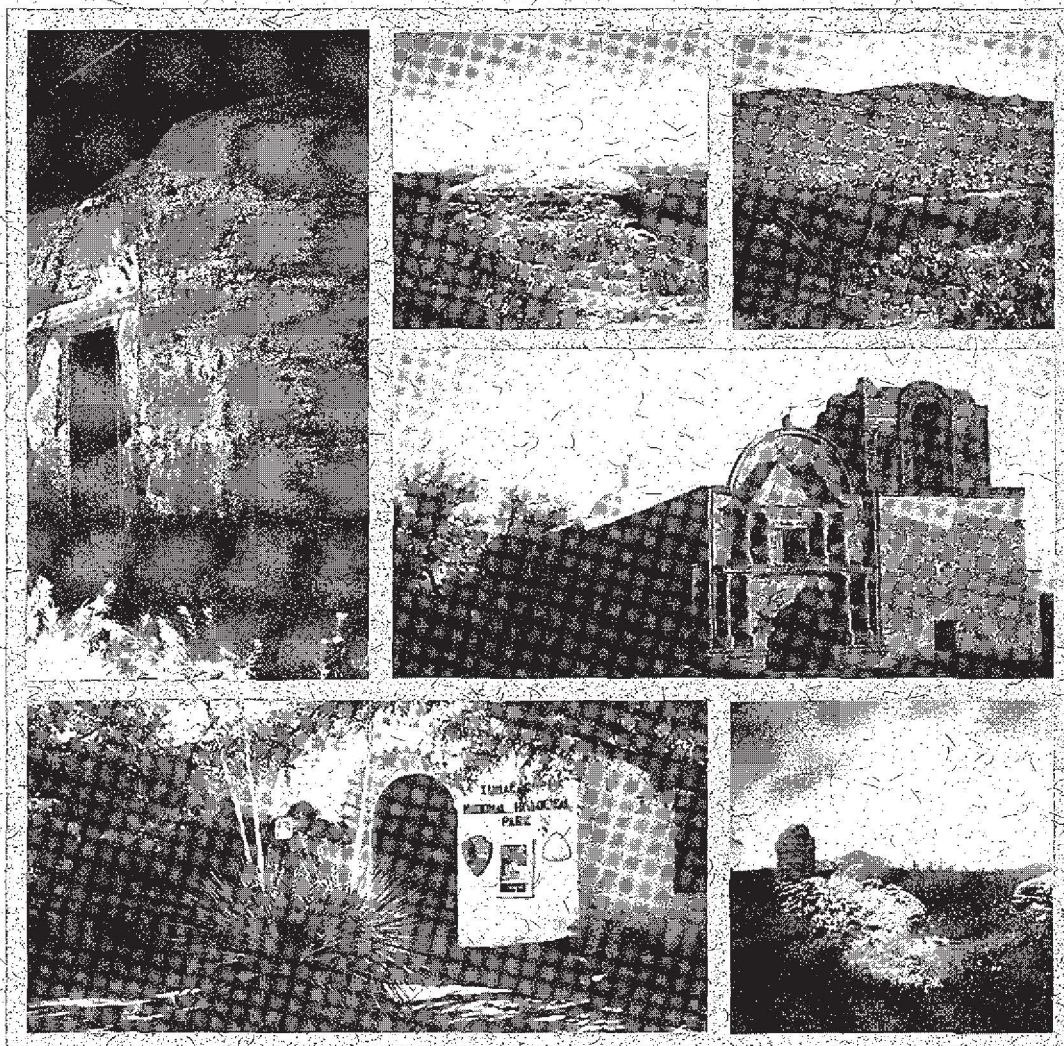


FES 96-61

General Management Plan & Environmental Impact Statement

September 1996



TUMACACORI

National Historical Park • Arizona

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**General Management Plan
and
Final Environmental Impact Statement**

Tumacacori National Historical Park

This *General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* for Tumacacori National Historical Park will guide the park's management and development for the next 15 years. The document discusses four alternative plans: The Proposed General Management Plan - provide increased staffing sufficient to extend protection and interpretation to the two new units; a trail (the mission trail) linking the three sites that comprise the National Historical Park-Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi; the ultimate removal of employee residences over known archeological remains at Tumacacori, and; the development of a new maintenance facility at Tumacacori. Visitor facilities and an employee residence would be developed at Calabazas, while Guevavi would be accessed by guided tour and by the mission trail. Boundaries at Tumacacori and Guevavi would be increased. Alternative A (The draft proposal)- Similar to the proposed plan but with continued provision of park housing at the Tumacacori unit, and a more extensive development at Calabazas. Alternative B (Minimum Requirements) - Administrative facilities would be developed at Tumacacori, and Calabazas and Guevavi would be accessed by guided tour and by the mission trail. Boundary changes are proposed for Tumacacori. Alternative C (No Action) - no new visitor or administrative facilities, boundary changes, or recommendations for trail linkages.

The document describes the natural and cultural environment and related socio-economic factors and discusses the consequences of the proposed action and alternative plans. The environmental consequences focus on impacts on cultural resources, natural resources, visitor use and services, and visual quality.

