generously provided permission for use of their work.

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument

Summary of Legislation Presented in Appendix A

- Proclamation No. 882, November 1, 1909 (36 Stat. 2503), established Gran Quivira National Monument.
- Proclamation No. 1545, November 25, 1919 (41 Stat. 1778), enlarged the boundary of Gran Quivira National Monument, as described.
- Act of December 19, 1980 (PL 96-550, 94 Stat. 3231), established Salinas National Monument to include the lands that formerly comprised Gran Quivira National Monument which was abolished by the act, as well as additional lands.
- Act of October 28, 1988 (PL 100-559, 102 Stat. 2797), designated the monument as Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument.

Proclamation No. 882, November 1, 1909 (36 Stat. 2503), Established Gran Quivira National Monument

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

November 1, 1909.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, one of the largest and most important of the early Spanish church ruins, commonly known as the Gran Quivira, together with numerous Indian pueblo ruins in its vicinity, situated in Socorro County, New Mexico, are of great historical interest, and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these ruins with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof,

Gran Quivira National Monument,
N. Mex.
Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by Section Two of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", do hereby set aside as the Gran Quivira National Monument the Spanish church ruin and the Indian pueblo ruins situated in unsurveyed Township One South, Range Eight East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico, and located within and embracing all of the North half of the North half of Section Three of said township, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

National Monument,
New Mexico.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any of the ruins or relics hereby declared to be a National Monument or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of said monument by this proclamation.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fourth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

Secretary of State.

Proclamation No. 1545, November 25, 1919 (41 Stat. 1778), Enlarged the Boundary of Gran Quivira National Monument, as Described

November 25, 1919.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Gran Quivira National Monument, N. Mex.

Preamble.

Area enlarged.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

Vol. 36, p. 2503.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

Supervision, etc., by Director of National Park Service. Vol. 39, p. 535.

Whereas it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding to the Gran Quivira National Monument certain lands in the State of New Mexico containing ruins of archaeological value;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section two of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1905, entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities" (34 Stat., 225), do proclaim that said lands, to-wit, the tracts described as the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34, the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., and unsurveyed lands which by protraction of the lines of the public survey in T. 1 S., R. 8 E., would probably be described as the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, in T. 1 S., R. 8 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian, are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as an addition to the Gran Quivira National Monument, and that the boundaries of said national monument are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate or injure any natural feature of this monument or to occupy, exploit, settle, or locate upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument, as provided in the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535).

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

DONE in the District of Columbia This 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fourth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State.

Act of December 19, 1980 (PL 96-550, 94 Stat. 3231), Established Salinas National Monument to Include the Lands That Formerly Comprised Gran Quivira National Monument, Which Was Abolished By the Act, as Well as Additional Lands

PUBLIC LAW 96-550—DEC. 19, 1980

94 STAT. 3221

Public Law 96-550
96th Congress

An Act

To designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of New Mexico for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

Dec. 19, 1980
[H.R. 8298]

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

TITLE VI—SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 601. (a) In order to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people the ruins of prehistoric Indian pueblos and associated seventeenth century Franciscan Spanish mission ruins, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, or by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or otherwise, not to exceed four hundred and sixty six acres of land in the State of New Mexico which, in addition to the lands now comprising Gran Quivira National Monument, shall be designated as the Salinas National Monument. The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, in or near the town of Mountainair, such additional lands as may be necessary for an administrative site for the monument.

Designation.
16 USC 431 note.

(b) Gran Quivira National Monument is hereby abolished as such, and any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the Salinas National Monument.

Additional
lands,
acquisition.

Abolishment.
16 USC 431 note.

(c) The Secretary shall administer and protect the monument in accordance with the provisions of this section and the provisions of law generally applicable to the administration of units of the national park system, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467). The Secretary is encouraged to transfer to the employment of the National Park Service such personnel associated with the administration of the State-owned lands as are interested in and qualified for such transfer, as such State lands are acquired by the Secretary.

Administration.

Personnel
transfer.

(d) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, but not to exceed \$1,140,000 for acquisition and \$500,000 for development.

Approved December 19, 1980.

Act of October 28, 1988 (PL 100-559, 102 Stat. 2797), Designated the Monument as Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument

PUBLIC LAW 100-559—OCT. 28, 1988

102 STAT. 2797

**Public Law 100-559
100th Congress**

An Act

To redesignate Salinas National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

**Oct. 28, 1988
[S. 2545]**

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

**Conservation.
Historic
preservation.**

TITLE I—SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 101. SALINAS PUEBLO MISSION NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) The Salinas National Monument, as designated by section 601 of the Act of December 19, 1980 (94 Stat. 3231), is hereby redesignated as Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument.

16 USC 431 note.

(b) Any reference in any record, map, or other document of the United States of America to Salinas National Monument shall hereafter be deemed to be a reference to Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument.

