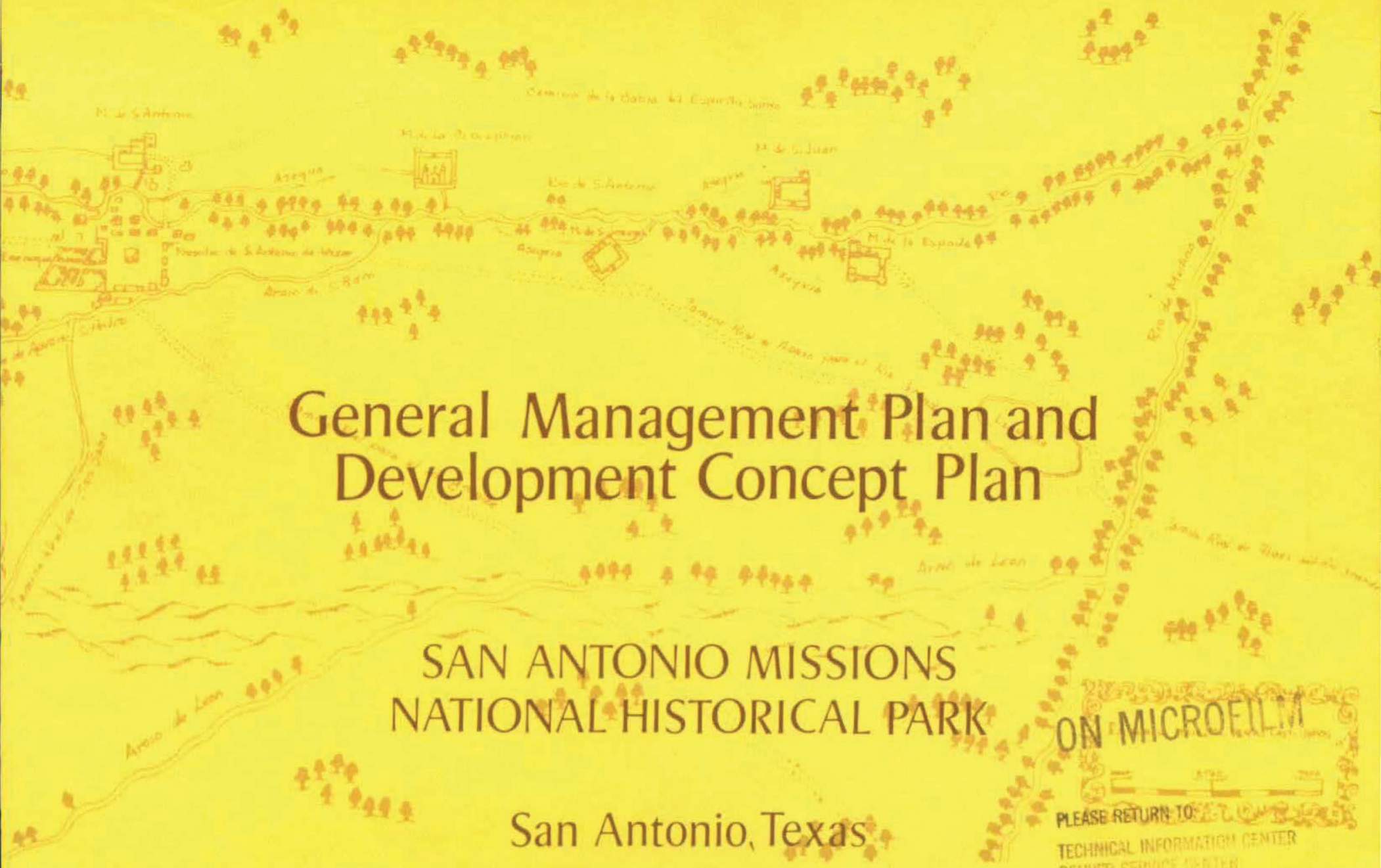
D-10



General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

San Antonio, Texas

ON MICROFILM

PLEASE RETURN TO:
TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Color Scans
12/4/2002

RECOMMENDED:

José A. Cisneros — June 28, 1982

Superintendent, San Antonio Missions NHP — Date

APPROVED:

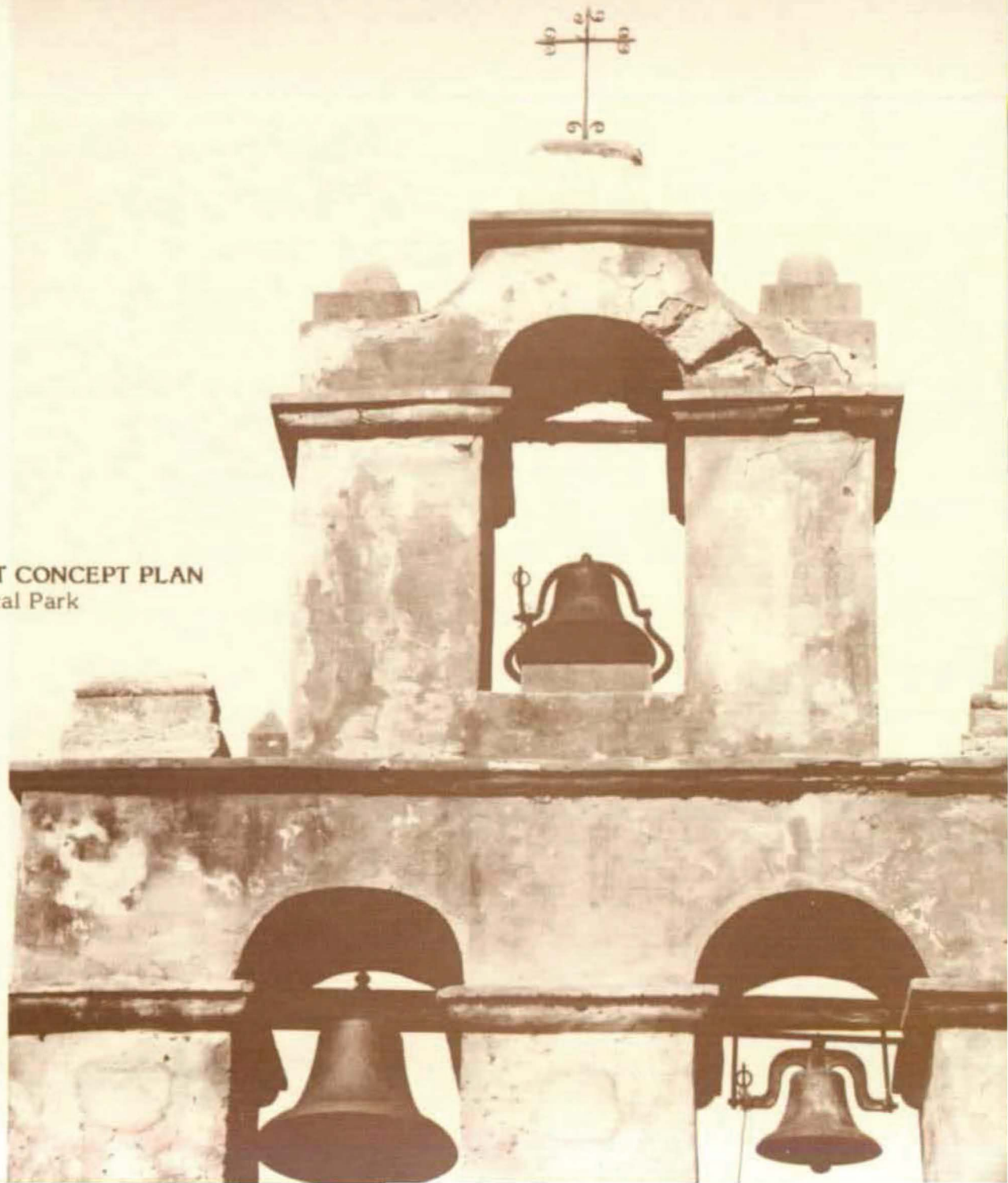
Robert Stanton — July 7, 1982

Regional Director, Southwest Region — Date

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN/DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park
San Antonio, Texas

Prepared by
Southwest Regional Office
National Park Service
July 1982



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 2

- Purpose of the Park
- Purpose of this Document
- Summary of Mission History
- Present Environment of the Missions
- The Missions Today

LAND RESOURCES PROTECTION 14

- Lands Within the Park Boundary
- Lands Adjacent to the Park Boundary
- Park Land Use and Management

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 20

- Cultural Resources
- Natural Resources

VISITOR USE/INTERPRETATION 34

- Visitation
- Interpretation
- Strategy for Interpretation and Development

VISITOR USE/CIRCULATION AND TRANSPORTATION 64

- Circulation
- Transportation

OPERATIONS 72

- Organization and Staffing
- Facilities
- Utilities

COOPERATION WITH OTHERS 80

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION 84

- Plan Implementation Strategy
- Cost Estimates

APPENDIXES 92

- A. Legislation
- B. Planning Process/Consultation and Coordination
- C. Management Objectives
- D. Corrections on Environmental Assessment
- E. Preliminary List of Cultural Resources
- F. Visitor Use and Facility Requirements

REFERENCES 104

PLANNING TEAM 105

MAPS

Orientation	4
Park Boundary	16
Development Concept Maps:	
Mission San José	46
Mission Concepción	50
Mission San Juan	54
Mission Espada	58
Espada/Acequia Parks	60
Labores	62
Circulation	66



INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE PARK

Located on alternate sides of the San Antonio River as it flows through the southern half of the city, the 18th century Spanish missions of San Antonio are historically and architecturally significant remnants of the Spanish quest for lands and Christian converts in the New World. Four of the missions have been included in the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, established by Congress on November 10, 1978:

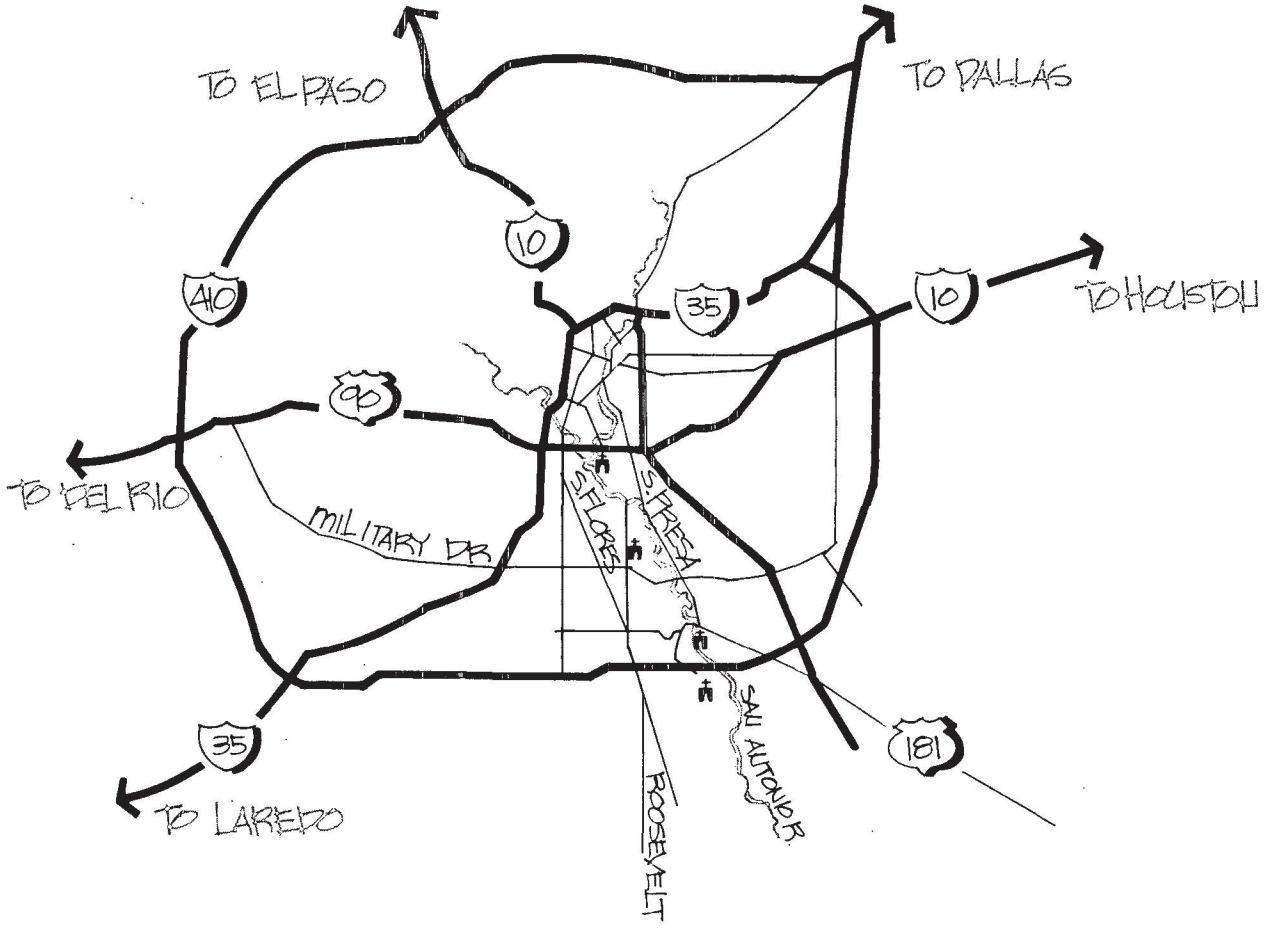
> In order to provide for the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the Spanish Missions of San Antonio, Texas, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations of Americans, there is hereby established the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park...consisting of Concepción, San José, San Juan, and Espada Missions, together with areas and features historically associated therewith.

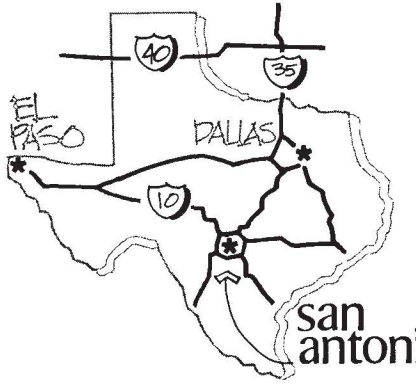
This legislation, Public Law 95-629, is appended to this document for further reference. Approximately 475 acres of land under various ownerships are included within the authorized park boundary.

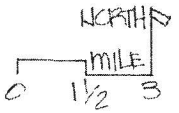
PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan is the end product of a planning process that began in the spring of 1980. (A description of this process is in Appendix B.) It responds to the establishing legislation's requirement that a "final master plan" be submitted to Congress "indicating (A) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and interpretive needs of the visiting public; (B) the location and estimated cost of all facilities; and (C) the projected need for any additional facilities within the park."

Additionally, the general management plan (GMP) satisfies the requirement that each national park area have an approved GMP before development can begin. Based on extensive data concerning the park's resources and environment, the GMP identifies the short-term and long-range strategies to be used in achieving the park's management objectives. (See Appendix C for a list of management objectives.) Normally, the general management plan provides guidance for park management and development over a 10-15 year







ORIENTATION ON MICROFILM

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK - TEXAS
US DEPT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

472/80,027
APR 81/ SWRO

period, but if necessary, it may be revised to respond to changing needs and environmental factors.

Development concept plans (DCPs) have been integrated with the general management plan for the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. A DCP is a plan of greater detail than a GMP that addresses management actions or physical development in a specific geographical area of a park. Once development concept level plans are approved, the preparation of comprehensive site designs and construction drawings can begin.

The GMP/DCP for the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park is a direct outgrowth of the November 1981 Environmental Assessment, in which alternatives for the management of the park were described and analyzed.

The following information on the history of the missions, the present environment of the missions, and the status of the missions today is a summary of the background information presented in the Environmental Assessment. If more detailed information is desired, the assessment is available from the park superintendent. (Appendix D of this GMP/DCP contains corrections on the existing conditions section of the environmental assessment.)

SUMMARY OF MISSION HISTORY

Established in the first part of the 18th century, the San Antonio missions were part of a vast Spanish frontier network. Although they were basically religious in character, the missions were financed to a considerable extent by the State and served important political and economic roles in the settlement of the frontier. The missions were usually located near a presidio or fort; and settlers, attracted by the relative safety of the area, established their homes, farms, and shops nearby.

The missionaries sought not only to Christianize the Indians at the missions but also to train them in various aspects of Spanish culture, including political practices, agricultural methods, Spanish language, and arts and crafts such as weaving, carpentry, and blacksmithing. By developing this system of mission-fort-settlement complexes and training the Indians for participation in Spanish society, the Spanish crown was able, despite limited manpower, to establish political control over a large part of the New World.

The people native to the San Antonio area were the Coahuiltecans, a nomadic people who lived off the land by hunting and gathering until their way of life was

severely disrupted by the northward advance of Spanish explorers and soldiers and the southward expansion of the Apaches. Consequently, the missions became places of refuge for both the Coahuiltecans and other groups such as the Karankawans and the Tonkawas. Radical and rapid changes were expected of the Indians at the missions, and desertion was at times a problem. Some of the Indians, especially those who had grown up in the missions, were able to become members of non-mission Spanish communities and became the ancestors of some present-day residents of the mission area.

Although the missions were, and continue to be, very individual in character, they shared a common structure--a walled compound surrounded by gardens, farmlands, and ranchlands. The major features of the compound were the plaza, the church, and the convento, which contained the priest's living quarters, offices, a refectory, and sometimes shops and workrooms. Many Christian Indians dwelled along the mission plaza in well-constructed apartments which formed the inside walls of the compound. Other compound features included quarters for soldiers, a granary, carpentry shops, and spinning and weaving rooms.

Immediately outside the mission compound were huertas ("gardens") and beyond them, larger farmlands known as labores, where a variety of crops were grown including corn, chili, sugarcane, peaches, and cotton. Other more distant mission lands were used for raising cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. Water from the San Antonio River was brought to the missions by a series of dams and acequias ("irrigation ditches").

The missions of San Antonio prospered and declined over a period of approximately sixty years. Among the reasons for the decline of the missions were periodic epidemics, raids by hostile Indian groups, Apache and Comanche intimidation of the mission populations, and finally withdrawal of government support. During and after decline, all of the mission structures experienced periods of neglect and decay; many were severely damaged or destroyed. Simultaneously, there were sporadic efforts at preservation and reconstruction. Extensive restoration and reconstruction activity, some accomplished without complete research, took place in the 1930s under the WPA (Works Progress Administration) program.

PRESENT ENVIRONMENT OF THE MISSIONS

Socioeconomic Environment

The San Antonio missions are in the City of San Antonio, a major commercial and financial center of south Texas. Tourism is a growing industry in San Antonio, and the missions have been an attraction for visitors, including those attending conventions. Land use in the missions area, which is in the southern portion of the city, consists of many kinds and degrees of development--commercial, industrial, residential, agricultural, and recreational. As viewed by the National Park Service, some lands are now used in ways compatible to the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, such as agricultural and residential

areas; other lands, such as those in industrial or commercial uses, are not considered compatible.

Although the downtown area and the northern half of the city are experiencing development, the south has not prospered to the same degree. Nearly half of the families living near the missions have annual incomes well below the median family income nationwide. The population of the missions area is approximately 72% Hispanic; with the exception of a small percentage of Blacks and members of other groups, the remainder are Anglo. (1980 U.S. Census).