The no-action period for this document will end 30 days after the EPA has accepted the document and published a Notice of Availability in the Federal Register. Comments on this General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement should be submitted to:

Superintendent
Tumacacori National Historical Park
P.O. Box 67
Tumacacori, AZ 85640

For additional information, please contact the Superintendent of Tumacacori National Historical Park at the above address or by phone at (602) 398-2341.

SUMMARY

A *Master Plan* for Tumacacori National Monument was completed in 1975. Since that time, a number of issues have arisen regarding the park. Legislation has been enacted that changed the designation of the National Monument to "National Historical Park," and added two new units, Calabazas and Guevavi. This *General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* is intended to guide the park's use and development for approximately the next 15 years.

The plan identifies issues and concerns, and evaluates alternative strategies to address them.

Planning Issues

Six key issues were identified during the scoping process:

1. **Park Boundary.** Some major related historic resources are not included within the existing boundaries of two of the three sites comprising Tumacacori National Historical Park. The need for boundary changes requires consideration.
2. **Mission Trail.** The restoration of the mission trail that once linked Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi needs to be reviewed for recreation and interpretation opportunities.
3. **Development.** There is a need to examine the types of visitor access and facilities for both Guevavi and Calabazas. In addition, office space is insufficient for the present staffing level and options need to be considered. There is a need to review maintenance space park-wide, as well as the need for park housing.
4. **Park Operations.** Consideration needs to be given to increasing staff size to adequately manage the new and existing resources. Methods of incorporating the two new units into the park's fee collection operation need to be analyzed.
5. **Impacts of Surrounding Land Uses on Park Resources.** All three sites can easily be adversely impacted by adjacent land uses. A protection strategy for the future to minimize adverse impacts is needed.
6. **Adobe Ruins Preservation.** The encapsulation of remaining adobe walls, and the covering of adobe structures with roofs to preserve them is the subject of some controversy. Given the very rapid loss of historic fabric, methods for long-term adobe preservation need to be investigated, with a staffing and funding commitment to yearly adobe maintenance and to further research.

Alternatives

Four alternative plans are presented in the document.

The Proposed General Management Plan. Under this alternative, Tumacacori National Historical Park would be managed to preserve, fully interpret, and maintain the cultural resources at all three sites, to maintain and enhance natural resources, and to develop facilities to accommodate visitor services and National Park Service administrative functions. At Tumacacori, major features of this alternative would include ultimately removing two of the three employee residences from their current location over known archeological resources. The residence not removed, Residence #1, would continue to be used as office space. A new maintenance facility would be developed on land proposed to be acquired to the east. Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi would eventually be linked along the mission trail. Boundary changes would be recommended for Tumacacori and Guevavi, and increased staffing park-wide would also be recommended.

Facilities at Calabazas would include a visitor contact facility, visitor parking, a small maintenance shop, and employee housing. Visitors would also access Calabazas from the mission trail.

Guevavi would be accessible to the public via guided tours. There would be no visitor or administrative facilities at this site. As at Calabazas, visitors would also access Guevavi from the mission trail.

Development costs for this alternative are estimated at \$ 1,120,000, and costs for staffing park operations are estimated at \$755,000 annually.

Alternative A (Draft Proposal). This alternative was the proposed plan in the draft GMP/EIS released for public review in 1993. It is similar to the proposed action except that it includes three new housing units at the Tumacacori unit, to be located in the northeast section of the unit along with a new maintenance facility. A more extensive development would also occur at the Calabazas unit.

Development costs for this alternative are estimated at \$1,710,000, and costs for staffing park operations are estimated at about \$ 800,000 annually.

Alternative B (Minimum Requirements). This alternative is identical to Alternative A in its treatment of the Tumacacori unit. However, public use facilities and access to Calabazas would be reduced, and there would be no proposed boundary expansion at Guevavi. Fewer staff would be required than under either the proposed plan or Alternative A.

Access to both Guevavi and Calabazas under this alternative would be provided by guided tours originating from Tumacacori.

Development costs for this alternative are estimated at \$1,480,000, and costs for staffing park operations are estimated at \$ 710,000 annually.

Alternative C (No Action). This alternative would continue the current program. There would be no expansion of activities to the new sites, and the existing problems with vandalism and lack of adequate routine maintenance for cultural resources would continue. There would be no development costs incurred under this alternative, and costs for staffing the current operation would approximate \$230,000 annually.