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

- **Water rights.** All claims by the National Park Service to surface and groundwater are made in accordance with federal reserved water rights policy or in accordance with the appropriate water rights statutes of the State of New Mexico.

Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Memorandum of understanding between the National Park Service and Torrance County Commission and Torrance County Sheriff's Office	Memorandum of understanding	2/13/13 / 2/13/18	Torrance County Sheriff's Office	Law enforcement assistance
Agreements with local police, sheriff, etc. for structural fire assistance	Structural fire agreements; structural fire management plan	5/13/2014 / 5/13/2015, reviewed and updated yearly	Local fire and law enforcement units (i.e., Mountainair, Willard, Torreon, etc.)	Response and management plan for structural fire
US Forest Service communication use lease authority – official memorandum	Tenant lease	3/29/12 / 12/31/31	US Forest Service, Mountainair District of the Cibola National Forest	Use of NPS-owned radio transmission tower
US Forest Service communication use lease authority – official memorandum	Tenant lease	3/29/12 / 12/31/31	Valencia County Sheriff's Office	Use of NPS-owned radio transmission tower
US Forest Service communication use lease authority – official memorandum	Communication use lease	1/12/12 / 12/31/31	US Forest Service, Mountainair District of the Cibola National Forest	Radio communication facility placement
Four winds group interpark agreement for fire management	Interpark agreement	4/18/12 / 4/18/17	El Malpais NM, Petrified Forest NP, Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, Petroglyph NM	
Inholding at Abó, lifetime easement	Scenic easement (lifetime)	9/04/87 / Lifetime	Eliseo and Ernestine Sisneros	
Right-of-way easement at Gran Quivira for wellhouse	Right-of-way	11/05/59	Jack and Louise Kite	Permanent easement to maintain NPS well, install utility lines, and establish egress to NPS property
Hydrologic monitoring in the Quarai resource unit	Research permit and reporting system	1/01/2014 / Annually updated	Steven Monroe	Water monitoring

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Multiple agreements related to research requests	Research permit and reporting system	Various / Various		Multiple research requests entered into the research permit and reporting system
Loan agreement with NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center for long-term storage of some of the park's collections	Multiple museum loan agreements	Ongoing	NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center	Numerous agreements for permanent and temporary storage of collections
NPS Loan SAPU L.2008.1	Museum loan		San Juan College, Herbarium	Loan of portion of monument's flora collection
None	Museum loan		University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, Herbarium	Loan of portion of monument's flora collection
NPS Loan WACC Acc 1025	Museum loan		University of Arizona, Tucson, Laboratory of Tree Ring Research	Loan of portion of monument's dendrochronological samples
None	Museum loan		University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, Museum of Southwest Biology	Loan of portion of monument's flora collection
NPS Loan SAPU L.	Museum loan	1988 / 10/2013	Arizona State University	Research/variety of artifacts. Museum loan agreement has expired
Multipark agreements for shared employees for information technology	Administrative	2008 / n/a	El Malpais NM, El Morro NM, Pecos NHP, Fort Union NM, Bent's Old Fort NHS, Petroglyph NM, Capulin Volcano NM, Sand Creek Massacre NHS	Shared zone position
Multipark agreements for shared employees for safety	Administrative	2008 / n/a	Petroglyph NM, Bandelier NM, El Malpais NM, El Morro NM, Pecos NHP, Fort Union NM, IMR- Old Santa Fe Trail regional office	Shared zone position
Cooperating association agreement with Western National Parks Association	Cooperating association agreement	2/24/11/ 2/24/16	Western National Parks Association, NPS Intermountain, Pacific West, and Midwest regions	Establish a cooperative relationship between Western National Parks Association and National Park Service in order to operate gift shops and merchandise at various national park units