Air Quality and Noise

Air quality in San Antonio is good for an urban area. San Antonio carries a Class II air quality designation as defined in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, which allow moderate deterioration of air quality from the present high level.

Because they are in an urban area, Missions Concepción and San José are affected by the normal sounds of traffic and human activity. In the area around Missions San Juan and Espada, the quiet rural environment is disrupted occasionally by private aircraft from nearby Stinson Field and by the roar of passing coal trains.

The Land

In the 17th century, the missions area was covered by a vast grasslands prairie. Fish were plentiful in the river, and trees and vines grew along the river banks. Over the past 250 years, the entire area has been greatly and continually modified by man, and natural conditions can never again be recreated exactly. Land in the missions area is flat or gently rolling and imposes no significant limitations on development. However, much of the undeveloped land has been classified as prime or unique agricultural land by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Climate

Heat and humidity characterize the San Antonio climate during the summer months, with cooler temperatures during the winter. Thunderstorms occur during the late spring and summer months; precipitation during the winter usually occurs as light rain or drizzle, and snowfall is rare.

The River

The San Antonio River, which historically provided the missions with the water necessary for agriculture and stock raising, has been channelized because of recurrent flooding. The formerly twisting, winding course of the river has been straightened, the channel has been deepened and widened, and the vegetation that once crowded the banks has been replaced by grasses planted there for stabilization. Within the national historical park boundary, three small segments of the natural river channel remain--one at the Espada Dam, another west of Mission San Juan, and the last east of Mission Espada. Paralleling each of these segments, however, the channelized bed forms the main stream of the river.

Water quality in the San Antonio River is generally low with low dissolved oxygen levels, high fecal coliform counts, and high nutrient concentrations. The velocity of the river is low due to channelization and instream flood control structures.

The San Antonio River Authority is the state agency responsible for the river's flood control, pollution abatement, navigation, recreation, and water rights.

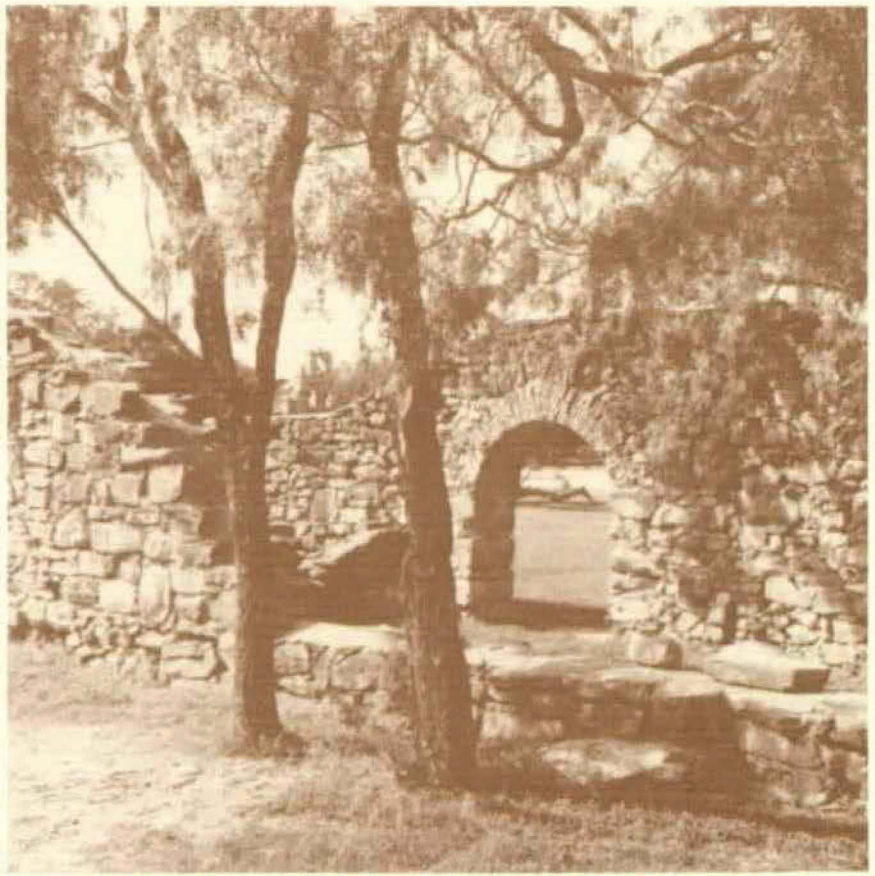
The city is developing a major hike-and-bike trail along the banks of the channelized river, and eventually all of the missions will be connected by a trail that is completely free of motor vehicles.

THE MISSIONS TODAY

Mission San Antonio de Valero, known also as the Alamo, is operated today as a state historic site by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas; it is not a part of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

The churches of the other four missions are presently used for religious services as well as for baptisms, funerals, weddings, receptions, annual festivals, and other gatherings. Mission San José is also a state and national historic site under the auspices of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. The other three missions are open to the public under the administration of the Old Spanish Missions, an arm of the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio.

The four missions and the Espada Aqueduct have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, Missions San José and Concepción and the Espada acequia system which includes the historic dam and aqueduct are national historic landmarks. The area which encompasses the missions included in the park has been recognized as a historic district by the City of San Antonio and by inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.



South wall ruins, Mission Espada



Misión Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción

Of the original mission compound, labores, and ranchlands, only the church and convento remain today, hemmed in by streets and 20th century development. These remaining structures, however, retain great integrity since what does exist is almost entirely original. Concepción is, in fact, the best preserved of all Texas mission churches; there has been little human intervention in terms of reconstruction, and substantial but rapidly deteriorating portions of the original frescoes, sculpture, and masonry remain. An open area of largely undeveloped grounds to the west, which once included part of the compound, is separated from the church by a wooden fence and Mission Road.

Misión San José y San Miguel de Aguayo

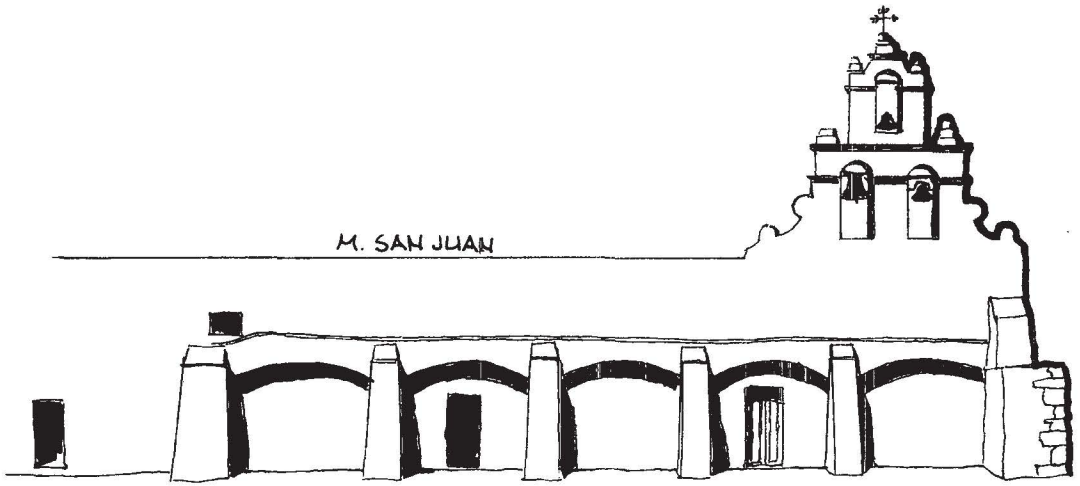
Mission San José is the oldest and largest of the four missions included in the park. Although it suffered neglect after the mission period, subsequent extensive restoration and reconstruction work in the 1930s allows visitors to see a nearly complete mission compound. Unfortunately, the labores, acequia system, and ranch lands have been lost over time.



Misión San Juan Capistrano

Smaller than Missions Concepción and San José, Mission San Juan, like Mission Espada further south, has a distinct history and a more rural, more intimate atmosphere with fields and trees dominating the landscape. The compound, like those of all the missions, went through a period of structural decline followed by various efforts at preservation, restoration, and reconstruction. Today, it is outlined on three sides by foundation ruins and on the fourth by the convento, church, and pastor's residence. Although the landscape has changed considerably since historic times, the agricultural tradition continues, and some of the historic labores of San Juan are still cultivated or used for grazing animals.

The complex of ditches which comprised the San Juan Acequia once irrigated about 500 acres of land. Today a 2.7-mile segment remains, which has been widened and deepened since colonial times so that its historic integrity has been considerably diminished. The acequia is now in a state of disrepair. The 1-mile portion of the San Juan Acequia within the national park boundary is presently included in Acequia Park, which is owned and managed by the City of San Antonio. The acequia itself is managed by the San Juan Ditch Water Supply Corporation.



Misión San Francisco de la Espada

Surrounded by farmlands, fields, and a small residential area, Mission Espada is in a comparatively peaceful environment. In contrast to the rectilinear enclosures of the other missions, one side of the Mission Espada compound follows the top of a curving bank above the old river channel. Inside the compound, the restored church and convento dominate the other structures, which are mostly in ruins. To the east and south beyond the compound are several contemporary buildings used for various parish activities and community services.

Agricultural use of the historic Labores of Espada continues; however, as small farms have become uneconomical, the agricultural tradition is fading, and there are increasing numbers of abandoned, uncultivated fields.

The Espada Dam, perhaps the least altered of all the historic structures associated with the missions, still functions as it did in Spanish colonial times, channeling water from the San Antonio River into the Espada Acequia. While the dam and its small pool are the property of the San Antonio River Authority, it has been traditionally maintained over the years by the Espada Ditch Company.

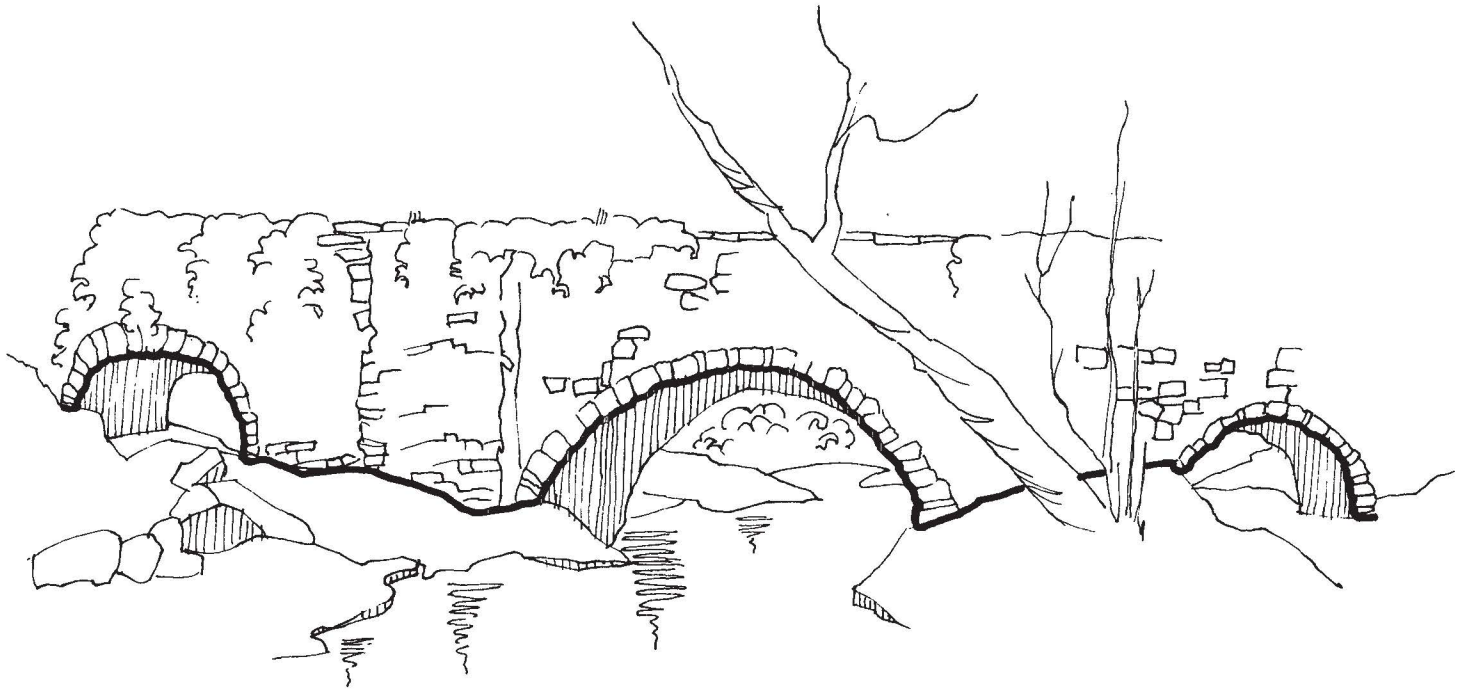


Espada Dam

Espada Park--a long, narrow area of shaded grass and pecan and cottonwood trees--provides a small picnic area beside the old river channel and pool just above the dam. The park is owned by the San Antonio River Authority and managed by the City of San Antonio.

Once a complex of ditches, the Espada Acequia today has been reduced to a 5-mile segment, most of which is contained within the park boundary. It is maintained by the Espada Ditch Company and still functions as it did historically.

The Espada Aqueduct is the only Spanish-built aqueduct still in operation within the United States. Located in a peaceful setting and remaining relatively unchanged since the Spanish colonial period, it still serves its original purpose as part of the Espada Acequia carrying water over Piedras Creek. The adjacent park, owned by the San Antonio Conservation Society, is grassy, shaded, and generally tranquil.



LAND RESOURCES PROTECTION

LANDS WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY

In keeping with the National Park Service's management policies and the park's legislative intent, a land resources protection plan is being prepared. The plan will identify the existing land ownerships and prescribe in detail the methods by which the National Park Service will obtain management interests in the approximately 475 acres of land within the authorized boundary (see Park Boundary map). The establishing legislation provides two major stipulations affecting land acquisition:

> No properties owned by state or local government can be acquired in fee simple interest by the federal government other than through donation.
>
> The federal government may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of historic properties to preserve such properties and allow for public use and for facility development by the federal government without federal proprietary interests.

Traditional fee simple and easement interests as well as cooperative agreement interests (nonproprietary) will be applied by the National Park Service within the authorized park boundary as follows:

Fee simple interest by donation will be obtained where

> --historic resources are presently owned by state or local governments or by private interests
> --donations are necessary for consolidated resource protection or visitor use.

Fee simple interest by purchase will be obtained where

> --historic resources require protection that may not otherwise be assured,
> --lands are required for visitor use developments,
> --existing and potential land uses adversely intrude upon the historic scene,
> --this method is the only practical way to consolidate a land base for effective resource management and visitor use programs.

Scenic or restrictive easements by purchase and donation will be obtained where

> --existing legislation prohibits the purchase of proprietary interests and minimum assurances of resource protection, visitor use, or development rights are feasible through easements.
> --private or public land uses are compatible with resource protection and visitor use programs but permanent assurance of compatible use is necessary.



PARK BOUNDARY

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK • TEXAS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

472 | 80,057
MAY 82 | SWRO

ON MICROFILM

Cooperative agreements will be obtained where

--historic properties subject to the constitutional doctrine of separation of church and state are, according to legal interpretation, prevented from fee simple acquisition at this time by the federal government but warrant federal involvement in resource protection and visitor use programs,
--recreation areas owned by state and local governments provide a buffer for park resources,
--a working arrangement with the federal government is required to provide assistance to private associations in the maintenance, operation, and protection of historic irrigation ditches (with consequent continuation of agricultural activities complementary to the park) while providing access to and interpretation of the systems.

The National Park Service will, upon acquisition of lands within the present labores, become a member of both the Espada and San Juan ditch associations and will be entitled to a prorated share of water rights owned by each association. At this time, the National Park Service does not plan to file for a separate water claim of its own with the Texas Water Resources Board.

Of the 17 residences within the park boundary, scenic easements will be purchased on 8. The remaining 9 will be purchased in fee simple interest. (Five of these will have a reserved use and occupancy option).

The exercising of mineral rights at San Antonio Missions NHP has the potential to adversely impact the cultural and scenic values of the park. The National Park Service will restrict acquisition to those mineral rights necessary to prevent impacts that would be contrary to the purpose for which the park was established.

LANDS ADJACENT TO THE PARK BOUNDARY

Beyond the existing authorized park boundary are lands which are closely associated with the purposes for which the park was established. Some of these lands, such as the Labores of San Juan and Espada, contain significant cultural resources directly related to the missions and still retain their historical integrity. Other lands may have little historic value, but the current or potential uses of these lands threaten the integrity of the park resources and the quality of the visitor's experience.

City of San Antonio staff and elected officials have been very supportive of the national historical park and have pledged to work toward its protection and success. Although the park may face difficulties in preserving its historical and scenic integrity as pressure for economic development builds on the south side of San Antonio, present city officials appear committed to planning a path which will satisfy both the needs of the park and the desire for economic growth. The City of San Antonio, in cooperation with the National Park Service, is revising appropriate portions of the present zoning ordinance and developing a land use plan which

complements and protects the national historical park, the city's Mission Historic District, and mission area neighborhoods. This plan will also direct suitable economic development and residential growth. In the event that additional protection is needed, the city has proposed an alternative whereby Congress may establish a federally regulated protection area.

Because an adequate land base for development within the authorized park boundary at Mission San José is lacking, the City of San Antonio has agreed to acquire approximately 2 acres of private lands to the south of the mission. Through cooperative agreement, lease, or preferably by donation, the National Park Service will be able to develop visitor facilities on these lands without adverse intrusion on the cultural resources.

PARK LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

National Park Service management policies require that park lands be zoned to indicate the type of management which will best achieve the purposes and management objectives of the park.

As all lands within the boundary of the San Antonio Missions NHP are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the entire park will be a historic zone. Preservation, protection, and interpretation of the cultural resources and their settings will be emphasized. The historic zone will contain two subzones:

Special Use Subzone

This subzone contains lands within the park boundary where private interests or state and local agencies will continue to maintain proprietary interests but where the National Park Service will have negotiated cooperative agreements or acquired easements for park management purposes.

Park Development Subzone

This subzone will include lands developed to serve the needs of park management and park visitors. Roads, parking facilities, aggregations of buildings, and utilities are typical features found in the park development subzone. Because cooperative agreements or easements will permit the construction of National Park Service facilities, park development subzones may coexist within a special use subzone.

Detailed park land use zoning maps are on file and available for review at the park's administrative center.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Specific actions relating to the cultural resources of the San Antonio Missions NHP are discussed in the resource management plan for the park, which will be continually revised as the necessary research is accomplished. Cultural resource management activities will be consistent with the terms and conditions of presently applicable cooperative agreements and easements. The basic management approach to cultural resources is defined below.

PARK-WIDE

Preservation

The primary cultural resource management thrust at the San Antonio Missions NHP is preservation, the process of sustaining the existing terrain and vegetation of a site or the existing form, integrity, and material of an object or structure. In regard to structures and objects, preservation will consist of stabilization--bringing the structures up to a state in which they can be properly maintained--followed by a program of ongoing maintenance.