Environmental Consequences

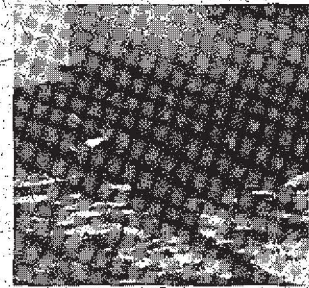
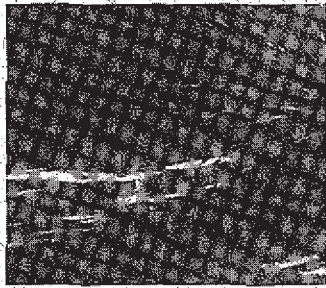
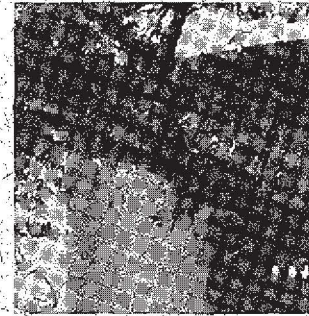
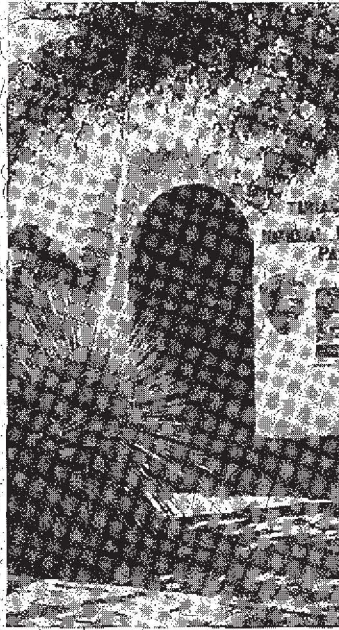
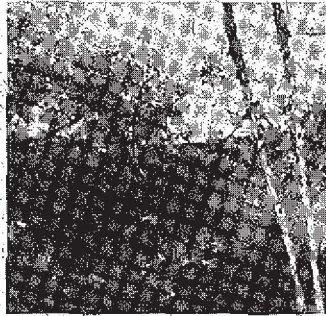
Environmental consequences of the Proposed General Management Plan and both Alternatives A and B would be primarily beneficial in protecting the cultural resource values of all or a portion of the new sites. Adverse impacts from these alternatives would be limited to temporary visual, soil, and vegetative impacts related to the minor construction projects proposed.

Alternative C would produce significant adverse impacts in that the condition of cultural resources at all three sites would continue to decline due to lack of adequate maintenance. In addition, the quality of the visitor experience would be impacted, since the lack of park staff would result in the visitor being denied interpretation and orientation services.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N



INTRODUCTION

Tumacacori National Historical Park is located in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, 18 miles north of Nogales and the United States-Mexico border, and 43 miles south of Tucson. Map 1 shows the location of the park. The park was established by Presidential Proclamation in September, 1908 as Tumacacori National Monument to preserve "the Tumacacori Mission, an ancient Spanish ruin...one of the oldest ruins in the southwest...". This original proclamation established an area of 9.11 acres. The Monument was enlarged by .15 acres by a second proclamation in 1958. The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 revised the authorized boundary of the monument, adding 6.37 acres and deleting .13 acres. This legislation also established an acquisition ceiling for the unit of \$24,000.00, which was subsequently expended.

In August, 1990, Public Law 101-344 changed the designation of the park from "National Monument" to "National Historical Park" by combining the existing monument with two additional Spanish colonial sites located in the vicinity. The two new sites are:

1. The ruins of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi (Guevavi), including an area of 7.76 acres plus an access easement. Guevavi was the first mission in Arizona. The property was donated to the National Park Service by the Archeological Conservancy.
2. The ruins of *visita rancheria* San Cayetano de Calabazas (Calabazas), on a tract of approximately 22 acres. Calabazas is being donated to the National Park Service by the Arizona Historical Society. Minor title issues remain to be resolved.

The legislation also indicates that in administering the park, appropriate recognition should be given to the role of Father Kino in the development of the missions and the settlement of the region.

PLANNING HISTORY

A *Master Plan (MP)* for Tumacacori National Monument was approved in August, 1975. It dealt primarily with the Tumacacori Mission site, providing only cursory reference to the Calabazas and Guevavi sites.

The following management objectives for the National Historical Park, adapted from the 1990 *Statement for Management* for Tumacacori National Monument, will guide formulation of this *GMP/EIS*:

- To protect and preserve the prehistoric and historic cultural resources and environmental setting of Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi.

- To foster public understanding and appreciation of the significance of Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi in the prehistory and history of the colonization of New Spain.
- To provide for ongoing maintenance of historic adobe structures and monitoring of archeological resources to assure their continued preservation.

Interpretive themes, adapted in-part from the *1992 Annual Statement for Interpretation* for Tumacacori National Historical Park are also important to the drafting of this plan:

Human History

- Three distinct Piman villages (Guevavi, Tumacacori, and Toacuquita) evolved successively into Spanish, and then Mexican mission communities, ranchos, or haciendas, and were eventually abandoned.

- Calabazas represents not only the history of the mission period of southern Arizona, but also the continuum of human occupation in the Santa Cruz River valley.

- Father Eusebio Francisco Kino played an important role in the development of missions in Pimería Alta and in the settlement of the region.