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Monument Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Planning Document	Date
Baker, E. <i>Report of Stratification Tests at Quarai</i>	1936
Reed, E. K. <i>History of Quarai (From Special Report on Quarai State Monument, May 1939)</i>	1940
Reed, E. K. <i>Special Report on Abó State Monument, New Mexico</i> . Santa Fe, NM	1940
<i>Report of the Director's Committee on Ruins Stabilization</i> , NPS	1940
Toulouse, J. <i>Stabilization of Gran Quivira</i>	1942
Toulouse, J. <i>History of the Salinas Province with a Classified Interpretive Bibliography</i>	1943
Toulouse, J. <i>Early Water Systems at Gran Quivira National Monument</i>	1945
Bates, R. L., et al. <i>Bulletin 26: Geology of the Gran Quivira Quadrangle, New Mexico</i> , NM Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources	1947
Master Plan Development Outline: Gran Quivira National Monument	1949
Toulouse, J. <i>The Mission of San Gregorio de Abó: A Report on the Excavation of Repair of a Seventeenth-Century New Mexico Mission</i> , UNM Press	1949
National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Abó Pueblo and Mission	1962
National Historic Landmark: Abó, New Mexico	1962
National Historic Landmark: Quarai, Punta de Agua, New Mexico	1962
Mission 66 and Management Prospectus	1963
Abó and Quarai State Monuments: Report of Suitability and Feasibility	1963
Vivian, G. <i>Excavations in a 17th-Century Jumanó Pueblo: Gran Quivira</i>	1964
A Proposal (Abó, Quarai, and Gran Quivira): An Area Investigation Report	1964
Voll, C. B., and M. T. Mayer. <i>Archeological Tests in San Buenaventura de los Jumanos, Salinas National Monument</i> , NPS	1965
<i>Soil Survey Torrance Area New Mexico</i> , USDA	1970
Soil Associations and Land Classification for Irrigation, Socorro County: New Mexico State University	1972
Preliminary Draft Master Plan – Gran Quivira: Proposed Salinas National Monument/Preliminary Draft Interpretive Prospectus	1974
Richert, R., and G. Vivian. <i>Ruins Stabilization in the American Southwest</i> , NPS	1974
National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Quarai	1976
<i>Proposal/Assessment General Management Plan, Proposed Salinas National Monument, New Mexico</i> , NPS	1978
Soil Survey and Interpretations, Gran Quivira National Monument, New Mexico	1979
Vegetation of Gran Quivira National Monument	1979
A Faunal Survey of Gran Quivira National Monument, Torrance and Socorro Counties, New Mexico	1979

Planning Document	Date
Rattlesnake Policy- Salinas National Monument	1981
Caperton, T. J., Howard, R. M., Peckham, B., and A. C. Hayes. <i>Contributions to Gran Quivira Archeology, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument</i>	1981
Warren, A. H., J. N. Young and A. C. Hayes. <i>Excavation of Mound 7 – Gran Quivira National Monument</i>	1981
Federal Highway Administration. <i>Road Inventory and Needs Study, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument</i>	1981
Beckett, P. H. <i>Archeological Survey and Assessment</i>	1981
<i>Summary Plan, Salinas National Monument, New Mexico, NPS</i>	1981
Water Resources Management Profile for Salinas National Monument	1982
Noble, D. G. <i>Salinas: Archaeology, History, and Prehistory</i> , School of American Research	1982
Statement for Management, Salinas National Monument	1983
<i>Proposal and Environmental Assessment: General Management Plan / Development Concept Plan, Salinas National Monument, NPS</i>	1983
Land Protection Plan, Salinas National Monument	1984
General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan, Salinas National Monument	1984
Carroll, T., Fulfer, G., and S. Schofield. <i>Gran Quivira: Salinas National Monument</i> . Southwest Parks and Monuments Association	1984
<i>Park Road Standards, NPS</i>	1984
Department of the Army Albuquerque District Corps of Engineers. <i>Flood Plain Information Study, Salinas National Monument, Part 1 of 2: Abó Unit, Vicinity of Scholle, N.M.</i> Albuquerque, NM	1985
Historic Structure Preservation Guide for Salinas National Monument	1985
Interpretive Prospectus for Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	1985
Resources Management Plan for Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	1987
Tainter, J. A., and F. Levine. <i>Cultural Resources Overview, Central New Mexico</i> , USDA and BLM	1987
<i>Preliminary Inventory of Spanish Colonial Resources, SCRC/NPS</i>	1987
Ivey, J. E. <i>In the Midst of a Loneliness: The Architectural History of the Salinas Missions - Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument Historic Structure Report</i>	1988
<i>Soil Survey of Socorro County Area, New Mexico, USDA</i>	1988
Wait, W. K. and P. J. McKenna. <i>Quarai Parking Lot Rehabilitation – Archeological Testing Program, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument</i> . Santa Fe, NM	1990
Hurt, W.R. <i>The 1939–1940 Excavation Project at Quarai Pueblo and Mission Building, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument</i> . Santa Fe, NM	1990
Alternative Concepts for Commemorating Spanish Colonization	1991