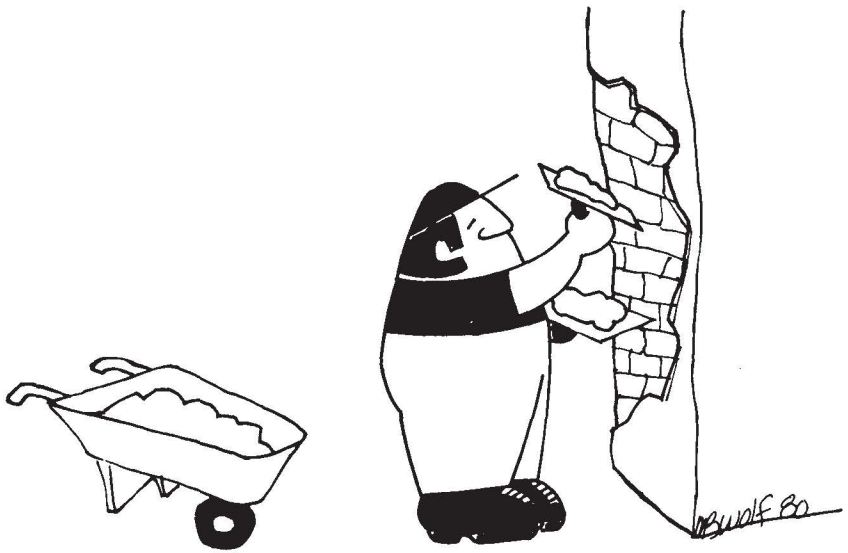
Regrading sections of the historic mission compounds may be required to improve drainage and increase the structural stability of the primary historic structures. If determined to be necessary through monitoring and analysis, regrading will be accomplished under the close supervision of a historical architect and an archeologist. Specific mitigation plans will be prepared to deal with any additional cultural materials encountered.

Restoration

Restoration is the process of recovering the historic appearance of a site or the form and details of an object or structure at a certain period in time. It can be a process of addition or subtraction. Incompatible accretions can be removed to expose original features, and portions of missing original fabric can be replaced. For structures, restoration may be partial or complete and may be limited to exteriors or interiors.

Accurate restoration requires specific scholarly research, and until this research has been accomplished, none of the structures or features at the San Antonio missions will be restored. The National Park Service will evaluate the appropriateness and economic feasibility of restoration after the research is completed. In addition, no restoration work will be done until all primary and secondary structures related to the missions have been brought up to a maintenance

standard. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer will be given the opportunity to comment on any proposed restoration project undertaken by the National Park Service.



Adaptive Use

Adaptive use is a process of repair or alteration which makes efficient contemporary use of a property possible, while preserving the historical, architectural, and cultural significance. When adaptive use is proposed for a building at the San Antonio missions, every effort will be made to maintain the exterior integrity and the important interior architectural elements of the building involved. In many instances, adaptive use will include very minor changes to structures, such as the addition of lighting.

Collections

A scope of collections statement will be prepared by the National Park Service to guide acquisition of historic furnishings and objects. All acquired materials will be cataloged and afforded appropriate curatorial treatment.

Control Of Visitor Circulation

Visitor circulation in the mission compounds will be controlled in certain areas and at certain times to discourage vandalism, protect the resources from damage, allow privacy for parishioners and for the priests residing at Missions San Juan and Espada, and protect visitors and parishioners from hazards. Visitor circulation can be controlled through the design of interpretive tours and physical features such as walkways. Barriers such as free-standing ropes or railings may be necessary.

Removal or Screening of Features
Nonhistoric buildings and other features, including utility lines, are often not compatible with the architectural or historic character of the missions. Incompatible developments will be removed after a professional evaluation has determined that the property does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Visual and auditory intrusions, such as traffic and industrial facilities near the park boundary, will be screened wherever possible to minimize intrusion.

Other resources included within the National Register district are of minor significance in comparison with the primary park resources. So that the National Park Service may concentrate on preserving and interpreting the primary resources, the following structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places may be removed after recording and documentation:

Structure	Significance (as stated on National Register form)
Reyes (Toudouze) house	Owned by family decended from early Spanish colonial settlers; of no architectural significance
Restroom building, Mission San Juan	Historical Continuum
Harris house	Historical Continuum
Lillian Daura house	Neighborhood Character
Some residences adjacent to Mission San Juan	Neighborhood character

If ever made available to the National Park Service, the following structures, also listed on the National Register, may be removed after recording and documentation:

Structure	Significance (as stated on National Register form)
Monastery buildings (San José)	Historical Continuum
St. John's Seminary buildings (Concepción)	Historical Continuum
Headstart buildings (Espada)	Historical Continuum

SPECIFIC RESOURCES

Mission Concepción
(See map, P. 50)

The City of San Antonio has agreed to realign Mission Road to the west of its present location so that the original compound land can be consolidated and the landscape rehabilitated. Approximately 5% of the original compound wall will be excavated and stabilized for interpretive purposes, particularly the compound's corners and portions of the wall which were previously excavated and then backfilled. The remainder of the wall location will be delineated above ground with a contemporary material chosen to be compatible with the historic buildings.

Minimal adaptive use will be made of the convento rooms. The existing restroom building, which intrudes on the historic resources, will be removed. If ever available, the National Park Service will assess the seminary structures and remove those buildings which intrude on the historic scene. St. Mary's Hall and Margil Hall will be assessed for adaptive use as they are less intrusive. During the interim, the seminary will be interpreted to visitors as a part of the evolution of Mission Concepción.

Mission San José
(See map, P. 46)

In addition to preservation of the structures, the compound at Mission San José will be maintained in its present state except for the selective removal of exotic vegetation. The existing parking area, the state park maintenance facilities, the amphitheater, the Harris house, the Reyes house, and other structures will be removed and the area rehabilitated to a condition more compatible with the historic resources. If the Franciscan monastery is ever available to the National Park Service, the monastery and chapel structures will be evaluated for potential adaptive use, and other facilities will be removed. Buildings slated for adaptive use include the Indian quarters, granary, and Spanish Residence.

The City of San Antonio has agreed to realign Napier Avenue away from the south wall to better insulate the mission from traffic and provide for a development-free buffer area.

Mission San Juan
(See map, P. 54)

The historic structures at Mission San Juan will be stabilized and preserved, and the compound grounds will be maintained generally as they are now. The intrusive and inadequate restrooms will be removed, and new restrooms will be installed elsewhere. The existing parking area and the section of Mission Parkway skirting the east compound wall will be eliminated and the area rehabilitated to a condition more harmonious with the historic scene.

The Daura house and, when available, several adjacent residences will be removed to enhance the primary historic setting. The convento and the house (c. 1850) on the east side of the compound will be adaptively used.

Mission Espada
(See map, P. 58)

The historic structures will be stabilized and preserved. The parking area inside the compound will be removed and the grounds rehabilitated to eliminate potential damage to surface and subsurface cultural remains and heighten the protection of the historic mission scene. When available, the Headstart buildings will be removed and the landscape rehabilitated. The Centro de Artesanías building will be adaptively used. When available, the 20th century convent building will be evaluated and considered for adaptive use or removed.

Water Control Features and Labores
(See maps, Pp. 60, 62)

In all areas, structures which are intrusive will be removed and the landscape rehabilitated. The Espada Aqueduct and the Espada Dam will be stabilized and preserved in operating condition. The National Park

Service will provide technical assistance to the ditch associations and will encourage preservation, use, and maintenance of water flow in the Espada and San Juan acequias. Initial cleanup of the acequias within the park boundary and their continued maintenance will be a National Park Service responsibility.

Presently, water is pumped into the San Juan Acequia from the San Antonio River. The San Antonio River Authority is planning a new dam which will restore gravity flow to the acequia, and the National Park Service supports this effort.

The labores will be managed to perpetuate traditional agricultural conditions. In the Labores of Espada, the city's sewage effluent line and discharge point into the San Antonio River will be eliminated when the Rilling Road treatment plant is phased out in 1986.



REQUIRED RESEARCH

Research studies at the San Antonio missions are necessary to provide the basic information needed before any physical work begins on the resources. The following studies are required for adequate cultural resource management at the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park:

List of Classified Structures

The list of classified structures (LCS) is an inventory of all above-grade historic and prehistoric structures that have archeological, historical, architectural/engineering, or cultural value and in which the National Park Service has or will acquire any legal interest. The LCS assists resource managers in planning and programming appropriate treatment and in recording decisions regarding listed structures. It is updated when any change occurs to a structure, including preservation, demolition, adaptive use, or when costs for approved treatments change.

Revision of National Register Forms

The National Register of Historic Places consists of districts, sites, structures, and objects of local, state, or national significance. The nomination form for the National Register includes a statement of significance about the properties being nominated as well as a description highlighting the elements of that property which make it significant. A revised National Register form will be completed to simplify management and consolidate the six forms which now describe resources within the authorized park boundary.

Historic Structures Report

The historic structures report will cover all of the buildings included on the list of classified structures but will concentrate on the primary structures in each mission compound. The report will accomplish the following:

- Document and analyze, through historical, physical, and pictorial evidence, each building's initial construction and subsequent alterations
- Document the current state of each building's architectural materials and overall structural stability
- Select appropriate historic preservation treatments
- Establish priorities for project work items
- Make estimates of project costs

The report is the planning document on which working drawings and specifications for historic structures are based.

Archeological Assessment
This study is a comprehensive synthesis of data concerning the archeological resources of San Antonio Missions NHP. It includes a professional evaluation of past work and includes recommendations for future research.

100 % Cultural Resource Survey
This project will document as many of the archeological and historic resources within the park boundary as can be located using state-of-the-art procedures. It will provide detailed descriptions, maps, and records of the resources. In addition, the survey may include appropriate analysis of surface materials as well as limited subsurface testing to enable evaluation of resources and to plan for further action. The cultural resource base map, completed in conjunction with this survey, will locate all extant, and no longer extant but relevant resources.

Scope of Collections Statement
Collection Preservation Guide
The scope of collections statement/collection preservation guide will define the needs and limits of the collection at the park and will serve as a guide for an active program of acquisition, care, interpretation, research, and disposition of objects.

Following the preparation of the scope of collections statement/collection preservation guide, all appropriate objects owned by the National Park Service will be properly curated.

Compilation of Harvey Smith Work
Harvey P. Smith, Sr., was the architect for the restoration and reconstruction work at Mission San José during the 1930s. The compilation of his data will be invaluable for archeologists, historians, and architects concerned with the proper identification and evaluation of resources, especially discerning work done in the 1930s from earlier historic fabric.

Monitoring Programs for Historic Structures
Two necessary monitoring projects for historic structures at the San Antonio missions are (1) atmospheric testing for airborne pollutants and acid rain and (2) monitoring for structural movement at specific critical locations on the four mission sites. Both reports provide basic data for determining future stabilization work on park resources. Other monitoring programs to determine the effects of visitor use on the structures may also be necessary.

Historical and Cultural Landscape Study
This research project will document the missions' historical habitat--physiography, climate, natural and domestic vegetation, plant succession, and landscape forms and features--and assess the relative significance of those elements. The study will provide basic data for resource management and interpretation.

Historic Resource Study/Historical Base Maps
The historic resource study will include the collection, evaluation, and presentation of data and research

findings concerning all of the missions' historic resources. The study will include extensive research into the primary materials bearing on the resources, and will be done after the historic structures report is completed. Historical base maps will be included.

History of Decorative and Applied Arts
This study will analyze the architectural and applied elements of the mission structures. The report will concentrate on the significance of the individual decorative elements and will identify for each element the material, type, style, stylistic origin, function, method of manufacture or application, tools or applicators, symbolism, and artist or craftsman. In addition, the study will provide dates of initial manufacture and dates of alterations and repairs when possible. The study will be the basis for the preservation of the individual elements.

Miscellaneous Studies
Other studies include an annotated bibliography, a history of land tenure at the missions, an ethnographic overview, historic structure preservation guides, and cyclic maintenance guides.

COMPLIANCE

All actions proposed in this plan will comply with appropriate historic preservation legislation and guidelines, including but not limited to:

Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

National Historic Preservation Act and amendments; also implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800)

Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement and Amendments (between National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers)

NPS-28 "Cultural Resource Management Guidelines"

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects

Reconstruction, Mission San José (c. 1935)
Photograph from collection of Harvey P. Smith, Sr.



NATURAL RESOURCES

The resource management plan for the park will include specific actions related to the natural resources at the San Antonio Missions NHP. This plan will be continually revised as the necessary research is accomplished. Natural resource management activities will be consistent with the terms and conditions of presently applicable cooperative agreements and easements. The basic approach to natural resource management is defined below.

PARK-WIDE

Because the original natural environment of the San Antonio missions has been extensively altered or destroyed by man's intervention during the past three centuries, the goals for natural resource management are limited to (1) protecting and improving the condition of the existing resources and (2) where feasible, returning the condition and appearance of the landscape to a state which better reflects the spirit of the mission period. The latter must be undertaken only in coordination with management of the cultural resources and after sufficient research has been accomplished. Upon completion of studies, the National Park Service will consider the appropriateness and economic feasibility of natural restorations aimed towards more historically accurate or natural conditions. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer will be informed of all major land/vegetation management projects to be undertaken by the National Park Service.

Recently introduced exotic vegetation will be replaced or supplemented with native species or with species introduced during the Spanish colonial period. Landscape rehabilitation will be undertaken where necessary, including buffer plantings to reduce noise or adverse visual impacts.

Underbrush and exotic species will be selectively removed to make the aqueduct and the old river channels accessible to visitors. Water flow in the old river channels at Missions San Juan and Espada will be improved by the San Antonio River Authority to prevent stagnation and encourage the growth of native aquatic species. The National Park Service recommends that the bridge over Piedras Creek adjacent to the aqueduct be removed with the cooperation of the city and river authority to control access and help protect the natural resources. For the short term it is suggested that the bridge be barricaded to prevent unofficial use.

Visitor circulation patterns in the park will be controlled in certain areas or at certain times of the year to protect the natural resources or to protect visitors and parishoners from natural hazards. This may be accomplished by vegetative plantings, the design of interpretive tours, or by physical features such as walkways and natural or artificial barriers.

REQUIRED RESEARCH

The following research is required for proper natural resource management:

Soil Survey

Data on the soils and soil stabilities will be collected, and recommendations will be obtained from soil science experts in regard to potential earth weaknesses which might cause (or are causing) structural instability in the mission buildings. Ground water and subsurface drainage patterns will be mapped.

Natural Resource Inventory

The natural resource inventory will provide the following:

- Information on the abundance and distribution of flora and fauna (both native and nonnative) in the present and in historic periods
- Identification of sensitive, threatened, endangered, or rare species
- Management guidelines for the protection of native and important species from collecting and other impacts
- Identification of feral domestic animals and noxious or hazardous plants and animals

Historical or native restoration of flora and/or fauna, if feasible, would be based on this inventory.

Vegetation Management

Horticultural research will guide the development of management plans and techniques to preserve both native species and those exotic species introduced in Spanish colonial times. Guidelines will be developed to initiate plantings of native species or to encourage enhancement of native species populations. Woodlands will be managed to prevent increased domination by exotics and to remove particularly noxious or hazardous species.

Environmental Monitoring Studies

Although surface and ground water, air quality, and noise levels at the San Antonio missions are not wholly within the National Park Service's control, environmental data will be accumulated and analyzed so that the National Park Service remains critically aware of any potential deterioration.

Miscellaneous Studies

Historical climatological data summaries, natural resource reference files, and data recording systems are also necessary. Various information base materials--wildlife inventories, natural resource inventories, and maps (topographic, geologic, land use, soils, hydrologic, vegetation)--are needed. Narrative descriptions and a bibliography of these materials are also required.

COMPLIANCE

All actions proposed in this plan will be accomplished in compliance with appropriate natural resource preservation legislation and guidelines which include but are not limited to:

> Endangered Species Act, Section 7, 1973
> Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, May 24, 1977

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department list only one endangered or threatened vertebrate species for Bexar County--the peregrine falcon. Peregrines have not been sighted in the missions area, and due to lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely that they would stop over during migration. The missions area contains neither representatives of nor suitable habitats for endangered or threatened plants and animals on lists maintained by the Texas Organization for Endangered Species.

Within the authorized park boundary, the floodplain of a 100-year flood (a flood which, according to calculations, would occur on an average of once in 100 years) does not extend beyond the old or new river channels except in the areas of Espada Park and Mission Espada (see maps of the Espada and Acequia parks and of the labores, Pp. 60, 62).

Espada Acequia



VISITOR USE/Interpretation

The basic objectives of park management regarding visitor use are (1) to provide for the enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park by the public and (2) to control uses that could impair park resources or their enjoyment. Physically and mentally disabled visitors will have access to and use of park facilities in conformance with the applicable provisions of the Design and Construction of Public Buildings to Accommodate the Physically Handicapped Act (P.L. 90-480) and other applicable laws and regulations. Facilities for visitors must also meet stringent safety standards.



Church and priest's residence, Mission San Juan

VISITATION

Due to state park designation, extensive reconstruction, and the level of visitor services, Mission San José has been the most popular of the missions in terms of visitation. The average annual visitation (1976-1980) to San José is 178,000, a third again more than the number of visitors to the other three missions combined. Once Missions Concepción, San Juan, and Espada are brought under uniform National Park Service management and administered collectively with Mission San José, the combined visitation to them should approximately equal Mission San José's.

Through an analysis of visitation at the missions and at fully operational historical units of the National Park Service which are in or near major urban centers,* it is projected that 450,000 people will visit one or more of the San Antonio missions when the park is fully developed (a minimum of five years after the general management plan is completed), a 150% increase over the present figures. Almost everyone who comes to the park will visit Mission San José during their park experience. If, as expected, the combined visitation to the other three missions will equal the 450,000 visitors to San José, approximately 900,000 site visits to the four missions will occur--a threefold increase from the present 300,000 annual site visits.

* Listed in Appendix F

VISITATION
MISSION SAN JOSE

	1976-1980 Average	First Year of Full Park Development and Operation
Annual Visitation	178,000	450,000
Winter Weekday	220	540
Winter Weekend Day	420	1,065
Summer Weekday	640	1,630
Summer Weekend Day	980	2,410

The projected estimates for annual visitation to Missions Concepción, San Juan, and Espada are a direct result of the level of services, facilities, and interpretation to be provided at these missions in the future. For planning purposes, development levels have been based upon the peak hour of visitation (15% of daily visitation) on the peak days of the week (weekend) during the peak season (summer).

VISITATION
CONCEPCION SAN JUAN ESPADA

	Percentage of Mission San José Visitation	Annual Visitation at Full Development and Operation	Summer/ Weekend Day Visitation
Mission Concepción	40%	180,000	965
Mission San Juan	40%	180,000	965
Mission Espada	30%	135,000	725

Park Carrying Capacity

Because the national historical park is an important resource to the City of San Antonio and because it will be advertised in the city's promotional endeavors, there is every chance that if uncontrolled, visitation could swell from 450,000 to 750,000 over a five-to ten-year period. The Alamo, San Antonio's number one attraction, receives two million annual visitors, and with the standards employed by the National Park Service in providing a satisfactory visitor experience and the integrated management of the four missions, the figure of 750,000 annual visitors to the national historical park is not unreasonable.

Such visitor projections must, however, be carefully weighed against the social and physical carrying capacities of the park's resources. The social capacity is the maximum number of visitors on a park resource beyond which number the individual's ability to enjoy and appreciate the park significantly deteriorates. The physical capacity is the maximum number of visitors on a park resource beyond which number the protection and preservation of the resource is compromised.