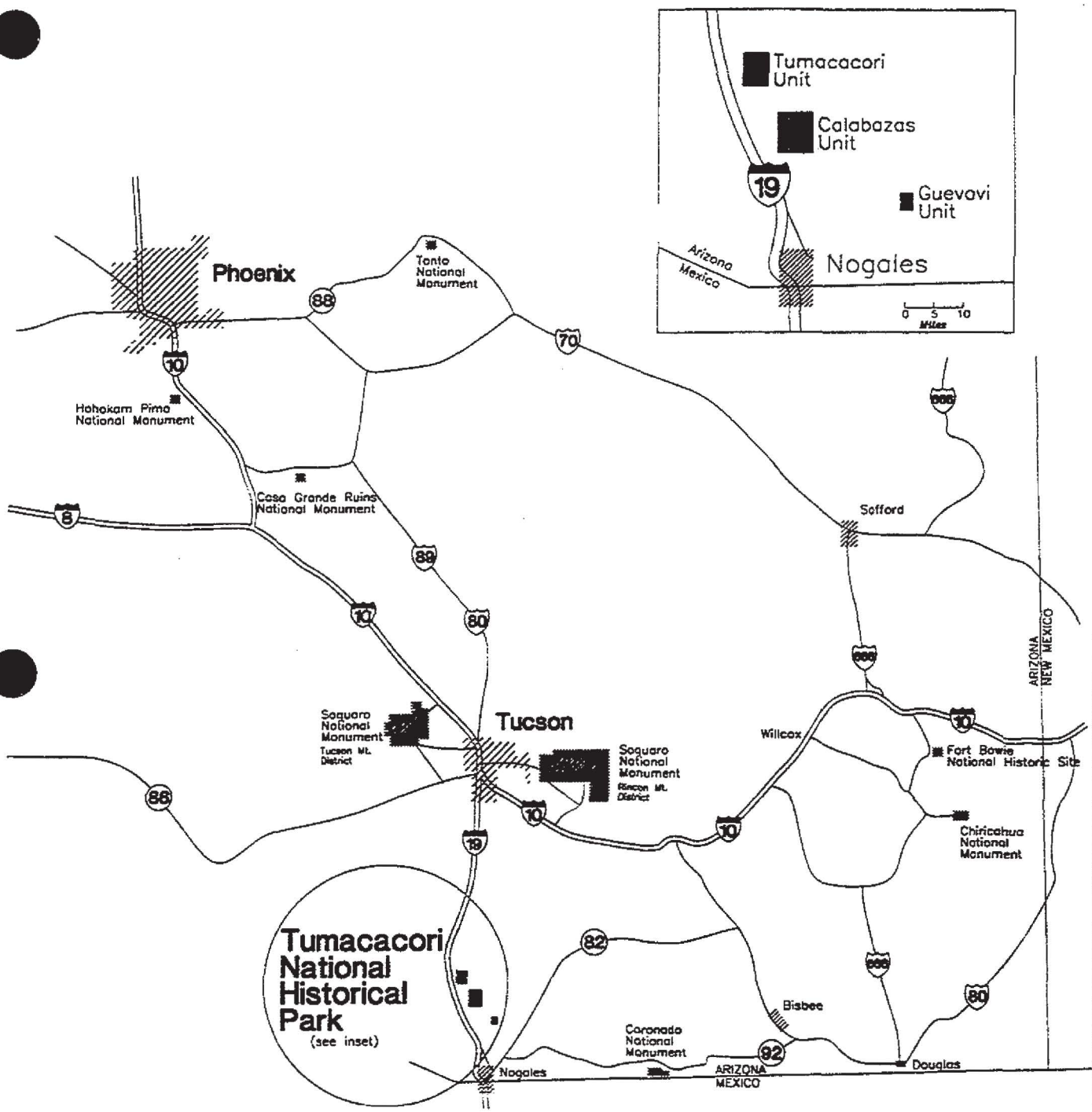
- Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi were a community of many different people engaging in diverse activities, yet dependent upon one another for existence.

Human Culture

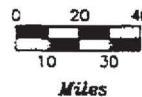
- The rich heritage of the Santa Cruz River valley is a blend of many diverse cultures.

Native Ecosystems

- The Sonoran Desert ecosystem is unique to the southwest, and provides the stage for the establishment and existence of the distinctive history and cultures of the Santa Cruz valley.



Map 1
Area Map
Tumasacacori
National Historical Park



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DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK

Tumacacori

The Tumacacori Mission is situated in the Santa Cruz River Valley, east of Interstate 19, and adjacent to State Highway 89. It is referred to in this document as "Tumacacori," to distinguish it from the entire Tumacacori National Historical Park, which includes Tumacacori, Calabazas and Guevavi.

Tumacacori was part of a chain of missions, "*visitas*" (*frequently visited places*), and "*presidios*" (*Spanish forts*) in *Pimería Alta* (*the land of the Upper Pima Indians*) established by the Spanish from north-central Sonora, Mexico to San Xavier del Bac near Tucson. In 1701, the native settlement at San Cayetano (de Tumacacori) became a *visita* of Mission Guevavi. Seventy years later, under continued Apache pressure on the missions in *Pimería Alta*, Tumacacori was designated the "*cabecera*" (*head mission*), and Guevavi became a *visita* of Tumacacori. The proximity of Tumacacori to the *presidio* at Tubac made Tumacacori easier to protect than Guevavi.