Planning Document	Date
Bradford, J. E., and R. J. Ice. <i>Archeological Testing: Propane Tank and Gas Line Installations, Abó and Gran Quivira Units, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument</i> . Santa Fe, NM	1992
Wilson, J. P. <i>Salinas Pueblo Missions: Quarai</i> , fourth printing	1992
Metzger, T., and L. Nordby. <i>Typology and Terminology for Native American Puebloan Architecture</i> , NPS	1993
Vegetation of Salinas National Monument, Abó and Quarai Units	1994
<i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings</i> , NPS	1995
Bird Checklists of the United States, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	1996
Water Resources Management Plan, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	1997
Resources Management Plan, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	1997
Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan FY 1998–2002, Salinas Pueblo Mission National Monument	1997
<i>Cultural Resource Management Guideline</i> , NPS	1997
Brandt, E. A., PhD <i>Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument Cultural Affiliation Study</i> , NPS	1997
Vanishing Treasures: A Legacy in Ruins: Ruins Preservation in the American Southwest – Year-end Report Fiscal Year 1998	1998
Baseline Water Quality Data, Inventory and Analysis, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	1998
RS Engineering Consulting Engineers. <i>Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument Traffic Engineering Safety Study</i>	2000
Biological Inventory of National Park Areas on the Southern Colorado Plateau	2000
Level I Water Quality Inventory, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, New Mexico	2001
<i>Interpretive Division Handbook, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument</i> , NPS	2001
Cultural Landscapes Inventory– Abó, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	2002
Schwarz, H. R. <i>Breeding Bird Survey at Gran Quivira, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument on 5-26-02</i>	2002
Nowak, E., Persons, T., Platenberg, R., and Graham, T. <i>First-year Results for Herpetofauna Inventories of Southern and Northern Colorado Plateau National Parks</i>	2002
<i>Technical Assistance Manual: Compliance with §106 of the National Historic Preservation Act</i> , NPS	2003
Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Quarai, Salinas Pueblo Mission National Monument	2004
Bogan, M. A., Haymond, S., and Valdez, E. W. <i>First Report: 2001–2003 Mammalian Inventory for Five Southern Colorado Plateau Network Parks</i>	2005
Ball, L. B., Lucius, J. E., Land, L. A., Kress, W. H., and A. P. Teeple. <i>Characterization of near-surface geology using multiple surface geophysical techniques at the Gran Quivira ruins of Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, New Mexico</i> [preliminary draft]: US Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report	2005
Collection Management Plan, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	2005
Fire Management Plan, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	2005

Planning Document	Date
Geologic Resource Evaluation Scoping Summary, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, New Mexico	2006
Weather and Climate Inventory, National Park Service, Southern Colorado Plateau Network	2006
Federal Highway Administration. <i>The Road Inventory of Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument</i>	2006
Toms, D., and T. Roop. <i>Gran Quivira Pueblo/Mission Determination of Eligibility for National Register of Historic Places</i>	2006
Gran Quivira Pueblo/Mission Complex Determination of Eligibility for National Register of Historic Places	2006
Characterization of Near-Surface Geology and Possible Voids Using Resistivity and Electromagnetic Methods at the Gran Quivira Unit of Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, Central New Mexico, June 2005	2006
Avian Inventories for Six National Parks in the Southern Colorado Plateau Network	2007
Mammal Inventories for Eight National Parks in the Southern Colorado Plateau Network	2007
First Annual Centennial Strategy, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	2007
Richardson, D. J. <i>Intermountain Region New Deal Resources: Research Findings for Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument</i>	2008
<i>Programmatic Agreement Among the NPS, the ACHP, and the NC of SHPO's for Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA</i> , NPS	2008
Lueth, V., et al. <i>Geology of the Chupadera Mesa</i> , NM Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources	2009
Barrow, J. M. <i>Preservation and Management Guidelines for Vanishing Treasures Resources</i> , NPS	2009
<i>Operational Leadership: An Employee-Centered Approach to Managing Risk and Achieving Professional Excellence</i> , NPS	2009
Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Gran Quivira, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	2010
Herbarium Reviews for Four Parks in the Southern Colorado Plateau Network	2010
<i>Vanishing Treasures: A Climate of Change</i> , NPS	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition	2011
Inventory of Exotic Plant Species Occurring in Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	2011
Nissley, C. <i>Renewable Energy Development: Impacts on Cultural Resources</i> , NPI	2011
Hydrologic Monitoring for Cañon Sapato in the Quarai Unit of Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, 2010–2011 Summary Report	2012
Vegetation Classification and Map, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	2012
Wolfe, J. <i>Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument Administrative History</i> (Master's Thesis, UNM)	2013

Appendix D: Traditionally Associated Tribes and Other Ethnographic Groups Historically Associated with the Monument

Traditionally Associated Tribes

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
 Caddo Nation of Oklahoma
 Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
 Hopi Tribe of Arizona
 Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
 Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico
 Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona
 Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
 White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona
 Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma
 Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas
 Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico

Other Ethnographic Groups Historically Associated with the Monument

Archdiocese of Santa Fe of the Roman Catholic Church
 Franciscan Order of the Roman Catholic Church
 Hispanic People of New Mexico
 Jumano People of New Mexico
 Jumano-Apache People of Texas
 Piro Manso Tiwa Tribe of New Mexico
 Tompiro (or Jumano-Tompiro) People of New Mexico



Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument

September 2014

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.


RECOMMENDED

Glenn Fulfer, Superintendent, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument

08/25/2014
Date


APPROVED

for Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

9/8/2014
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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