Based upon experiences at other National Park System historical areas, the figures of 450,000 annual visitors and 900,000 site visits are within manageable visitation

levels. This assumes that measures to control the character and intensity of park use--proper site management (planning, design, construction); direct regulation of use (policy enforcement, surveillance, restrictions on use); and indirect regulation of use (influencing behavior, educating users)--will be employed.

The San Antonio Missions National Historical Park is as yet undeveloped, and it is premature to establish fixed physical or social carrying capacities for the missions. Instead, these capacities will be revealed over the course of park development and operation through monitoring programs and user preference surveys. The sizes of the facilities proposed in this plan are based on visitor levels projected for the first year of full development and operation (see Appendix F). Once carrying capacities have been determined, it may be necessary to examine these facilities and see to what extent they could be modified or expanded to accommodate increased visitation without adversely affecting park resources or the desired visitor experience.

Visitation Patterns

The following major changes in visitation patterns are expected to occur with the development of the national historical park:

The proportion of out-of-state visitors is expected to rise. Although the proportion of in-state visitors will decline, their numbers will nevertheless represent a significant increase over existing levels.

The interpretive program will heighten the missions' significance for local residents, especially Hispanics. Accordingly, the number of local San Antonians visiting the park (presently 5 percent of the visitors) should increase markedly. A corresponding increase should occur for visitors residing within a 100-mile radius of San Antonio.

Because of the anticipated increases in oil and gasoline costs for the next several years, extended vacation travel for most Americans will continue to become less frequent. As a result of the high cost of travel, many people will choose shorter trips closer to home. This pattern has increased visitation to national park areas in and around major urban areas, while remote parks have witnessed some significant declines. The San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, along with other attractions in the city, should experience greater regional visitation as long as travel costs are high.

Most of the traffic to the park originates in the downtown area or to the north. As local and regional visitation increases, traffic flow from other directions will begin to increase, and access from the freeways will become more common.

The hours of visitation will likely be different from the present 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. surge. As the National Park Service integrates management of all four missions and

their respective resources, it is likely that many more visitors will desire to experience more than one mission. This will result in a visit of a half-day or even an entire day. It is expected that peak visitation will occur between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., accounting for nearly two-thirds of daily visitation. The busiest hour will average 15% of total daily visitation.

While group visitation currently averages 23% of the annual visitation to Mission San José, it is probable that this type of visitation will not exceed 15% in the future. However, the number of visitors arriving in groups will represent a 50% increase over present group visitation as the missions become more attractive for school outings. (This figure may be reduced if higher fuel costs lead to cutbacks in school transportation programs).

INTERPRETATION

Influences On Interpretation

Although the resources of the San Antonio missions have great potential for interpretation, some limitations must be taken into account. The San Antonio Missions NHP will be competing for the visitors' time and interest with an array of other attractions in San Antonio and its environs. Also, since the park units are not contiguous and considerable time and distance are involved in touring each mission site, visitors will either budget the time spent at each mission or, more likely, take an abbreviated tour of selected mission sites. Furthermore, interpretive programs must be closely integrated with resource management programs and take into consideration the physical and spatial attributes of the park.

Interpretation should be designed to consider a variety of visitors and schedules as well as levels of interest. Heat and humidity during the peak summer visitation season will influence visitors walking the sites, and many will concentrate on historic structures for the shelter and coolness they provide or will limit the duration of their park experience. Another factor influencing interpretation will be church activities. To assure privacy for the parishioners, church functions such as scheduled Masses, baptisms, weddings, and funerals will take priority over park interpretation. Therefore, interpretive programs must be flexible and offer a variety of activities. Staffing and funding levels may or may not affect the kinds of personal services which can be offered by the park in general.

Interpretive Themes

To stimulate interest and provide for the enjoyment of a wide spectrum of visitors, the park's interpretive themes will be communicated through different types of media and on varying levels of complexity. Detailed interpretive design will be described in an interpretive prospectus.

The primary interpretive theme is **The Historical Significance of the San Antonio Missions on the Texas/Coahuila Frontier during the Spanish Colonial Period.** At each of the individual missions, the interpretive program will explore one or more aspects of this primary theme:

Misión San José y San Miguel de Aguayo

The Mission as a Social Center
The Protective Character of the Missions

Misión Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción

The Mission as a Religious Center

Misión San Juan Capistrano

The Mission as an Economic Center

Misión San Francisco de la Espada

The Mission as a Vocational Education Center

Interpretation will relate each of these individual themes to the primary theme so that visitors will understand that each theme is only one aspect of the Spanish frontier mission.

In addition to these themes, the chronology, architectural history, archeology, and the general site-specific history of each individual site, including the farmlands and ranches, will be interpreted. Upon leaving any one of the four missions, the visitor will have not only an appreciation of the mission's unique history and resources but also knowledge of how that mission relates to the other three missions and to the park's primary interpretive theme. To the greatest extent possible, the park's interpretive programs will focus on the San Antonio missions' existing historic resources.

STRATEGY FOR INTERPRETATION AND DEVELOPMENT

PARK-WIDE

Throughout the park, public facilities will be of high caliber aesthetically and functionally; they will be consistent in design and will be integrated into the park landscape so as to minimize impact. Although new structures will be of contemporary design, they will be in harmony with the historic resources in proportion, color, and texture, and will complement the purpose and spirit of the park. Visitor access to and use of park resources will be consistent with the terms and conditions of presently applicable cooperative agreements and easements.

Park Visitor Center

A park visitor center will be developed adjacent to Mission San José (contingent upon cooperation with the city) to attract visitors into the midst of the national historical park. Using such media as exhibits, audiovisual presentations, complimentary printed matter, and sales publications, the centralized park visitor center will orient visitors to the park as a whole by providing a broad overview of the Spanish colonial effort, the role of the San Antonio missions on the Texas/Coahuila frontier, and a historical perspective of San Antonio.

In addition to these aspects of the primary interpretive theme, each mission will be introduced--including San Antonio de Valero, "The Alamo," which will continue to be managed through the State of Texas--as a distinct entity in its own right. Other mission resources in the national historical park--including the Espada Dam, Espada Aqueduct, the Espada and San Juan acequias, and much of the Labores of Espada--will also be mentioned. The interpretive themes attributed to each mission within the park will be briefly presented, enabling the visitors to follow their own interests and tour the mission(s) of their choice. The interpretive program will encourage visitors to experience each of the sites, but the interpretive overview at the visitor center supplemented with one or two actual site visits will provide a basic understanding of the San Antonio mission system.

The visitor center facility will be designed for an average stay of 20-30 minutes, during which time visitors will be encouraged to experience the park's resources for themselves. National Park Service personnel will be available to help orient visitors to the park. The visitor center will comprise a reception area with space for sales of park-related publications and free informational literature, an audiovisual and exhibit area; minimal office and storage space; and restrooms. It will total 6,500 square feet.

In addition to orienting visitors to the park and providing an overview of the missions, the visitor center can be used to influence and regulate use of the missions by such methods as: emphasizing or deemphasizing activities or programs, scheduling programs to reflect carrying capacities, modifying transportation services (shuttle bus) and schedules to manage visitor use levels, and controlling visitation by issuing passes or limiting operating hours.

Interpretive Display Areas
Each mission will adaptively house an interpretive display area to help provide site orientation for an in-depth interpretive experience based upon the theme(s) attributed to that mission. Exhibits, maps, audiovisual programs, literature, and other media will be employed to assist the visitors.

Downtown Visitor Contact Point
A small downtown visitor contact point will be developed in available office space (preferably donated or shared) to assist the general public, particularly tourists, in obtaining information about the park. Since a majority of visitors are likely to continue to come from or through downtown, the contact point's staff (volunteers, if possible) would prepare potential visitors by providing directions on how to reach the missions, information on time factors, and suggestions on how best to use and enjoy the park. Complimentary brochures and other literature may be distributed here. The contact point could eventually serve as an embarkation point for the proposed park shuttle bus system (see Visitor Use/Transportation).

General Interpretive Methods
Park interpretation will be provided through literature, brochures, wayside and general exhibits, markers, audiovisual programs, guided and self-guided tours, demonstrations, and other personal services offered by Park Service personnel. Specific information on interpretive media and methods will be included in the interpretive prospectus, which will also detail interpretive methods for the disabled and other special populations such as non-English speaking visitors.



MISSION SAN JOSE

Interpretive Experience

Mission San José will support the primary park theme through the interpretation of two mission themes: (1) The Mission as a Social Center and (2) The Protective Character of the Mission. The first theme deals with the acculturation of the Indians into a Hispanic way of life and with relations between the missions and the local San Antonio community. Visitors should leave San José not only with increased knowledge of Spanish policies and social practices among the Indian groups but also with a greater understanding of the Indian cultures along the San Antonio River. Defense of the mission frontier as reflected in the architectural design and social organization of the mission is the second theme; visitors will observe that architecturally the mission compound was a defensive structure with high walls and a bulwark. These two themes combined will alert visitors to the complexity of the mission as a frontier institution and its contribution to the settlement of the Spanish Empire. In addition, secondary themes related to Mission San José's resources and historical development will be presented.

Upon arriving at Mission San José's south parking area, visitors will be directed to the adjoining park visitor center for an orientation to the overall park interpretive theme and the mission themes, as well as a description of visitor services. From there, they will follow a walkway leading to the southwest gate of the mission's compound, where they will be introduced to Mission San José's themes and directed to the interpretive display area in the granary. The media in the display area will be designed to reflect the interpretive themes without impacting the sense of architectural space and the historical significance of the structure.

The tour will continue through the granary's interior to a series of adjoining rooms known as the Spanish Residence. From there, visitors may proceed to the church, which, with its architectural grandeur, will offer them an opportunity to learn about architectural designs of the Spanish colonial period. After a tour of the church, visitors will proceed along the walkway to the other structures associated with the compound. Visitors should plan to spend 45-60 minutes on the site, in addition to the 20-30 minutes at the park visitor center.

Supportive Resources for Interpretation

The following site resources will support the interpretive program:

The Mission as a Social Center
- Church
- Spanish Residence
- Campo santo
- Convento and portería
- Sacristy
- Granary
- Hornos, kiln
- Cloister, garden , grape arbor
- Mill
- Indian quarters: North, east, west, south walls
- General compound ruins

The Protective Character of the Mission
- Southeast bastion
- North, east, west, south walls
- Gates
- General compound ruins

*A number of these resources will also be used to support secondary themes.

Visitor Support Facilities

Because of the limited amount of land within the authorized park boundary, development at Mission San José which does not encroach on the cultural resources is contingent on the city's providing the land base necessary for access, parking, and interpretive facilities. Through negotiation of a cooperative agreement, long-term lease, or preferably by donation, the National Park Service will obtain appropriate development rights from the city for approximately 2 acres of private property to the south of the mission, adjacent to the authorized park boundary. The city has agreed to acquire the property either by exchanging city land of at least equal appraised value or through actual purchase. In addition, the city will realign Napier Road to help consolidate a land base contiguous to the park boundary. Napier Road will provide access to and from Mission Parkway.

The existing parking area will be removed, creating an approximately 200-foot-wide buffer--which will be free of development--along the south side of the compound. A new park visitor center (6,500 sq. ft.) and a new parking area (140 vehicles) will be built south of the buffer. A small bicycle rental and repair concession (1,000 sq. ft.), if feasible, will also be in this area.

The mission's interpretive display area (1,800 sq. ft.) will be adaptively housed in the granary. A portion (300 sq. ft.) of the adjacent Spanish Residence will house the onsite staff office. Because the visitor center will contain restrooms, it is proposed that existing restrooms in the east, west, and south compound walls be removed, leaving one facility in the north wall, which will be renovated. Until the visitor center is built, the south wall restrooms should be renovated and used.

The National Park Service will use the space in the Indian quarters presently used as state park headquarters. First aid, storage of interpretive materials, and multipurpose use are the functions proposed for this structure.

Walkways will be provided from the parking area and along the periphery of the compound, an approximate distance of 2,000 feet. Existing walks will be rehabilitated when practical. The mission will be linked to the city's hike-and-bike trail.

No food or gift concession services for visitors are proposed because such services are available within reasonable proximity of the park. Cold drinking water will be available for visitors.

DRIVE-IN THEATER

STAFF OFFICE AT SPANISH RESIDENCE (300 SQ. FT.)

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAY AREA AT GRANARY (1800 SQ. FT.)

SAN

MILL

REDESIGN RESTROOMS (630 SQ. FT.)

IF EVER AVAILABLE REMOVE MONASTERY STRUCTURES AND REHABILITATE LANDSCAPE; ASSESS RECTORY AND CHAPEL FOR ADAPTIVE USE

GATEWAY

ARCHWAY

RECTORY

ROOSEVELT

SOUTH

CHAPEL

GATEWAY

INTERPRETIVE STORAGE; FIRST AID; MULTI-PURPOSE USE (735 SQ. FT.)

REMOVE RESTROOMS

GATEWAY

REMOVE RESTROOMS

AVE

PARKING

GATEWAY

PYRON RD

PARK VISITOR CENTER; RESTROOMS (6500 SQ. FT.)

SHUTTLE BUS STOP WITH SHELTER

140 VEHICLES

HIKE/BIKE LINK (BY CITY)

BICYCLE RENTAL & REPAIR (1000 SQ. FT.)

WOOD HILL

TO BE ACQUIRED BY CITY

REALIGN ROADS (BY CITY)

VISITOR ACCESS TO/FROM MISSION PARKWAY

proposed
- BUILDING
- PARKING
- ROAD
- WALKS & TRAILS
- ADAPTIVE USE REDESIGN
- SCREEN PLANTING
- TO BE REMOVED

- NAT'L. HIST. PARK BOUNDARY
- ROOFED
- NO ROOF

development concept
MISSION SAN JOSÉ

NORTH
FEET
0 100 200

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK-TEXAS
US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

472/80,051
MAR. 82/SWRO

ON MICROFILM

MISSION CONCEPCION

Interpretive Experience
The theme at Mission Concepción, The Mission as a Religious Center, emphasizes the objectives of the mission program in converting the Indians to Spanish Roman Catholicism and the influence of ecclesiastical traditions on life at the missions. The religious conversion of the Indians will be related to the broader goals of church and state within the context of the Spanish colonial empire, and visitors will learn that in addition to religious training, the missionaries strove to teach their charges to survive within the cultural and economic structures of Spanish colonial society. The distinct history and resources of Mission Concepción will be interpreted through secondary themes.

Visitors will arrive at a parking area to be located on the south side of the compound. They will be directed to an adjacent kiosk and staff office to acquire complimentary publications related to the site. Entering through the compound's south wall, visitors will view the church's facade and then proceed along a walkway to the interpretive display area in the convento rooms adjoining the church. From there, they will be directed through the portería to the church, where its historical and architectural significance will be interpreted. After visitors have experienced the church and its related structures, they may follow a walkway around the perimeter of the delineated compound. The visitor should plan to spend 20-30 minutes at Mission Concepción.

Supportive Resources for Interpretation
The following site resources support the interpretive program:

Primary Theme

- Church facade
- Church interior
- Sacristy
- Convento and corredor

Secondary Themes

- Compound
- Infirmary
- Quarry
- Delineated compound wall
- Well

Visitor Support Facilities
Following a realignment of Mission Road to the west by the city, a parking area (24 vehicles) will be constructed south of the original mission compound. The existing parking facilities will be removed because they are functionally inadequate and intrude on the historic scene. Overflow parking capacity will be built into the design of the new parking area to accommodate the extra demands caused by simultaneous use of the mission by visitors and parishioners.

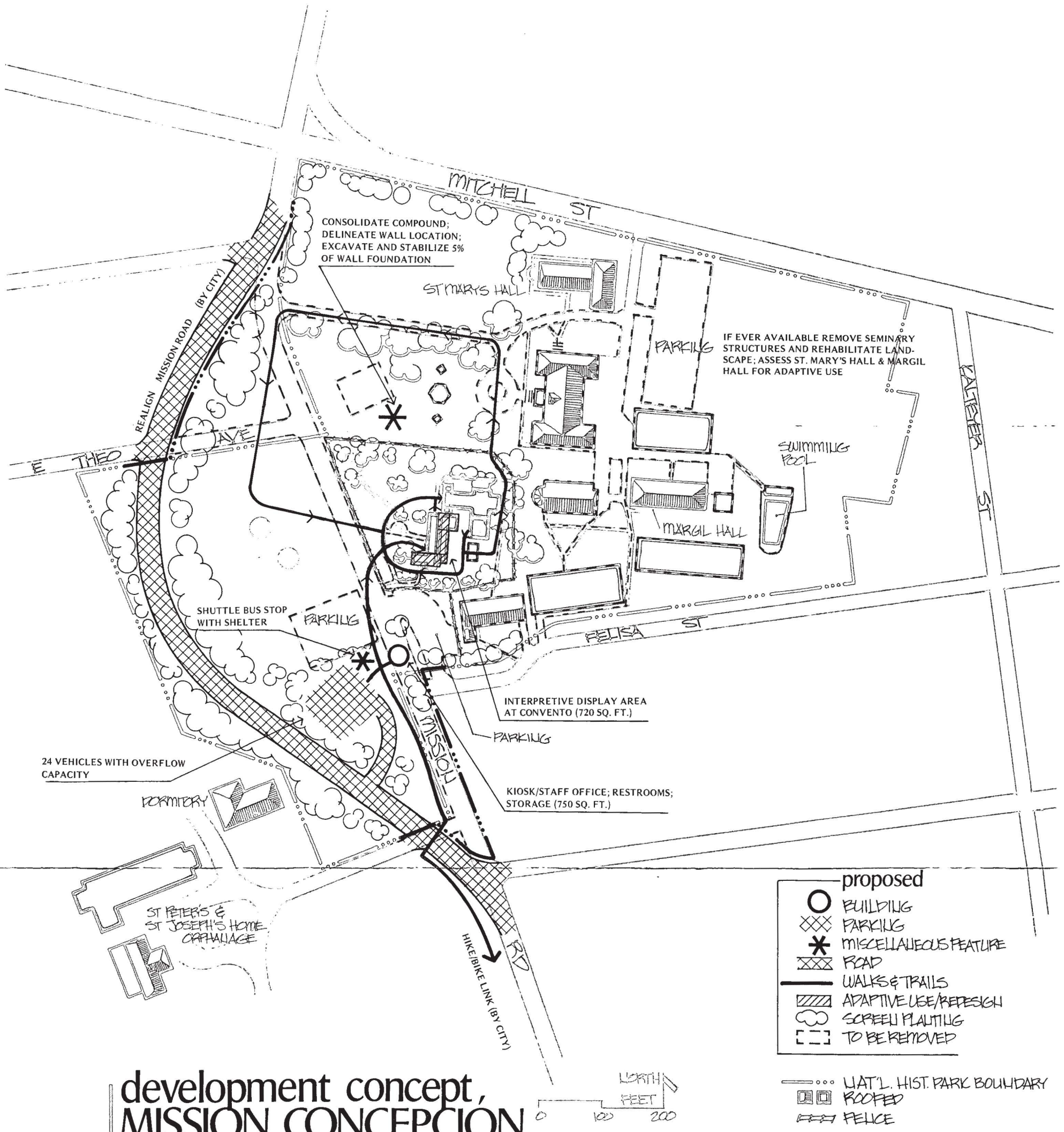
A new structure (approximately 750 sq. ft.) adjacent to the proposed parking area will house an information kiosk and staff office, new restrooms, and a storage facility. The kiosk will essentially be a walk-up window where visitors will be greeted and directed to the mission's resources by park personnel.