The primary resources at Tumacacori are the historic structures and excavated ruins of the original Spanish mission. The Spanish influence began with the Jesuits, who built a small chapel on the site, followed by the Franciscans, who supervised the construction of the mission church, *convento*, granary, and the walls which enclosed the historic cemetery and gardens. These historic structures have been rebuilt, restored, and stabilized, and are the focal point of visitor interest.

Equally important, though less visible, are the cultural resources associated with the prehistoric Pima and Tohono O'odham, who farmed irrigated plots of land along the Santa Cruz River for centuries before the arrival of the Spanish. There is still much to learn about the prehistory period.

The Tumacacori museum has been designated as a National Historic Landmark as an outstanding example of mission revival architecture. The associated restroom, garden, and perimeter walls are included in the landmark boundary. One residence is also considered historic based on its locally significant architecture. Tumacacori also has several modern structures, including two residences, the utility garage, and the pump house.

Visitors enter Tumacacori at the Visitor Center, and are invited to tour the museum, and take a self-guided tour of the mission grounds, including a replica mission-era patio garden. Guided interpretive tours are offered on a limited basis.

Calabazas

Calabazas is about three miles south of Tumacacori and is easily accessible from a 2-lane county road. It was founded as a *visita* of Mission Guevavi in the 1750s. It contains the ruins

of a Franciscan church, and other subsurface ruins. The history of Calabazas extends well beyond the mission period, as the site was used for a sheep ranch in the 1850s, occupied by the United States military in 1856 and again in 1864, and inhabited by squatters until 1917. Calabazas is a National Historic Landmark and property on the National Register of Historic Places.

The ruins are fenced and a metal roof protects a portion of the walls from the elements. There are no visitor facilities at the site.

Guevavi

Mission Guevavi was the first Jesuit church in what is now Arizona. It is approximately seven miles south of Calabazas, or five miles northeast of Nogales and the United States-Mexico border. The site was first visited in January, 1691 by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino. After this initial visit, Kino returned once or twice a year. In 1701, Guevavi was designated the *cabecera*, with *visitas* at Tumacacori, San Luis, and Los Reyes. The Jesuits occupied Guevavi from 1732-1767, followed by the Franciscans from 1768 to 1775. By 1771, Tumacacori was designated the *cabecera*, as it was closer to the *presidio* at Tubac, and by 1775, Guevavi was completely abandoned. Archeological evidence suggests that miners may have occupied some of the mission buildings throughout the 19th century.

Guevavi contains the ruins of a Jesuit church and an extensive array of subsurface resources. Guevavi is a National Historic Landmark and property on the National Register of Historic Places.

There are no facilities at Guevavi. NPS administrative access is via unsurfaced private roads through Guevavi Ranch. The public does not have access to Guevavi.

PLANNING ISSUES

There are six general planning issues concerning Tumacacori National Historical Park. They were identified at scoping sessions held for park staff and for outside representatives, and from responses to a *Federal Register* notice.

1. Park Boundary. Boundary changes need to be considered for all three units of the park in order to adequately protect resources and provide visitor facilities. Extensive cultural resources from the prehistoric and historic periods are known to exist on City of Nogales land outside the Guevavi boundary. With only 7.76 acres, Guevavi may be too small to accommodate visitor or administrative facilities. At Tumacacori, the 1975 Master Plan recommended acquiring not only the land to the north of Tumacacori that was part of the 1978 boundary expansion, but also 2.8 acres to the east. This eastern portion, containing remains of the mission garden and orchard, has not yet been acquired, and requires reconsideration.

2. Mission Trail. Early Spanish explorers and missionaries established a trail (the "mission trail") which linked the three units of the park with areas to the north and south. This route was traveled by a number of Jesuit missionaries in the 17th century, and in particular Father Eusebio Francisco Kino who established many missions in the Pimeria Alta. The route later traveled by Juan Bautista de Anza in the 18th century followed the mission trail between Calabazas and Tumacacori. The authorized de Anza National Historic Trail will eventually be established and will link Tumacacori and Calabazas. An additional connecting segment would be needed to extend the mission trail along the Santa Cruz River to Guevavi.

Several other government agencies, including the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of Arizona, and Santa Cruz County, have an ongoing interest in trails and recreation along the Santa Cruz River. The planning effort for Tumacacori National Historical Park needs to coordinate proposals for trails with these other agencies and plans.

3. Development

Visitor Facilities. There is a need to consider the types of visitor access and interpretive facilities for both Guevavi and Calabazas. Calabazas is currently easily accessible by automobile. Consideration will need to be given to the development of parking, interpretive trails, and other amenities. Guevavi is small, and currently has only limited administrative access by private roads. Development of access may represent a major difficulty at this area.