The interpretive display area (approximately 720 sq. ft.) will be adaptively housed in the convento rooms. Exhibits and other materials will be free standing and self-illuminating to help maintain the physical and spatial integrity of the mission structures. Kiosk personnel will monitor activities in the convento rooms by way of closed circuit cameras.

No!

Walkways will be provided from the parking area, along the periphery of the compound, and around the remaining historic structures--a distance of approximately 2,000 feet. The city has agreed to extend its hike-and-bike trail from Mission Parkway to connect with Mission Concepción. Vegetation and other materials may be employed as buffers to screen visitors from adverse visual and auditory intrusions.

No food or gift services for visitors are proposed because such services are available within reasonable proximity to the park. The existing gift shop will be eliminated. Cold drinking water will be available for visitors.



development concept, MISSION CONCEPCION

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK TEXAS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

472/80,050
MAR. 82/SWRO

ON MICROFILM

MISSION SAN JUAN

Interpretive Experience

The theme at Mission San Juan will be The Mission as an Economic Center. As economic institutions, the missions often had great influence on settlement patterns along the Spanish colonial frontier. Based on agriculture, the mission economy provided not only subsistence but also surplus for trade. In fact, the mission lands under tillage, along with their acequias, served the economy of East Texas and Spanish Louisiana as well as the valley of the San Antonio River.

The mission croplands or labores, their accompanying acequia systems, and other water control features will be generally interpreted at San Juan, and visitors will learn that the teaching of agricultural methods was one of the ways in which the neophytes were trained to survive within the context of the Spanish colonial economy. Visitors will also come to appreciate Mission San Juan's distinct history in relation to the other three missions and to the primary park theme through the interpretation of secondary themes.

The ranches of the four missions, which were a considerable distance from their respective compounds, are not a part of the national historical park. They were, however, part of the mission economy and will be interpreted at San Juan so that visitors will be aware that economically the missions were self-sufficient complexes.

Upon arriving at Mission San Juan, visitors will proceed along a walkway from the parking area on the north of the compound through the main or north gate where they will be introduced to the site's themes and informed of the interpretive display area in the convento. They will then follow a walkway that skirts a series of mission structures and leads to the church in the compound. After viewing the church, visitors will have an opportunity to stop at the convento's interpretive display area, avail themselves of complimentary or purchasable publications, and obtain interpretive information regarding the mission's themes.

From the interpretive display area, visitors will have three options. First, they may proceed on the walkway within the compound and enjoy the resources listed under Supportive Resources for Interpretation. The second option is to follow a loop trail outside the compound's southwest gate leading to a wooded area and old river channel with relevant natural resources and historic values. The trail will also relate the evolution of the natural landscape to its present altered state and provide the visitor with an opportunity to experience some solitude. The third option is for visitors to take a trail which leads south to a portion (about 5 acres) of the San Juan labores or farmlands, which will be maintained to replicate the croplands of the mission during the Spanish colonial period. The fields will be irrigated as they once were by lateral branches from the San Juan Acequia. All of these

options, which complement the tour of the mission, are well within walking distance of the mission compound. Visitors should allow approximately 60 minutes for their tour of San Juan.

Trails will connect Mission San Juan with the San Juan Acequia, Espada Acequia and Aqueduct, and the Labores of Espada. Appropriate interpretive developments will be provided at these features and at the Espada Dam for those visitors who desire to enhance their basic park experience by visiting these resources.

Supportive Resources for Interpretation
The following site resources support the interpretive program:

Primary Theme
- Labores and acequia system
- Convento gateway
- Compound walls
- Wooded area and river channel

Secondary Themes
- Church and sacristy
- Convento
- Portería
- General ruins: Architectural

Visitor Support Facilities
A new entrance road (approximately 350 ft.) will provide visitors with a vista of the compound and its main (north) gate before terminating at a new parking area (35 vehicles) to the northeast. The existing parking area and the section of Mission Parkway skirting the east compound wall will be removed. A new restroom structure (350 sq. ft.) with temporary holding tanks will be built adjacent to the parking area.

A new driveway (with parking capacity) for the pastor and adjacent residents will be constructed between the northwest corner of the compound and Ashley Road to minimize conflict with pedestrians approaching the main gate and to protect residents' privacy. The city has agreed to realign the Ashley Road and Villamain Road intersection to provide for a safer and more gradual road curve.

The convento will be adaptively used for an interpretive display area (720 sq. ft.) and a small site office. The house (c. 1850) on the east side of the compound will be adapted for storage and multipurpose use. The existing gift shop, operated by the archdiocese, will be eliminated. Cold drinking water will be available for visitors.

Walkways will connect the parking area and the periphery of the compound. Trail segments will branch off the walkway system. Approximately 1,500 feet of walkway and 4,000 feet of trail will be required.

Pedestrian bridges will be developed to directly connect San Juan with the resources on the west side of the San Antonio River. To support management of the fields, an outbuilding or shed will be needed for storage. An existing farm road will provide access for field maintenance.



development concept
MISSION SAN JUAN

NORTH
FEET
0 100 200

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK TEXAS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

472/80,052
MAP 82/SWRO

ON MICROFILM

MISSION ESPADA

Interpretive Experience
The theme for Mission Espada is The Mission as a Vocational Education Center. In order for the Indian neophytes to participate in the Spanish colonial society of the period, it was necessary for them to learn new skills. Accordingly, trades and crafts, such as carpentry, weaving and spinning, ceramics, leather-working, and blacksmithing were taught at the missions. Knowledge of Spanish language and customs was also essential and could be most easily imparted in the process of teaching new crafts and trades.

A variety of media can be used to convey Mission Espada's theme, including demonstrations and exhibitions by contemporary artisans who work in Spanish-Indian styles of the mission period. Secondary themes related to Mission Espada's history and resources will also be emphasized.

Upon arriving at Mission Espada, visitors will be directed along a walkway from the south parking area to the interpretive display area, which will orient visitors to the site's resources and provide interpretation of Mission Espada's primary and secondary themes, including arts and crafts demonstrations directly related to the primary interpretive themes. From there, visitors will directly enter the compound and follow a walkway that leads to the resources listed under Supportive Resources for Interpetation. Visitors should plan to visit Mission Espada for approximately 35-45 minutes.

Supportive Resources for Interpretation
The following site resources will support the interpretive program:

Primary Theme
- Convento
- Kilns
- General mission construction
  - Compound walls
  - Workshops
  - Campo santo walls
  - Sluice gate
  - North, east, and south wall
  - Indian quarters ruins
  - Granary ruins
  - Church and sacristy

Secondary Themes
- Church and sacristy
- Labores/acequia
- Ruins associated with gateway
- Bastion and adjoining rooms
- Granary ruins
- Old river channel

Visitor Support Facilities
The existing parking area to the south of the mission will be redesigned for 30 vehicles. Overflow parking capacity will be provided to accommodate extra demands caused by simultaneous use of the mission by visitors and parishioners. The city has agreed to realign the intersection of Espada Road and Camino Coahuilteca to provide safer driving conditions for both park visitors and local users.

The Centro de Artesanías building will be adaptively used for the interpretive display area, craft demonstration area, restrooms (with temporary holding tanks), storage, and a small site office (1,940 sq. ft.). Cold drinking water will be provided for visitors. When available, the 20th century convent building will either be adaptively used or removed.

Walkways will extend from the parking area and along the periphery of the compound, a distance of approximately 2,000 feet. A trail (600 feet) will be constructed by the lime kilns and along the old river channel. The city hike-and-bike trail will be extended (by the city) to link with Mission Espada.

ESPADA AND ACEQUIA PARKS

Both parks will continue to be maintained and operated by the City of San Antonio. The National Park Service will enter into cooperative agreements with the city, San Antonio River Authority, and the ditch associations to permit National Park Service development, interpretation, and resource preservation of the major cultural features in this area. Park visitors will be directed to these parks for picnicking activities. Road gates will be installed on Mission Parkway (by the city) to prevent vehicular access at night.

For safety and aesthetic reasons, the existing parking area at Espada Dam will be redesigned by the National Park Service and will accommodate ten vehicles. Wayside exhibits and a walkway will be provided to help interpret the significance of the historic dam and old river channel. Approximately 10,000 feet of trails will be developed along the acequias to provide for public access and interpretation. The trail at Acequia Park will extend to Mission San Juan; it will be usable by disabled visitors. A wayside exhibit will interpret the San Juan Acequia.

ESPADA LABORES, AQUEDUCT, AND ACEQUIA

The Espada Aqueduct will be interpreted with a wayside exhibit. Three adjacent houses will be removed to protect the historic scene and provide for visitor use. The existing parking area will be removed and the area revegetated to prevent access. A new parking area for 15 vehicles will be developed south of the aqueduct with a gate to prevent afterhours vehicle access.

Approximately 6,500 feet of trails will be developed linking the aqueduct with the city's hike-and-bike trail and following the Espada Acequia south to Interstate-410 before looping east around the labores to rejoin the hike-and-bike trail. Main trails will be accessible to disabled visitors.

Adjacent to Piedras Creek, a viewpoint approximately 10-15 feet in base elevation will be developed to provide visitors with a clearer visual perspective of the Labores of Espada. A wayside exhibit will help explain the history and significance of the fields.

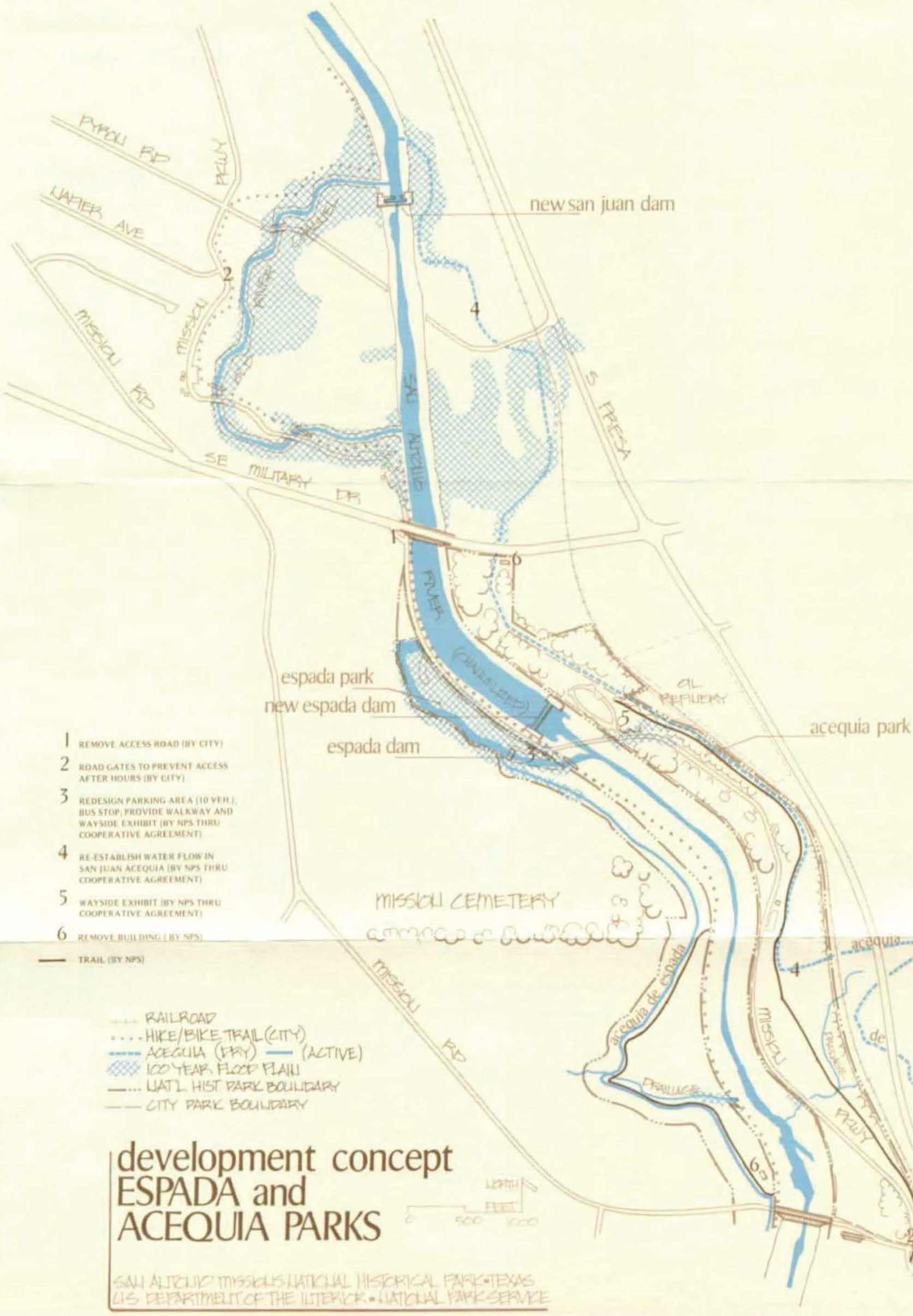


development concept
MISSION ESPADA

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK • TEXAS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

472/80,053
MAR 82/SWRO

ON MICROFILM

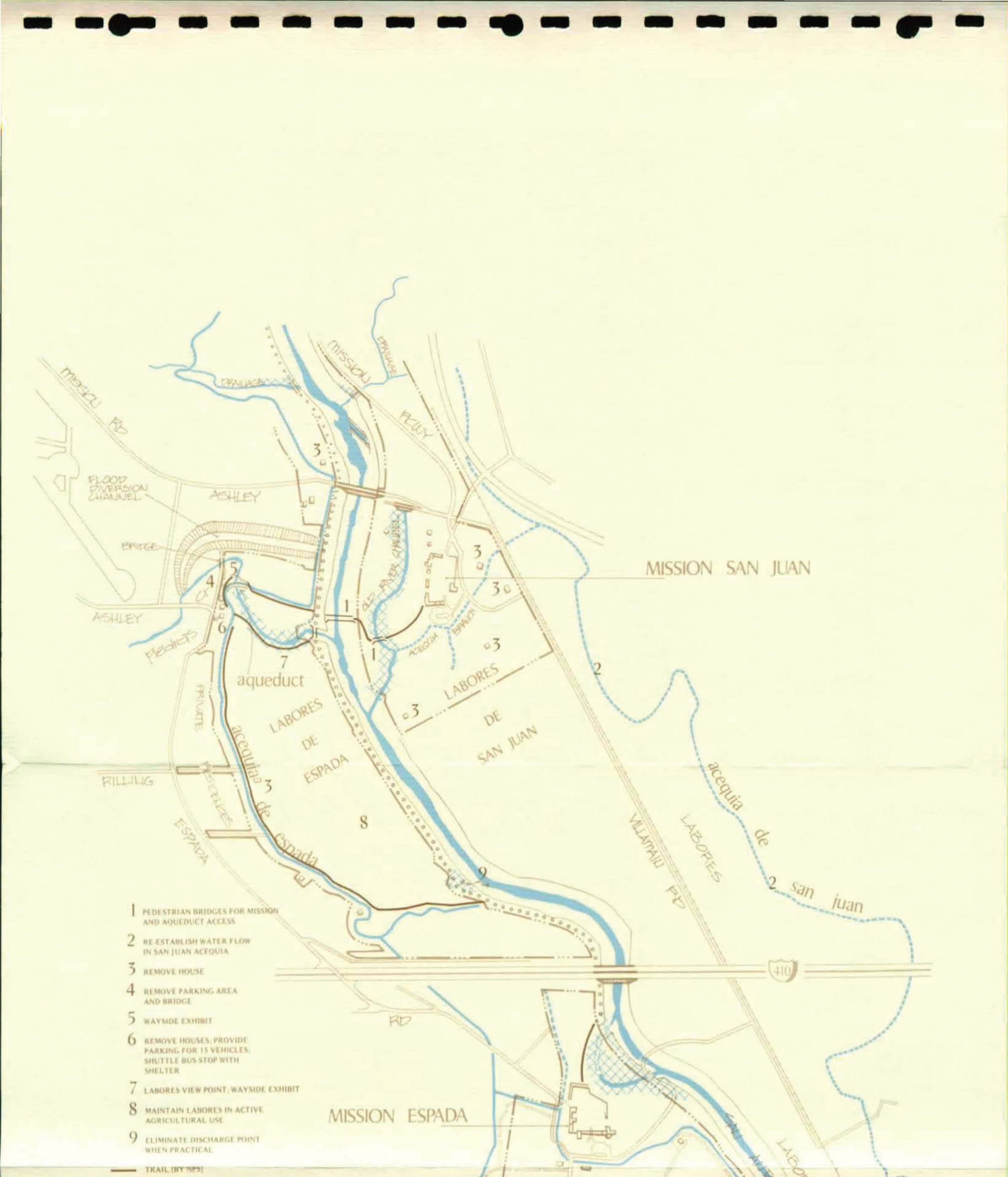


development concept ESPADA and ACEQUIA PARKS

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK • TEXAS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

477/80054
MAR 82 / SWRO

ON MICROFILM



development concept LABORES

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK • TEXAS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

472 | 80,055
MAR. 82 | SWRO

ON MICROFILM

VISITOR USE/Circulation and Transportation

CIRCULATION

The visitor access and circulation system for the park will provide for the protection of the park's environment as well as the visitor's safety, comfort, and enjoyment. Because the park is composed of several noncontiguous units in a predominantly urban setting, the system will be designed to integrate the park's components in a comprehendible and reasonably direct manner.

INTRA-PARK ROUTE

Relying primarily on the city's Mission Parkway, an intra-park vehicular circulation route free from the demands of stop and go urban driving and from commercial and other urban development can be readily designated and signed with the cooperation of the city. The parkway and Napier Avenue connect Mission San José with the Espada Dam and Mission San Juan. Mission Concepción is connected to Mission San José by both Mission Road and Mission Parkway. To the south, Villamain Road, Camino Coahuilteca, Espada Road, and Ashley Road will be designated a part of the intra-park circulation system, thus completing a scenic clockwise loop around Missions San Juan, Espada, and the Espada Aqueduct. As the park develops, traffic volume will be periodically monitored along Espada Road, to ensure that its effects on residential areas are minimized. After their tour of the missions, visitors will be encouraged to use the parkway as far as possible to reach their next destination so that they can reflect upon their park experience before returning to the urban scene.

Cooperative efforts to control land uses adjacent to the intra-park route are underway (see Land Resources Protection section). Furthermore, the National Park Service will cooperate with the City of San Antonio and local chambers of commerce in developing appropriate sign systems directing park visitors to nearby service nodes lying outside the designated intra-park circulation corridor.

There are two low water crossings in the missions area, one on Mission Parkway near Espada Dam and the other on Camino Coahuilteca. These are impassable on an average of six to eight times a year, usually in the late spring or summer. When flooding occurs at these low water crossings or at other portions of the parkway, the park staff will provide information on alternative routes.

While not a part of any National Park Service development proposal, it would be desirable for local governments to adopt a 1973 city plan for the realignment of Mission Parkway through Mission County Park, bypassing White Avenue and providing parkway users with a safer, more efficient, and pleasant route. If properly designed, this can be accomplished with little disruption to existing or proposed county park

see inset

MISSION CONCEPCIÓN

MISSION SAN JOSÉ

espada dam

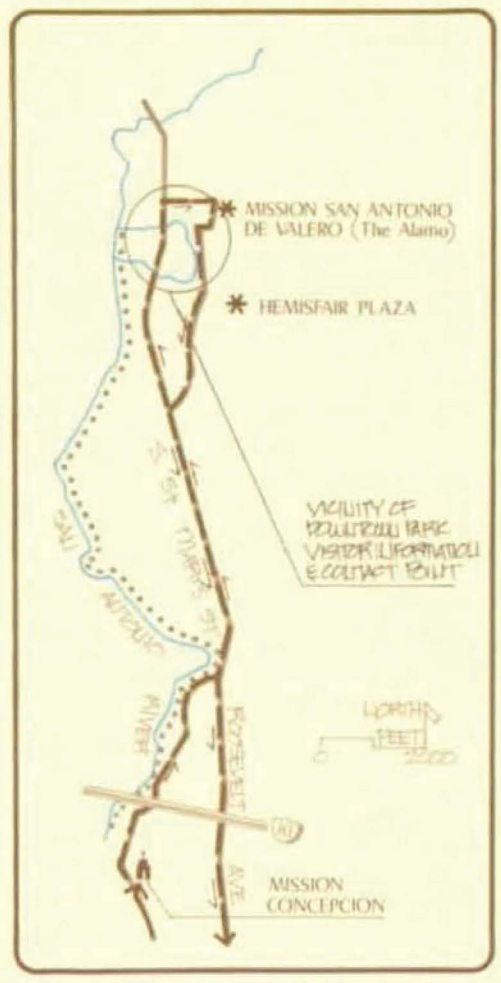
espada aqueduct

acequia de espada

MISSION SAN JUAN

acequia de san juan

MISSION ESPADA



ULTRA-PARK ROUTE
EXISTING
PROPOSED FOR CITY/COUNTY DEVEL
DOWNTOWN ACCESS
EXISTING
HIKE/BIKE ROUTES
EXISTING
PROPOSED FOR NPS DEVELOPMENT
PROPOSED FOR CITY DEVELOPMENT

NAT'L HIST. PARK BOUNDARY
RAILROAD

development concept
CIRCULATION

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK • TEXAS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ON MICROFILM

activities. Also, removal of the access from Military Drive to Mission Parkway by the city will eliminate a hazard and aid in controlling access.

ACCESS FROM DOWNTOWN

Over 70 percent of park visitors stay in downtown or northside locations. This produces a significant traffic flow to the missions from the north, and carefully selected and well-marked routes are necessary from downtown to the appropriate park resources.

Travelers will be directed from the downtown area along South St. Mary's Street and Roosevelt Avenue to Mission San José. After orientation at the visitor center and a tour of Mission San José, visitors can then proceed to other park resources by utilizing the designated intra-park route.

FREEWAY ACCESS

Athough existing patterns of use indicate that freeway access to and from the missions is of minor importance, it is likely that with national historical park development, there will be increased visitation by local residents and those within a 100-mile driving radius. The freeways will then play a much greater role in carrying people to and from the park, and the National Park Service will cooperate with city and state agencies in improving freeway signs relating to the park and in designating safe and reasonable access routes between the freeways and the park. In order to avoid increased traffic in the missions area and disruptive changes in land uses around the park, no increase in the number of freeway interchanges in the area is advocated by the National Park Service.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCESS

Safe and pleasant access to the missions for pedestrians and bicyclists can save energy and provide opportunities for healthful recreation. When completed, the city's hike-and-bike trail will link Mission Concepción with Mission Espada. The existing trail now links Mission San José, the Espada Dam, and Mission San Juan. Eventually, if the city desires, the trail could extend northward along the San Antonio River and connect with downtown or other points. The National Park Service will develop hike-and-bike links between the city's trail and park resources, and bicycle racks will be placed at major park features.

Pedestrian access from Mission San Juan over the river to the city's hike-and-bike trail, the Labores of Espada, and the Espada Aqueduct will encourage visitors to walk or bike more and leave their energy-consuming vehicles behind. An approximately 400-foot pedestrian bridge over the channelized San Antonio River would connect Mission San Juan directly with the cultural and recreational features on the west side of the river. A smaller 30-foot bridge would be constructed to cross the old river channel. The distance between Mission San Juan and the aqueduct would then measure approximately 2,000 feet; the present route length is 3,500 feet.

TRANSPORTATION

According to a visitor survey conducted during the summer of 1980, 81 percent of park visitors relied on private transportation. Tour buses accounted for only 12 percent. Public transportation, provided by the San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority (VIA), is available from downtown to Mission San José. The other missions are not directly served by public transit. The visitor survey indicated that less than 3 percent of the visitors to San José used the present VIA service; however, 54 percent of the visitors surveyed indicated that they would use public transportation if it were available to all of the missions.

Automobiles will continue to serve the general public's transportation needs at the park. However, National Park Service management policies encourage the provision of visitor transportation services in order to reduce traffic congestion, conserve energy, reduce noise and air pollution, improve visitor use patterns, and provide better resource protection.

SHUTTLE BUS SYSTEM

A park shuttle bus system will service all missions, the Espada Dam, the Espada Aqueduct, and the downtown visitor contact point, on a regularly scheduled basis via the designated park circulation route. The system will be phased into operation as the number of park visitors approaches the levels projected for full park operation and development.

Although the rising cost of operating a private motor vehicle may increase the attractiveness of a shuttle system, experiences at other National Park Service areas indicate that not more than 50 percent of the visitors can be expected to ride the shuttle bus. To be effective in attracting that 50 percent, the system will operate with a scheduled maximum waiting time of fifteen minutes. It will also have to be well-publicized, easily understood, and convenient to use. If any fees are charged, the cost would influence use of the shuttle system.

During the spring and summer months, when visitation is highest, the system will likely be operated on a daily basis. In other seasons, the service will probably operate only during peak hours or weekends and may be curtailed completely.

The shuttle bus system will be privately owned and operated under a service contract with the National Park Service. The National Park Service will seek to specify standards for the interior and exterior design of

the operator's vehicles to ensure an attractive visitor service. Administrative and maintenance facilities will be provided by the contractor. The necessity for charging user fees to subsidize the system will be evaluated as part of an economic study prior to implementation of the system.

The National Park Service will provide well designed and unobtrusive bus shelters at each of the missions, the Espada Aqueduct, and the downtown visitor contact point to enhance the physical comfort of visitors, especially during the hot summer months.

Visitors will be encouraged to initially board the shuttle bus downtown. By leaving their private vehicles at existing parking facilities in the downtown area, potentially disruptive large-scale parking facilities will not be necessary at Mission San José.

The system will have the following characteristics:

Waiting time between buses	15 minutes
Number of bus stops	7 (6 with shelters)
Route distance	20.5 miles
Round trip time (ave. speed 25 MPH with stops)	90 minutes
Daily round trips per bus	5
Average passenger capacity of buses	30*
Number of buses required	8* (includes 2 spares)

*subject to change pending future economic study.

BICYCLE RENTAL

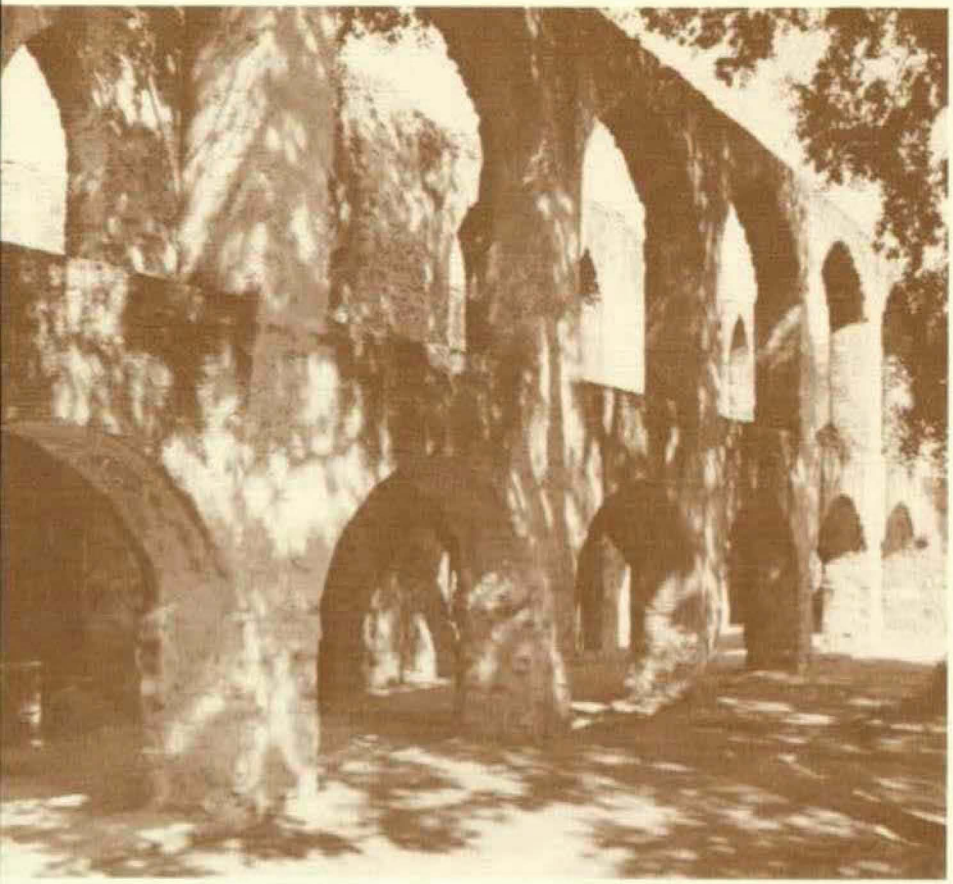
On completion of the hike-and-bike trail by the city and the construction of links from the trail to the missions by the National Park Service, bicycle rental and repair services could be provided for park visitors. If such services are not available through private enterprise, a concession study would be undertaken to determine economic feasibility as visitation reached projected levels for full operation and development.

Since it will probably continue to be the most visited mission and because it is centrally located, Mission San José would be the most appropriate location for a bicycle rental and repair facility of approximately 1000 square feet.

It is estimated that a maximum of 7% of the visitors would avail themselves of the bicycle rental service, with the greatest demand occurring in the spring and fall. Because all bicycles would have to be returned to Mission San José, distances traveled on rented bicycles would be limited. However, if the shuttle bus system is employed, bikers could extend their range, knowing they could put their bikes on special bike racks and take the shuttle bus back to Mission San José.



OPERATIONS



Convento ruins, Mission San José

To provide for the management and protection of park resources as well as visitor use and related development requires the presence of a year-round management organization, which must in turn be supported with appropriate personnel, facilities, equipment, and basic utilities.

ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

The overall onsite responsibility for management of the San Antonio Missions NHP will rest with the park superintendent, who will direct park operations through a supervisory staff administering four divisions: administration, interpretation and visitor protection, cultural resources, and maintenance (see Staffing Summary, Pp. 75-76).

To avoid costly duplication of effort, park management will seek to contract with private or public agencies for certain ongoing park-related services, particularly in the areas of maintenance, curation, artifact storage, and transportation.

The National Park Service will seek law enforcement jurisdiction in the park and will depend upon the assistance of city and county law enforcement agencies to enforce state statutes. The National Park Service will also depend upon local governments for fire protection, emergency medical services, trash disposal, and other services.

STAFFING SUMMARY AT FULL PARK OPERATION

DIVISION AND LOCATION	POSITION AND GRADE	Permanent Workyears	Temporary Workyears	Total Workyears
General Management				
Headquarters	Superintendent GS 14	1.0		
	Secretary GS 7	1.0		
	Student Aides		1.0	
		2.0	1.0	3.0
Administration				
Headquarters	Administrative Officer GS 11	1.0		
	Purchasing Agent GS 7	1.0		
	Personnel Assistant GS 6	1.0		
	Budget Clerk GS 6	1.0		
	Clerk Typist GS 4	1.0		
		5.0		5.0
Interpretation and Visitor Protection				
Headquarters	Park Ranger GS 12	1.0		
	Historian GS 11	1.0		
	Clerk Typist GS 4	1.0		
	Supervisory Park Ranger GS 9	1.0		
	Park Technician GS 6	1.0		
	Park Technician (5) GS 5	5.0		
	Clerk Typist GS 3	1.0		
		11.0		11.0
San José/ Concepción Unit	Supervisory Park Ranger GS 9	1.0		
	Park Ranger (S. José) GS 7	1.0		
	Park Ranger (Concep.) GS 7	1.0		
	Park Ranger GS 5	6.0		
	Park Ranger (3) GS 4		1.8	
	Assistant Park Ranger (4) GS 3		1.2	
	Student Aides (2)		1.0	
		9.0	4.0	13.0

San Juan/Espada Unit	Supervisory Park Ranger GS 9	1.0		
	Park Ranger (2) GS 7	2.0		
	Park Ranger (3) GS 4	3.0		
	Assistant Park Ranger (4) GS 3		2.4	
	Student Aides (2)		1.0	
		6.0	3.4	9.4
Downtown Visitor Contact Station*	Park Ranger GS 5	1.0		
	Park Ranger GS 4		.5	
		1.0	.5	1.5
(Interpretation and Visitor Protection Total)		27.0	7.9	34.9
Cultural Resources Management				
Headquarters	Architect GS 12	1.0		
	Archeologist GS 11	1.0		
	Park Tech GS 7	.6		
	Clerk Typist GS 3	1.0		
	Exhibit Specialist GS 11	1.0		
	Curator GS 9	1.0		
	Maintenanceman WG 8		.8	
	Masonry Worker WG 7		.8	
	Masonry Worker (2) WG 5		1.6	
	Laborer (2) WG 2		.8	
		5.6	4.0	9.6
Maintenance**				
Headquarters	Facility Manager GS 11	1.0		
	Maintenance Asst. GS 7	1.0		
	Project Clerk GS 5	1.0		
		3.0		3.0
	GRAND TOTAL	**42.6**	**12.9**	**55.5**

*Possibly staffed by volunteers.
**Contingent upon negotiation of a service contract for routine park maintenance. Without a service contract, an additional 9.0 work years would be required.

FACILITIES

To reduce the scope and effect of situating operational facilities immediately adjacent to the park resources, such facilities will be sited on available and appropriately zoned private property in a central location outside the park boundary. The General Services Administration will be responsible for providing such facilities on a lease basis.

Administrative Center

The administrative center (park headquarters) will gather together in one facility the superintendent, key supervisory staff, and administrative support personnel. At full operational development, the administrative center staff will number an estimated 20 people and require approximately 6,000 square feet of office and work space.

Also included within the administrative center will be a small artifact storage and curation space for a working collection (see Cultural Resources Management). The storage facility will be secure and have a stable environment in terms of temperature and humidity. Dust and pests will be controlled. The bulk of park curation requirements will be handled through a contract negotiated with a qualified area institution such as a university or museum.

A centralized security office, from which park law enforcement staff could respond quickly to problems around the park, will also be housed in the administrative center.

Maintenance Center

The maintenance center (approximately 3,000 sq. ft.) will primarily house materials and equipment used for preservation and stabilization of the park's cultural features. The more routine maintenance tasks such as landscape management, repair of facilities (walks, parking areas, restrooms, electrical and plumbing systems, etc.), and trash removal, will be handled through a service contract negotiated with the San Antonio Real Property Maintenance Agency, a unit of the Department of the Air Force.

If the maintenance contract is terminated, the National Park Service will undertake its own maintenance program. This will require an additional 7,000 sq. ft. of shop areas, equipment and materials storage, and offices, as well as a 1-acre storage yard. An increase in park staff (approximately 9.0 work years per year) will also be necessary.

UTILITIES

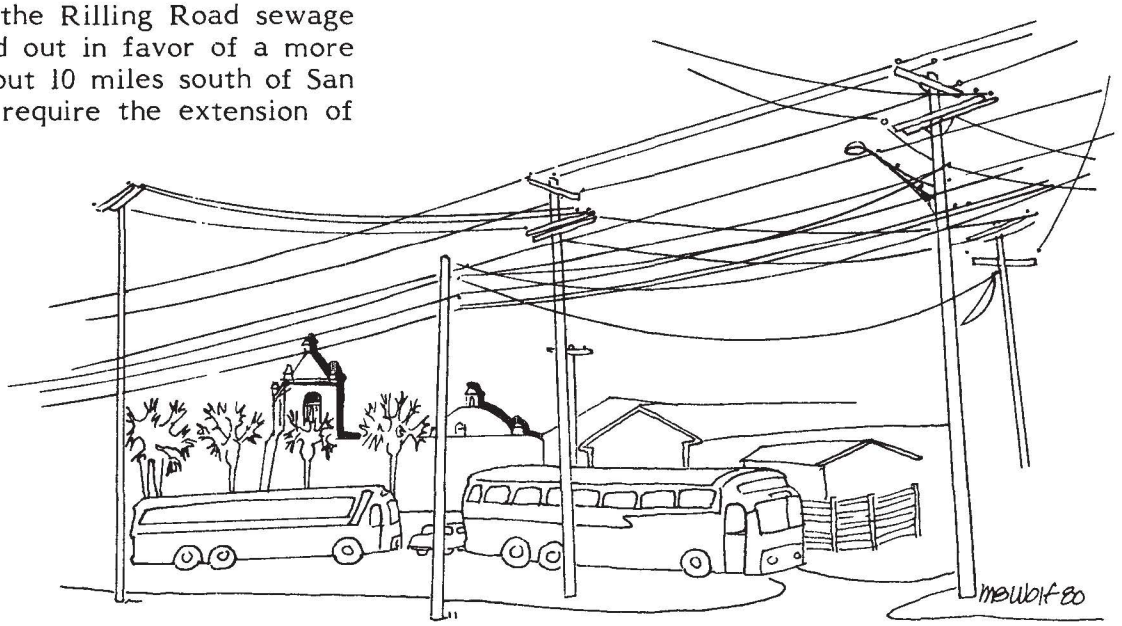
Utility services must be planned and maintained to minimize impacts on the resources and provide safe and efficient service. At all of the missions, overhead utility lines which intrude on the historic scene will be either rerouted or placed underground. Lines will be left in place where cultural resources are not adversely affected or where public safety is not an issue.

Water lines will be extended or enlarged where necessary to provide for adequate placement of hydrants and for fire suppression. The gas line at

Mission San José and the liquid propane systems at Missions San Juan and Espada will be inspected and if necessary renovated or replaced. Electrical service within the missions is generally in need of major rehabilitation and upgrading.

To reduce operation costs and conserve energy (in accordance with Executive Order 12003, Energy Policy and Conservation, July 20, 1977), conservation efforts such as retrofitting existing structures and utilities will be undertaken where appropriate. New technologies and renewable energy resources such as solar and wind power will be considered in the siting and design of new buildings.

By 1986 it is projected that the Rilling Road sewage treatment plant will be phased out in favor of a more efficient plant to be built about 10 miles south of San Antonio. The new plant will require the extension of sewer mains south from Rilling Road and along the river south of Military Drive. At that time, Missions San Juan and Espada can be efficiently and economically tied into the new regional waste treatment plant. Until then, it is proposed that new holding tanks be employed at these two missions to replace existing septic tanks and drain fields, which are inadequate to meet the requirements of Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards. The tanks will be pumped periodically under a service contract and the contents disposed of for proper treatment by the city. Solid wastes will be disposed of at sanitary landfills approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.