Administrative and Maintenance Facilities. There is inadequate office space to accommodate the existing staff. The current maintenance facility is too small to support park operations, and the structure is attached to one of the residences. The 1975 Master Plan proposed construction of new facilities in the northwest corner of the mission, in the area now used for the annual fiesta. This, and other locations for supplementary administrative space, need to be reviewed. Administrative and maintenance space at the two new units also needs to be considered.

Housing. The 1975 Master Plan proposed the removal of the existing houses as vacancies occurred. The houses remain, and their condition continues to decline. The houses occupy a portion of the Indian village area, and their location is consequently inappropriate. The need for park housing, and the appropriate location of this housing, needs consideration in the planning process.

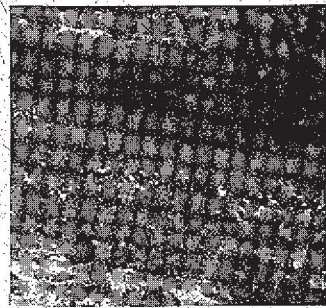
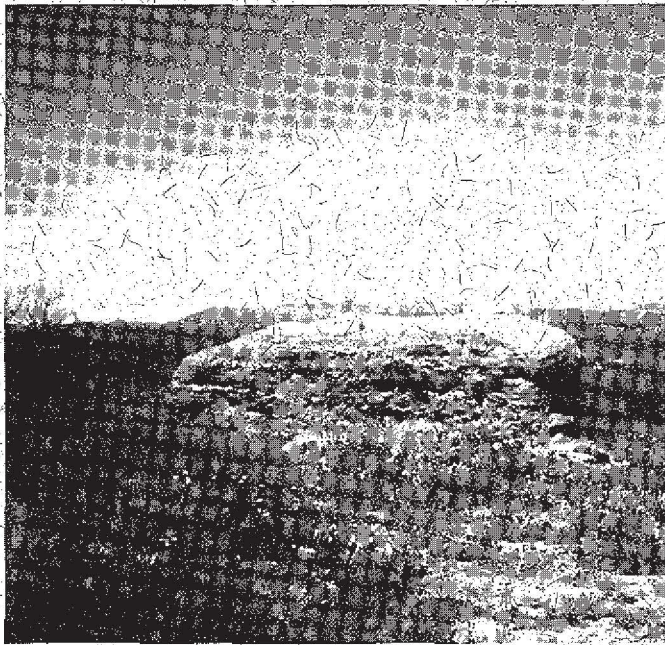
4. Park Operations. With the addition of Calabazas and Guevavi, the staff at Tumacacori National Historical Park is too small to administer, interpret, protect, and maintain the additional resources. Consideration needs to be given to increasing staff

size to adequately manage the new and existing resources. Methods of incorporating Calabazas and Guevavi into the park's fee collection system need to be explored. An updated *Interpretive Prospectus* is needed.

5. Impacts of Surrounding Land Uses on Park Resources. All three sites have small land areas, are in large part surrounded by private property, and can easily be adversely impacted by adjacent land uses. Traffic noise from Interstate 19, for example, adversely affects the visitor experience at Tumacacori. Both the resources themselves and the visitor experience can potentially be affected by adjacent uses. There is a need for a protection strategy for the future to minimize adverse impacts.

6. Adobe Ruins Preservation. Preservation of the extant adobe ruins is a key concern at all three of the park's units. The GMP needs to ensure that processes are established to accord appropriate priority to ruins preservation and to employ extensive and highly professional analysis in the selection of preservation methods.

A L T E R N A T I V E S



ALTERNATIVES

THE PROPOSED GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tumacacori National Historical Park would be managed to preserve and to interpret the cultural resources at all three units of the park. Facilities would be developed to provide for essential visitor services and administrative functions. Increased staffing parkwide would provide for improved resource maintenance and protection and offer increased visitor services.

The public use and interpretive direction for the Tumacacori unit would be essentially unchanged. The plan for the unit would include the retention, on an interim basis, of housing and maintenance facilities in the already-disturbed area in the southeast corner of the unit, with ultimate phaseout of housing and relocation of the maintenance facility further to the east on lands proposed to be added to the unit.

Calabazas would be managed to interpret the several stages of southern Arizona history which are encapsulated in this site, including the mission period, ranching and homesteading, military activities, and land promotion schemes characteristic of Arizona's early statehood years. Facilities at Calabazas would include a combination residence/visitor contact station, visitor parking, an interpretive trail, and a small maintenance shop.

Guevavi's historic significance is remarkable but its visible adobe remains are, compared with Tumacacori and Calabazas, quite modest. However, the landscape and sense of place remain and add value to visitor understanding of the site and its history. The primary visitors to this site would be expected to be those people highly interested in the resources of Guevavi, i.e., archeologists, researchers, historians, etc. Little development is proposed for Guevavi, but a major boundary change is proposed to encompass a rich array of adjacent prehistoric and historic resources and buffer the site from anticipated future incompatible land uses. This boundary change, if consummated, would provide the basis for significant expansion of the interpretive program in future years.

Visitors would access Guevavi via guided NPS tours. There would be no public road access to this site. The NPS has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Nogales for access to Guevavi through city owned land.

Resources Management

Historic Structures Preservation- The park's Historic Structures Report would be updated and expanded to include the resources of Guevavi and Calabazas as well as Tumacacori. The report would evaluate and recommend appropriate stabilization and preservation methods for ruins at all three units. The updating would include a review and appraisal of the successes and failures of the past prescribed treatments as verified by NPS records. New approaches and materials that have been found to be appropriate in similar project work within and outside the national park

system, and that may better meet the long term preservation goals, would be considered for inclusion in the preservation program.

Preservation approaches for all three units would be based on legal mandates, be flexible to respond to actual funding and personnel levels, and take into account visitor use expectations, interpretive needs, intrusive features on the historic scene (such as shelters erected over ruins), and other related planning issues.

Until consensus is attained among park and regional specialists on an alternative to non-historic shelters over ruins, the existing shelters at Calabazas would be retained and maintained. Likewise, the current preservation practices at Guevavi, consisting of maintaining the existing adobe walls and repairing basal undercutting, would be continued.

The long term preservation of the resources would be monitored by use of the NPS Inventory and Condition Assessment Program (ICAP) or a comparable process.

Archeological Resources- Archeological inventories and research at Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi would continue to be pursued to enhance the overall understanding and interpretation of the themes at Tumacacori National Historical Park. A program of small-scale testing and surface collection, consistent with the provisions of a data recovery plan developed in consultation with the SHPO, would be undertaken at each site to provide additional information useful for site interpretation, as well as to help mitigate the effects of increased visitation.

Archeological clearance and monitoring would be sought before and during any construction project, and appropriate mitigation would be included in any archeological work carried out.

Ethnographic Resources- Examination of ethnographic resources related to peoples including Hispanics and the Apache, Pasqua Yaqui, and Tohono O'Odham Nations would be pursued.

Development

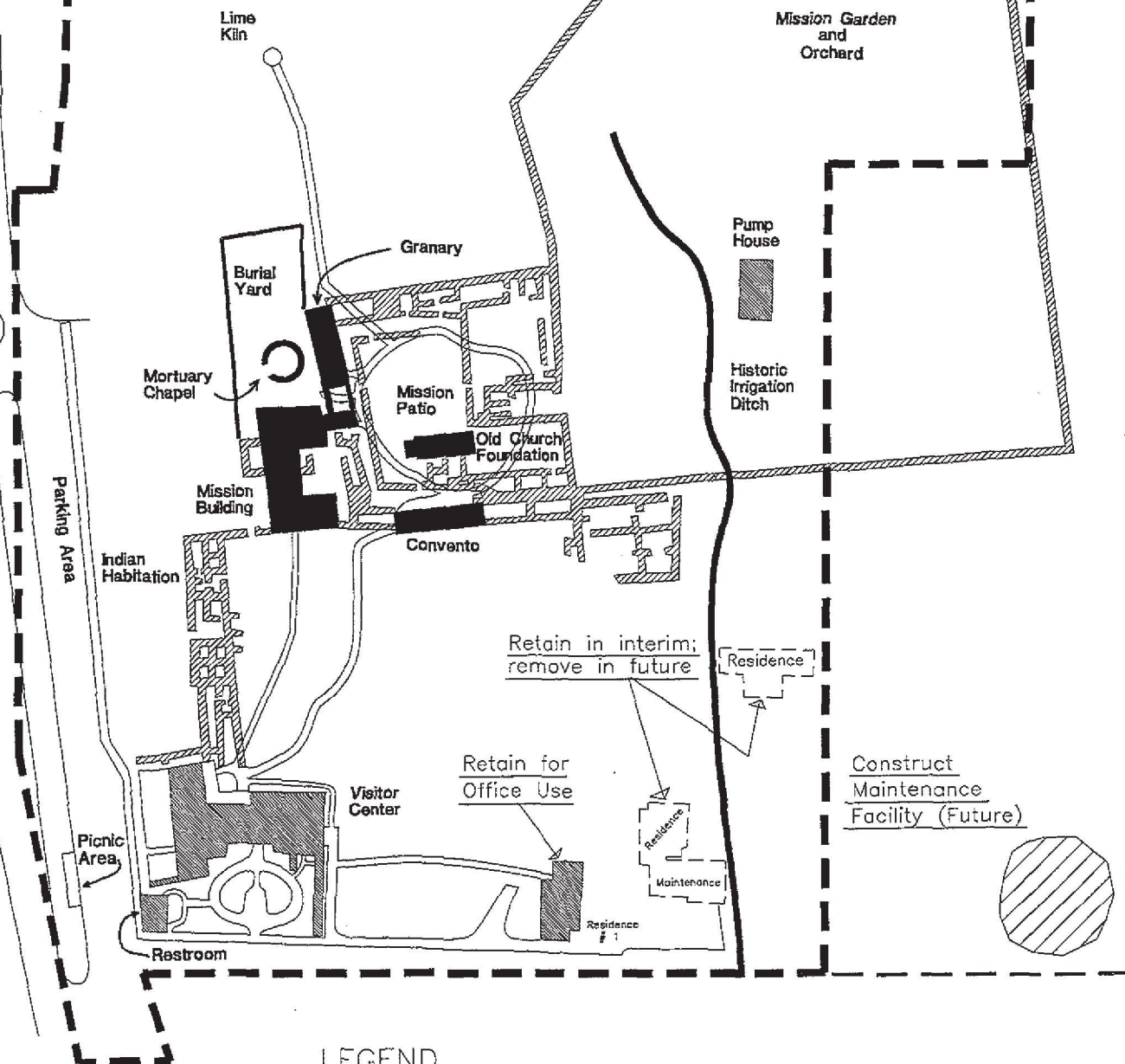
All new park developments would be designed to be architecturally compatible with surrounding areas and features, and to incorporate environmentally-sound design features such as alternative energy sources, low flow plumbing fixtures, etc. where possible. Landscaping with native or historic vegetation would be used to screen facilities from the historic zones.