COOPERATION WITH OTHERS

Because the park consists of several noncontiguous park units in the midst of one of the nation's largest cities, National Park Service management will maintain close relations with city, county, regional, and state governments to assure that actions contemplated by all government entities are planned and coordinated to reduce potential conflicts and to maximize harmonious results.

Cooperative relationships will take different and varied forms. Some will be essential to the fulfillment of legislative mandates and will be implemented through negotiated cooperative agreements, or in some instances, when all parties agree, the National Park Service will seek legally binding easements. Other cooperative relationships will attempt to control the effects of park operation and development on surrounding communities and will depend on good neighbor relations and open channels of communication to achieve a mutual understanding of park objectives and community concerns.

The location of the park within the corporate limits of the City of San Antonio makes cooperation with others a necessary element in day to day operations. Unlike rural units of the National Park System, this park will depend on other agencies and governmental units for many of its service requirements such as police and fire protection. Furthermore, the assistance and cooperation of other governmental units will be vital in providing the necessary infrastructure, especially road and circulation modifications, to facilitate park development.

As the parishes at the San Antonio missions will continue to be active, the National Park Service and the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio will enter into a cooperative agreement to provide for the preservation, interpretation, and restoration of the missions as required by the park's enabling act. Continuing parish activity at each site while allowing for Park Service management and development of the historical aspects of the sites will require the utmost in cooperation not only between the archdiocese and the National Park Service but also between parishioners and park visitors. A cooperative agreement will be entered into with the State of Texas concerning their interests at Mission San José.

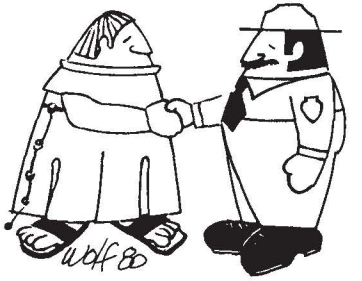
Formal cooperative agreements will be negotiated with the city and the San Antonio River Authority regarding Espada and Acequia parks. Cooperative agreements will also be negotiated with the Espada and San Juan ditch companies. This will permit National Park Service management and development of the historical aspects of these properties while encouraging and supporting traditional administration of local water rights, recreation, and other uses.

To protect the national historical park, the intra-park circulation corridor, the city's Mission Historic District, and mission area neighborhoods, the City of San Antonio in cooperation with the National Park Service is revising appropriate portions of the present zoning ordinance and developing a land use plan that will direct suitable economic development and residential growth. In the event that additional protection is

The following list contains specific actions proposed or recommended by the National Park Service for implementation by state or local governments. These actions are listed in order of priority, and except where noted, all have been approved in principle by the implementing agencies:

1. Realign Mission Road at Mission Concepción (by city)
2. Acquire interest in approximately 2 acres of private property south of Mission San José (by city)
3. Realign Napier Avenue southward at Mission San José (by city)
4. Donate right-of-way to the National Park Service for portions of Mission Parkway and Graf Road at Mission San Juan (by city)
5. Realign Ashley Road and Villamain Road intersection (by city)
6. Realign Espada Road and Camino Coahuilteca intersection (by city)
7. Extend hike-and-bike trails to Missions Concepción and Espada (by city)
8. Remove Military Drive access to Mission Parkway (by city)
9. Provide roadway gates to prevent after-hours vehicular access to Espada and Acequia parks (by city)
10. Improve water flow in old river channel at Mission Espada (by San Antonio River Authority)
11. Remove the old Piedras Creek bridge on Espada Road (by city)
12. Realign Mission Parkway through Mission County Park (by city and Bexar County)*
13. Rebuild San Juan Dam (by San Antonio River Authority)

*Has not been approved by county.



needed, the city has proposed an alternative whereby Congress may establish a federally regulated protection area. Also, the National Park Service in cooperation with the City of San Antonio and local chambers of commerce will provide information along the intra-park circulation route to assist visitors in finding services outside the designated circulation corridor.

The National Park Service will consult with the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park Advisory Commission from time to time (at least semiannually) on broad matters of park policy.



Old river channel, Mission San Juan

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The physical development of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park will be a phased process which recognizes the constraints posed by national economic policies as well as by the existing nationwide backlog of National Park Service construction and development projects. Additionally, many projects which deal with the park's cultural resources must be preceded by research and special studies.

A four-phase approach has been established (see chart on following pages). This phasing approach permits the general setting of priorities over a ten-year period without establishing a year by year schedule. Each phase can then vary in duration according to future conditions.

Phase I comprises the provision of operational support facilities and initial actions at the various sites in preparation for future phases. Emphasis will be on correcting health and safety deficiencies, providing infrastructure such as utilities and road realignments, performing emergency stabilization and preservation, establishing onsite resource protection services, and developing administrative and maintenance support centers.

Phase II will generally consist of the development of proposed visitor use programs and facilities at the major park resources, further structural stabilization and conservation of cultural resources, and rehabilitation of compound grounds.

Phase III will generally provide for a park visitor center, development of visitor programs and facilities at secondary interpretive resources, rehabilitation of landscapes, and masonry stabilization actions. Essentially, phase III will round out actions implemented in the previous phases.

Phase IV will include long-term actions that may extend beyond the ten-year development program. These plans may be contingent upon the long-term actions of other parties or agencies; speculation about future research results; full implementation of the first three phases; and attainment of full park operational status.

The phases have, where appropriate, been further divided into two subphases, A and B, to assist in setting priorities and synchronizing actions to be undertaken in a particular phase.

COST ESTIMATES

All cost estimates (see Pp. 89, 90) are based solely on NPS criteria for advance and project planning and research, construction cost and supervision, and administrative services; 1982 costs for development and operation have been used, subject to annual adjustment due to changes in economic conditions.

PHASING OF PLAN ELEMENTS

	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III		Phase IV
	A	B	A	B	A	B	
Park General	Administrative Center *Maintenance Center* Emergency stabilization fabric treatment, and repair of cultural resources.		Foundation stabilization, drainage control, and conservation of cultural resources fabric		Masonry stabilization and repairs		Downtown visitor contact point Implement park shuttle bus system Realign Mission Parkway through Mission County Park (by city and county) Improve freeway access signs (by city and state) Rebuild San Juan Dam (by S.A. River Authority) Restoration of cultural resources where feasible and appropriate
Mission Concepción	Realign Mission Road (by city) Relocate or remove utilities on Mission Road Remove former road alignment	New parking area with access road New kiosk and staff office with restrooms and storage Upgrade utilities in historic structures Buffer screens for new development	Delineate compound wall and excavate portion Interpretive display area (adap. use) Rehabilitate compound	Walkways in compound Interpretive media Extend hike-and-bike trail (by city	Relocate or remove utilities affecting historic scene Rehabilitate landscape and provide buffer screens		If ever available, remove convent and seminary; assess seminary portion for adaptive use Restore historic structures and landscape where feasible and appropriate Provide shuttle bus shelter
Mission San José	Upgrade utilities in historic structures Staff office (adap. use) Rehabilitate north and south wall restrooms	Multipurpose facility (adap. use)	Interpretive display area (adap. use) Rehabilitate walkways in compound	Interpretive media	Acquire 2 acres of private land (by city) Realign Napier Ave. (by city) Relocate or remove utilities for future development	New park visitor center New parking area Interpretive media Remove former parking area and road alignment Remove intrusions on historic scene Rehabilitate landscape and provide buffer screens Remove south wall restrooms	If ever available, remove monastery facilities and assess portion for adaptive use Restore historic structures and landscape where feasible and appropriate Shuttle bus shelter Bicycle rental and repair facility if feasible.

Mission San Juan	Upgrade utilities in historic structures Staff office (adap. use) Multipurpose facility (adap. use)	Realign Ashley and Villamain intersection (by city) Remove house for future site development Relocate utilities for future site development	New parking area with access road New driveway with parking capacity Interpretive display area (adap. use) New restrooms with holding tank Walkways in compound and to parking	Interpretive media Remove former roads and parking area Remove old restrooms	Demonstration farm New farm storage building Trails outside compound Interpretive media Remove intrusions on historic scene Rehabilitate landscape and provide buffer screens	New pedestrian bridges over river channels Tie-in to proposed city sewer main extension	Restore historic structures and landscape where feasible and appropriate Provide shuttle bus shelter
Mission Espada	Upgrade utilities in compound structures Staff office (adap. use) Storage (adap. use)	Realign Camino Coahuilteca and Espada Road intersection (by city)	Redesign parking area and provide overflow capacity Interpretive display and craft demonstration area Restrooms (adap. use) with holding tank Rehabilitate compound	Walkways in compound Interpretive media Extend hike-and-bike trail (by city)	Relocate or remove utilities affecting historic scene Rehabilitate landscape and provide buffer screens	Improve water flow in old river channel (by S.A. River Authority) Trail along old river channel Interpretive media Tie-in to proposed city sewer main extension	When available, remove Headstart buildings; assess convent for adaptive use or remove Restore historic structures and landscape where feasible and appropriate
Espada and Acequia Parks (by Cooperative Agreement)	Remove Military Drive access to Mission Parkway (by city) Provide roadway gates on Mission Parkway (by city)				Redesign parking area at Espada Dam Walkway at dam Remove house for future site development Rehabilitate landscape (NPS lands)	Trail along San Juan and Espada acequias Interpretive media	
Labores	Provide interim gate on old Piedras Creek bridge (by city and S.A. River Authority)	Lease Espada labores for crop production	Remove houses for future site development		New parking area with access road adjacent aqueduct Trails around aqueduct Labores viewpoint Interpretive media Relocate or remove utilities affecting historic scene Rehabilitate landscape around aqueduct	Trail along Espada Acequia adjacent to labores Interpretive media Eliminate sewage discharge point (by city)	Remove old Piedras Creek bridge (by city and S.A. River Authority) Shuttle bus shelter at Espada Aqueduct

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Cultural Resources Management

Stabilization:	
Mission Concepción	$ 958,000
Mission San José	2,277,000
Mission San Juan	408,000
Mission Espada	542,000
Espada Dam	85,000
Espada Aqueduct	165,000
San Juan Acequia	50,000
Espada Acequia	-----
CRM Total:	$ 4,485,000*

*Restoration costs cannot be estimated prior to the completion of necessary research; however, restoration would cost at least as much as basic stabilization, approximately $4.5 million, and potentially much more. The cost for Mission Concepción includes excavation and delineation of the compound wall.

Natural Resources Management

	Landscape Rehabilitation
Park-wide (131 acres) does not include mission compounds	$ 852,000
NRM Total:	$ 852,000

Visitor Use/Interpretation

Mission Concepción	
parking and access road (24 vehicles and overflow)	$ 69,000
interpretive display area (adap. use, 720 sq.ft.)	14,000
contact station (new, 200 sq.ft.)	30,000
storage (new, 200 sq. ft.)	20,000
restrooms (new, 350 sq.ft.)	53,000
walkways (2,000 l.f.)	60,000
removal of intrusions	395,000
interpretive media	132,000
	$ 773,000

Mission San Juan	
parking and access roads (35 vehicles and overflow)	$ 137,000
interpretive display area (adap. use, 720 sq.ft.)	14,000
staff office (adap. use, 200 sq. ft.)	3,000
restrooms (new, 350 sq.ft.)	53,000
multipurpose use (adap. use)	10,000
walkways and trails (6,500 l.f.)	72,000
removal of intrusions	134,000
farm storage shed (500 sq.ft.)	10,000
pedestrian bridges (2 @ 400 l.f. and 30 l.f.)	215,000
interpretive media	127,000
	$ 775,000

Mission San José	
parking (140 vehicles)	$ 208,000
park visitor center (new, 6,500 sq.ft.)	1,300,000
site interpretive display area (adap. use, 1,800 sq.ft.)	51,000
site restrooms (rehab.)	20,000
staff office (adap. use, 300 sq. ft.)	40,000
multipurpose use (adap. use)	11,000
walkways (2,000 l.f.)	50,000
removal of intrusions	198,000
interpretive media	773,000
	$ 2,651,000

Mission Espada	
parking (30 vehicles and overflow)	$ 42,000
interpretive display area (adap. use, 860 sq.ft.)	98,000
staff office (adap. use, 200 sq. ft.)	15,000
restrooms (adap. use, 350 sq. ft.)	26,000
storage (adap. use, 200 sq.ft.)	12,000
walkways and trails (2,600 l.f.)	62,000
removal of intrusions	47,000
interpretive media	120,000
	$ 422,000

Labores de Espada, Espada Aqueduct, and Espada Acequia	
parking and access road (15 vehicles)	$ 54,000
trails (7,200 l.f.)	36,000
removal of intrusions	21,000
interpretive media	9,000
	$ 120,000

Espada and Acequia Parks and Vicinity	
parking (10 vehicles)	$ 15,000
trails (1,000 l.f.)	52,000
removal of intrusions	15,000
interpretive media	32,000
	$ 114,000

Downtown Visitor Contact Point (interp. media/furnishings)	$ 116,000
VU/I Total	$ 4,971,000

Visitor Use/Transportation

Shuttle bus stops (6 shelters)	$ 35,000
Bicycle rental facility (new, 1,000 sq. ft.)	125,000
VU/T Total	$ 160,000

Operations

Administrative Center (equipment and materials)	$ 85,000
Maintenance Center (equipment and materials)	55,000
Utilities (park-wide renovation, rehabilitation, relocation, removal)	594,000
OP Total	$ 734,000

GRAND TOTAL	**$ 11,202,000**



ESTIMATED COSTS FOR ANNUAL OPERATION

Salaries, Supplies, Travel, Other

	Annual Cost	Work Years Perm.	Work Years Seas.
General Mgt.	$ 107,000	2.0	1.0
Admin. Div.	150,000	5.0	--
Interpretation	485,000	19.0	7.9
Visitor Prot.	156,000	8.0	--
Cultural Res. Div.	230,000	5.6	4.0
Maintenance Div.*	70,000	3.0	--
Total	$ 1,199,000	42.6	12.9

*Costs and staffing shown are contingent upon negotiation of a service contract for routine park maintenance.

Contract Expenses

	Annual Cost
Artifact storage and curation	$ 10,000
Shuttle bus operation	255,000
Maintenance services	362,000
	$ 627,000

Other Expenses

	Annual Cost
Facility leases**	$ 74,000
Utility fees	44,000
	$ 118,000

**Cost not borne by park operating budget.

GRAND TOTAL ANNUAL OPERATION:	$ 1,944,000
less facility leases**	-74,000
ADJUSTED GRAND TOTAL	**$ 1,870,000**

APPENDIXES

A. Legislation
B. Planning Process/Consultation and Coordination
C. Management Objectives
D. Corrections on Environmental Assessment
E. Preliminary List of Cultural Resources
F. Visitor Use and Facility Requirements

16. San Antonio Missions

An Act to amend the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972; to provide for the establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park; and for other purposes. (92 Stat. 3635) (P.L. 95-629)

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

TITLE II

SEC. 201. (a) In order to provide for the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the Spanish Missions of San Antonio, Texas, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations of Americans, there is hereby established the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park (hereafter in this section referred to as the "park") consisting of Concepcion, San Jose, San Juan, and Espada Missions, together with areas and features historically associated therewith, as generally depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary Map, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park", numbered 930-80,022-C and dated May 1978, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the offices of the Superintendent of the park. After advising the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, in writing, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the park when necessary by publication of a revised drawing or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

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

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

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

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

(C) Mission San Francisco de la Espada;

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

(E) Espada Dam and Aqueduct;

(F) Mission San Juan Capistrano;

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

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

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

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

(c)(1) With the exception of any property deemed necessary by the Secretary for visitor facilities or administration of the park, any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the property for noncommercial residential purposes, for twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(F) two members representing the general public.

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

(2) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and may reimburse members for reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this section on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

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

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

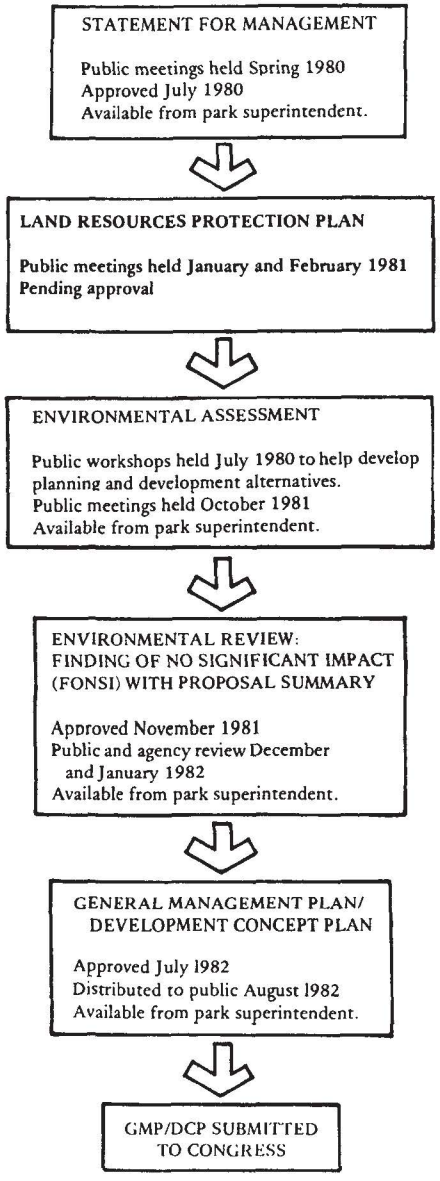
(f)(1) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, but not more than $10,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands.

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

Approved November 10, 1978.

APPENDIX B

The Planning Process: An Overview



WHAT IS . . . .

. . . A STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT?
The first step in the planning process is the development of a statement for management. This document states the park's purpose, describes the significance of the park resources, identifies the various constraints and influences on the management of the park, and culminates in a series of management objectives which will serve as a basis for future park planning.

. . . A LAND RESOURCES PROTECTION PLAN?
In accordance with policies prescribed by Congress, the land resources protection plan (formerly land acquisition plan) identifies the lands and the nature of interests to be obtained in those lands, necessary to assure the protection of the resources and provide for visitor use. The plan also discusses the priorities for acquisition and the rights and benefits afforded affected property owners and tenants.

. . . AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT?
The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires that all federal agencies provide for public involvement and consider a full range of alternatives in their planning activities. The environmental assessment, which is available for public and agency comment, presents a range of alternatives for park development which will fulfill the management objectives for the park. The alternatives are discussed in terms of the effects each will have on the environment and on park management.

. . . AN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW?
Based on comments from the public and other agencies and on professional evaluations, the director of the Southwest Regional Office of the National Park Service selects a combination of proposals from the Environmental Assessment which will serve as the basis for future planning. The regional director also decides if the selected combination of alternatives will significantly affect the quality of the environment. If not, a Finding of No Significant Impact is issued summarizing reasons why an environmental impact statement will not be prepared, and summarizing the selected plan.

. . . A GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN?
Before development can occur in an authorized national park area, the park must have an approved general management plan (GMP), which identifies the short-term and long-range strategies to be used in achieving the park's objectives. Based on extensive data concerning the park's resources and environment, the GMP is a document in which the many complexities of park planning are fully considered. Normally, the GMP provides guidance for park management over a period of 10 to 15 years, but if necessary, it may be revised to respond to changing needs and environmental factors.

. . . A DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN?
For the San Antonio Missions NHP, development concept planning has been combined with the GMP. A DCP is a plan of greater detail than a GMP that addresses management actions or physical development in a specific geographical area of a park. Once the DCP is approved, the preparation of comprehensive designs and construction drawings can begin.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Prior to and following the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park's authorization, the National Park Service has maintained close liaison with the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio, particularly with regard to proposals affected by the doctrine of separation of church and state.

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, San Antonio River Authority, Bexar County, and the City of San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department have been consulted with respect to procedures for conveying interests in their respective properties to the National Park Service.

Beginning in early 1980, team members have conducted numerous consultations in person, by telephone, and through written correspondence with various federal, state, county, and city agencies and officials, as well as private individuals and organizations. In addition to the normal use of existing literature and documentation, historical research has involved active exploration of Spanish colonial archives in Mexico and Spain as well as manuscript collections in Texas and New Mexico.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer have been consulted from the earliest planning stages and are in agreement with the general management plan/development concept plan.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been consulted with respect to compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended in 1978. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service was requested to identify all prime and unique agricultural lands affected by the proposed park in compliance with Secretarial Memorandum ES 80-3 and the Council on Environmental Quality's memorandum of August 18, 1980. The U.S. Geological Survey and the Department of Housing and Urban Development provided technical information regarding compliance with Executive Order 11988 "Floodplain Management."

Discussions with the City of San Antonio regarding a park protection zone have continued since the city council established the National Park Protection Zone Task Force in November 1980. Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Zoning Committee, which supplanted the task force, have been adopted by the city council.

Various proposals in the Environmental Assessment for nonfederal governmental action have been discussed with various agencies for their concurrence in principle. The City of San Antonio Planning Department, Traffic and Transportation Department, Parks and Recreation Department, Bexar County Parks Advisory Board, and San Antonio River Authority, among others, were consulted.

The University of Texas, San Antonio, was contracted to provide an archeological survey of various alternative development sites and to undertake testing at Missions Concepción and Espada. In addition to the University Center for Archeological Research, the Division of Social Sciences was contacted on various historical and interpretive matters. Via Metropolitan Transit was consulted during evaluation of shuttle bus system options.

Other organizations consulted during the collection of data and development of alternatives included the Bexar County Historical Commission, the San José Mission Advisory Board, the Old Spanish Missions Advisory Board, the San Antonio Conservation Society, the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, the City Convention and Visitors Bureau, the San Juan Ditch Water Supply Corporation, and the Espada Ditch Company.

Public Involvement

Public involvement in the planning process has been solicited through locally and regionally distributed news releases and direct-mailings to individuals on the park's official mailing list, which has been continually updated. The superintendent has consistently made himself available for public consultation and will continue to communicate openly with anyone who is concerned about the future of the national historical park.

Public involvement in the development of planning options for the established park commenced in April 1980, with two public meetings held in San Antonio during the development of the statement for management. Approximately 250 persons attended. Comments and suggestions from the meeting were evaluated, and appropriate changes were made for the final document.

In May 1980, several team members met informally with the community and parish members at each of the four missions to listen to and discuss local concerns and questions. Approximately 60 citizens attended.

In June 1980, the planning team conducted four workshops in San Antonio in which the public was asked to participate. A workbook was provided to help stimulate and solicit ideas and preferences on how the park should be managed and developed. Approximately 50 persons returned their workbooks and comments.

During January and February 1981, the team conducted four public meetings--attended by over 100 persons--regarding the development of the land acquisition plan, now called the land resources protection plan. The presently defined park boundaries reflect consideration of public and other agency comments.

The information from the previously mentioned workshops and meetings was used to develop proposals and alternatives for the Environmental Assessment, which was distributed for review and comment in October 1981 to all individuals, organizations, and institutions on the park's mailing list (approximately 500 names). Copies were also made available to the general public via news releases to local media. Four public meetings, attended by a total of 65 persons, were held in late October in San Antonio, including one meeting conducted in Spanish.

In November 1981, the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), including a summary of the selected proposal, was also distributed to the mailing list and made available to the public.

The following government officials and agencies, among others, have received copies of the environmental assessment and the finding of no significant impact documents. They have been sent copies of the general management plan/development concept plan:

FEDERAL

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Department of Agriculture
- Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
- Soil Conservation Service

Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
- Brooks Air Force Base
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Interior
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Office of the Solicitor

Department of Justice
Department of Transportation
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Federal Highway Administration

Environmental Protection Agency
General Services Administration
San Antonio Missions Advisory Commission
U.S. Congressional delegation

STATE OF TEXAS

Governor
Attorney General
Entire Bexar County legislative delegation
Air Quality Control Board
Department of Agriculture
Department of Highways and Public Transportation
Department of Parks and Wildlife
Department of Water Resources
San Antonio River Authority
State Clearinghouse
State Historic Preservation Office
State Historical Commission

BEXAR COUNTY

County commissioners
County judge
Historical Commision
Independent school districts
Parks Advisory Board
Parks Department
Public Works Department
Tax Assessor
All cities incorporated within Bexar County

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

Mayor
City Council
City Manager
Ad Hoc Zoning Committee
Aviation Department
Building and Zoning Department
City and County Appraisal Office
Convention and Visitors Bureau
Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Review Board
Legal Department
Metropolitan Health District (Environmental Health-Air Pollution Control)
Parks and Recreation Department
Planning Commission
Public Works Department
Traffic and Transportation Department
Zoning Commission

OTHER

Alamo Area Council of Governments

PARK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

From approved Statement for Management, July 1980

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To manage the cultural resources in order to maintain and perpetuate their inherent integrity.

- To recognize the social and cultural mores of mission area residents as a resource asset in the process of seeking control of those lands which are necessary to perpetuate or enhance the park.
- To determine respective levels of preservation techniques, procedures, and maintenance of the respective resources of the Church and National Park Service entities.
- To clarify the various historic periods, as they relate specifically to the missions, for purposes of future planning and interpretation.
- To improve resource knowledge, understanding, appreciation, preservation, and protection by encouraging and supporting research and exposition.
- To protect the park from internal and external pollution threats.
- To utilize, whenever possible, previously removed cultural artifacts for research and interpretation.
- To protect the area's resources and facilities from overuse, vandalism, and inappropriate use.
- To restore flow to the San Juan Acequia.

ADMINISTRATION

- To define proper Church/State roles and responsibilities for preservation and management of their respective resources.
- To meet and consult with the San Antonio Missions Advisory Commission in broad matters of park policy.
- To establish an onsite management presence.
- To consider energy requirements of all programs, services, and facilities.

VISITOR USE

To provide for the enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of the national historical park by the public, and to control the uses that could impair park resources or their enjoyment.

- To provide visitors with an opportunity to appreciate the remnants of the Spanish colonial enterprise in the New World through interpretation and education.
- To provide each visitor with the opportunity for a safe and enjoyable visit.
- To provide visitors with easy and convenient access to the sites.
- To provide services to special populations to facilitate their enjoyment of the resource.
- To encourage visitor respect for ongoing church-sponsored activities.
- To ensure public understanding of the nature of separation of Church and State at the missions that are within the authorized boundaries.

INTERPRETATION

To provide interpretation of the archeological, historical, cultural, and natural resources that constitute the national park.

- To provide interpretive activities that are based on historical and/or archeological examination and documentation.
- To develop an awareness and sensitivity to the fragility of these resources and the need for continued preservation and protection.

DEVELOPMENT

To provide minimum facilities necessary for the proper enjoyment, resource protection, and safe and efficient management of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

- To secure timely and adequate funding for development of needed facilities.
- To minimize the impact of park development in surrounding communities.
- To reflect the architectural influence of the missions in public use facilities.
- To eliminate existing facilities that are incompatible with the values for which the park was established.

COOPERATION

To achieve a harmonious integration of activities inside and outside the park.

- To cooperate with the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio in all matters relevant to the protection and enhancement of the national historical park.
- To establish close liaison with the City of San Antonio in all matters relevant to the protection and enhancement of the national historical park.
- To seek cooperation from the San Antonio River Authority in managing the river with respect to the integrity of the national historical park.
- To maintain liaison with the County of Bexar for the coordinating of their activities within the framework of the national historical park.
- To incorporate the feelings and aspirations of local communities into the management and decision-making process.
- To create a harmonious relationship with park neighbors.
- To permit continued use by local parishioners of the churches and their ongoing religious activities.
- To cooperate with other federal agencies, the State of Texas, and local governments in the development and continued management of the area.
- To cooperate with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department in developing interim interpretive services at San José Mission State Historic Site.
- To cooperate with local transit authorities and private operators.
- To cooperate with individuals, institutions, and organizations researching and collaborating historical and/or archeological data.

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CORRECTIONS

P. 48 SAN ANTONIO RIVER

"The generally poor water quality results from treated municipal sewage effluent and surface runoff."

Should read:

"The generally poor water quality results from a combination of urban runoff and industrial discharge. The water is further degraded downstream by municipal sewage effluent discharges."

P.48 GROUND WATER

"Although pollution of the aquifer is not yet a serious problem, with increasing urban development in the aquifer's recharge zone and the growing demand for city water, future pollution and water shortage problems are imminent."

Should read:

"...problems are imminent unless corrective actions are taken."

P. 58 CIRCULATION

Add to the third paragraph: "Mission Parkway itself is subject to flooding where it passes under Roosevelt Avenue and Military Drive."

MAPS

No. 1 Cultural Resources: Rough Riders date reference should have been 1898 (not 1848).

No. 10 Mission Concepción: Theo Avenue should have been shown connecting to the new alignment of Mission Road.

A few minor changes in the nomenclature of park resources have been made; the GMP incorporates these changes.

APPENDIX E

PRELIMINARY LIST OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following is a list of inventoried cultural resources within the boundaries of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Those resources preceded by an inventory number beginning MP- were recorded in the Mission Parkway National Register form in 1975.

MP-53 Mission Concepción (41BX12)

Church
Sacristy
Infirmary (above sacristy)
Convento and corredor
Well
Grotto
Quarry
Seminary

MP-54 Mission San José (41BX12)

Church
Sacristy
Convento
Indian quarters
S.E. corner bastion
Granary
Spanish Residence/Casas Reales
Grape arbor
Wall ruins
Convento garden
Wells
Hornos
Campo santo
Gates
Mill and mill race
Kilns
Vat associated with mill
San José Acequia Madre
Stone house
Harris house
Monastery buildings

MP-55 San Juan (41BX5)

Church and sacristy
Convento
Convento gateway
Room adjoining gateway
Well
Wall ruins (includes Indian quarters)
Church ruins
Tufa house
Reconstructed house
Restroom

M-56 Mission Espada (41BX4)

Church and sacristy
Convento (rectory and office)
Workshops
Ruins of first and second granaries
Late Indian quarters ruins (south and east walls)
Bastion and adjoining rooms
Old schoolhouse
Oaks house/old convent ruins
Northeast wall
Early Indian quarters ruins (north and west walls)
North wall house ruins
Old classroom
Ruins associated with gateway
Campo santo
Sluice gate
Kilns
Headstart buildings
Parish hall
Convent
Centro

Associated Resources

Espada Dam
Espada Aqueduct

MP-70 Espada Acequia

MP-68 San Juan Acequia

Labores de Espada
Labores de San Juan

Other Resources Within Park Boundaries

MP-84 Reyes (Toudouze) house
MP-34 Grothaus mill
MP-27 Old Berg's mill bridge
MP-13 41BX248 (prehistoric)
MP-14 41BX249 (prehistoric)
MP-16 41BX251 Graf site (prehistoric)
MP-19 41BX254 Olivas site 1 (prehistoric, colonial)
MP-20 41BX255 Olivas site 2 (prehistoric, 1900)
MP-21 41BX256 (prehistoric, colonial)
MP-11 41BX246 Stone ruin at Berg's mill
MP-80 41BX265 Texas Powder Company mill
MP-33 Berg brothers' mill
MP-08 41BX243 F.E. Grothaus house
MP-72 Lillian Daura house
MP-81 Granato house
MP-12 41BX247 Bazan house and store foundations
MP-17 41BX252 Jacales site

The neighborhoods around Berg's mill, Mission San Juan, and Mission Espada are specifically included in the Mission Parkway National Register District, although no structures other than those listed above are singled out.

ESTIMATED VISITOR USE AND FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

	Mission Concepción	Mission San José	Mission San Juan	Mission Espada
Percent of projected annual visitation (450,000)	40 %	100 %	40 %	30 %
Estimated annual visitation*	180,000	450,000	180,000	135,000
Peak day visitation (average summer weekend day)	964	2,410	964	723
Peak hour visitation (15% of peak day visitation)	145	362	145	108
Total visitors onsite at peak hour of peak day	84	543	133	99
Visitor turnover in interpretive facilities	36 persons/15 minutes	90 persons/15 min. interpretive display area; 181 persons/30 min. visitor center	36 persons/15 minutes	27 persons/15 minutes
Visitor turnover on actual resources	48 persons/20 minutes	363 persons /60 minutes	96 persons/40 minutes	72 persons/40 minutes

*Based on an analysis of visitation at the missions and at the following fully operational historical units of the National Park Service which are in or near major urban centers: Andersonville National Historic Site, GA; Antietam National Battlefield, MD; Boston National Historical Park, MA; Casa Grande National Monument, AZ; Chalmette Unit-Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, LA; Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, GA; Fort Frederica National Monument, GA; Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, MD; Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, WA; Gettysburg National Military Park, PA; Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, WV; Hopewell Village National Historic Site, PA; Independence National Historical Park, PA; Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, GA; Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, TX; Minute Man National Historical Park, MA; Morristown National Historical Park, NJ; Petersburg National Battlefield Park, VA; Salem Maritime National Historic Site, MA; Vicksburg National Military Park, MS.

Interpretive space requirements (square feet):					
reception @ 12 sq. ft./person	NA	NA @ interpretive display area	2,172 @ visitor center	NA	NA
exhibit-audiovisual @ 20 sq. ft./person	720	1,800	3,620	720	1,190***
total interpretive requirements	720	1,800 @ interpretive display area	5,792 @ visitor center	720	1,190
Restroom space requirements (square feet)	350	1,060 (2 @ 530 square feet each)		350	350
Parking requirements ** (no. of spaces):					
auto (3.5 persons/vehicle)	21	132		32	27
buses	3	8		3	3
total parking spaces required:	24	140		35	30

**Requirements are adjusted to account for estimated 15% of visitors arriving by buses (group tours) and means other than personal vehicles. Does not include overflow parking needs due to simultaneous use of missions by visitors and parishioners.

***Includes 650 square foot craft demonstration area.

LIST OF REFERENCES

BOLTON, HERBERT EUGENE
1915 Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century. University of California Press: Berkeley.

CASTANEDA, CARLOS E.
1931-1958 Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, 7 Vols. Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones Company.

1961 Documentos para la Historia Eclesiastica y Civil de la Provincia de Texas o Nuevas Philipinas, 1720-1779. Colección Chimalistac de libros y documentos acerca de la Nueva España, Vol. 12. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrua Turanzas.

GREATER SAN ANTONIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ECONOMIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
1980 San Antonio Facts. San Antonio.

HABIG, MARION A., O.F.M.
1968 The Alamo Chain of Missions. Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
1975 Misiones de Tejas Old Spanish Missions National Park, a Proposal. San Antonio.

1981 Zoning Ordinance.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
1977 "The San Antonio Growth Sketch." San Antonio.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING DIVISION
1973 The Missions of San Antonio: A Plan. San Antonio.

1975 A Report on Population: San Antonio and Bexar County. San Antonio. (Revised, 1979).

SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE
1977 "Stage I Evaluation of Espada Acequia Aqueduct Flood Protection Project, San Antonio, Texas." Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

STATE OF TEXAS, DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, TRAVEL AND INFORMATION DIVISION
1979 Report on the Texas Visitor Industry. Austin.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE: TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
1966 Soil Survey, Bexar County, Texas.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1978 Management Policies. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
1980 Statement for Management, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

1982 Land Resources Protection Plan, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
1966 A Proposal for a Parkway to Memorialize the Historical Significance of the Missions of San Antonio. Santa Fe.

1975 Proposed San Antonio Missions National Historical Park: A Suitability/Feasibility Study. Santa Fe.

1980 "Ethnographic Bibliography, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park," by David M. Brugge. On file at the Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service; Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1980 "Indians of San Antonio," by David M. Brugge. On file at the Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service; Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1980 "Prehistory of the San Antonio Area," by James E. Bradford. On file at the Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service; Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1980 "A Preliminary Report on the Archeological Resources of San Antonio National Historical Park," by James E. Bradford. On file at the Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service; Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1980 "Selected Bibliography Related to San Antonio Missions National Historical Park," by Joseph P. Sanchez. On file at the Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service; Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1981 Environmental Assessment, General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Santa Fe.

1981 Finding of No Significant Impact, Environmental Assessment, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Santa Fe.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH
1976 Tourist Traffic in Small Historic Cities: Analysis, Strategies, and Recommendations.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION VI
1978 Environmental Impact Statement for San Antonio, Texas, Wastewater Treatment System. Dallas.

PLANNING TEAM

CORE TEAM

James Bradford, Archeologist, Southwest Regional Office (SWRO)
Marlys Bush-Thurber, Historical Architect, SWRO
Betty Jo Calzoncit, Interpreter, San Antonio Missions NHP
Jose Cisneros, Superintendent, San Antonio Missions NHP
David Gaines, Team Captain, Landscape Architect, SWRO
Gerard Hoddenbach, Natural Resources Specialist, SWRO
Joan Ann Hughey, Writer/Editor, SWRO
Ernest Ortega, Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services, San Antonio Missions NHP
Dr. Joseph Sanchez, Interpretive Specialist/Historian, SWRO
Laura Soulliere, Survey Historian, SWRO

CONSULTANTS AND CONTRIBUTORS

Dustin Augenbaugh, Chief, Division of Energy, SWRO
David Battle, Chief, Division of Conservation, SWRO
Ramon Borras, Estimator, Denver Service Center (DSC), Denver, Colorado
Charles Bowman, U.S. Public Health Service Consultant, SWRO
David Brugge, Regional Curator, SWRO
Dr. Gilbert Cruz, Historian, San Antonio Missions NHP
Dwight Drager, Archeologist, Division of Remote Sensing, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Duane Enger, Safety Engineer, SWRO
Douglas Faris, Chief, Division of Planning and Design, SWRO
Ted Jacobson, Realty Specialist, SWRO
Kenneth Kasper, Appraiser, SWRO
Thomas Lucke, Chief, Division of Environmental Coordination, SWRO
Charles McCurdy, Chief, Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services, SWRO
Garland Moore, Hydraulic Engineer, SWRO
John Parks, Chief, Division of Maintenance, SWRO
Dr. Richard Sellars, Southwest Cultural Resources Center, SWRO
Roger Siglin, Chief, Division of Protection and Visitor Use Management, SWRO
Jonathan Sink, Concessions Analyst, SWRO
Phil Wondra, Air Quality Project Manager, (Washington Office) DSC

GRAPHICS

Joyce Fox, Visual Information Specialist, SWRO
Mary Beth Wolf, Visual Information Specialist, SWRO

SECRETARIAL SERVICES

Marilyn Bullion, Secretary, SWRO
Betty Montano, Secretary, SWRO
Matty Perez, Secretary, SWRO