Tumacacori- Map 2 shows proposed future development at Tumacacori. This would consist of a 2500 SF maintenance facility, located on added lands in the southeast corner. These lands, located south of the historic orchard and garden site, have been intensively cultivated for many years.

Residence #1, an historic structure, would remain in place to serve administrative uses. This structure was converted to such uses in 1994 and now provides two offices (for interpretive and volunteer staff), space for the park's library and rare books collection, a small conference/visitor



Fiesta Grounds



LEGEND

	Park Structures		Existing Boundary
	Mission Structures		Proposed Boundary
	Excavated Ruins		Additions
	Path		

Map 2

General Management Plan Tumacacori Unit



programs room, and employee restroom facilities. Additional improvements are needed to reinforce the floor to support the heavier weight demands of library shelves and books, map and photographic file cabinets and other office equipment.

The proposed maintenance facility would include carpentry, paint and small engine maintenance work areas, offices for maintenance and cultural resources preservation staff and storage sufficient to replace existing sheds and trailers.

Space in the visitor center was reconfigured in 1994 to improve visitor use and book sales areas and better accommodate existing administrative and park management office needs. Additional improvements in the administrative area of the building would be made to expand the space usable for offices. However, administrative office space is still inadequate to accommodate the needs of present and planned staff. Existing residences, as they are vacated by the occupants, may be used for office space in the interim until alternatives such as renting or leasing space outside the park is considered.

The existing two residences and maintenance facility would be removed at such time as housing is phased out, adjacent lands are acquired, provisions are made for the use of offsite administrative space, and a replacement maintenance facility is constructed. (See Map 2.)

The current septic system and drinking water system are adequate to support the proposed development. Water lines would be extended from the current systems to the new development area.

Consideration will be given to the establishment of a demonstration garden at some compatible location in the unit. Located in an area which was cultivated during the historic period, the purpose of the garden would be better interpret this important facet of mission life by showing some of the plants and farming methods used. Development of this garden area would be contingent on the completion of additional NEPA and NHPA compliance.

Calabazas- New facilities at Calabazas would be located at the southeast corner of the site. This area is out of the 100-year floodplain, is relatively flat, and has access from Pendleton Drive. It is far enough away from cultural resources so that buildings and structures would not be a visual intrusion on the historic scene, but close enough so that the onsite ranger could provide adequate protection of cultural resources. Map 3 shows the approximate location of these facilities. NPS would need to obtain an easement from Santa Cruz County across its 60-80 foot swath of land to provide access to Calabazas from Pendleton Drive.

Facilities would include a combination residence/visitor contact station of about 2000 square feet, and an unpaved parking area for 7-10 cars. The contact station would be used for interpretation, as a gathering point for tours, and would contain restrooms, limited exhibits, minimal sales items, and office space. A trail would direct visitors from the contact station to and through the site's historic features.

A small maintenance shop would also be located in the area to facilitate maintenance and historic preservation activities at the unit.

A septic system would be installed for the employee residence/visitor contact station. A well would be provided for potable water. Electricity would be provided either from available commercial sources, or by a self-contained photovoltaic system.

Additional NEPA and NHPA compliance would be required for the proposed development at Calabazas. Included would be detailed analysis of potential impacts on visual quality, water quality, threatened and endangered wildlife and plants, and archeological resources.

Guevavi- Development at Guevavi would be limited to the minimum necessary to meet basic visitor services and resource protection. There would be no public road access to the site and consequently no need for visitor parking. Visitors would see Guevavi on guided tours which would use government-owned or leased vans. A trail would lead tour participants to and through the Guevavi ruins from the small parking area.

Map 4 shows the proposed plan for Guevavi. A small, unpaved parking area (2-3 spaces) would be designated for the tour van and other administrative vehicles. A shed would be constructed for storage of a few tools and small maintenance items. The road leading to the ruins would be rerouted, since the current alignment passes directly over a potentially significant ruin. (Rerouting of this road would be contingent on either agreement with the property owner or acquisition of additional lands as discussed below.)

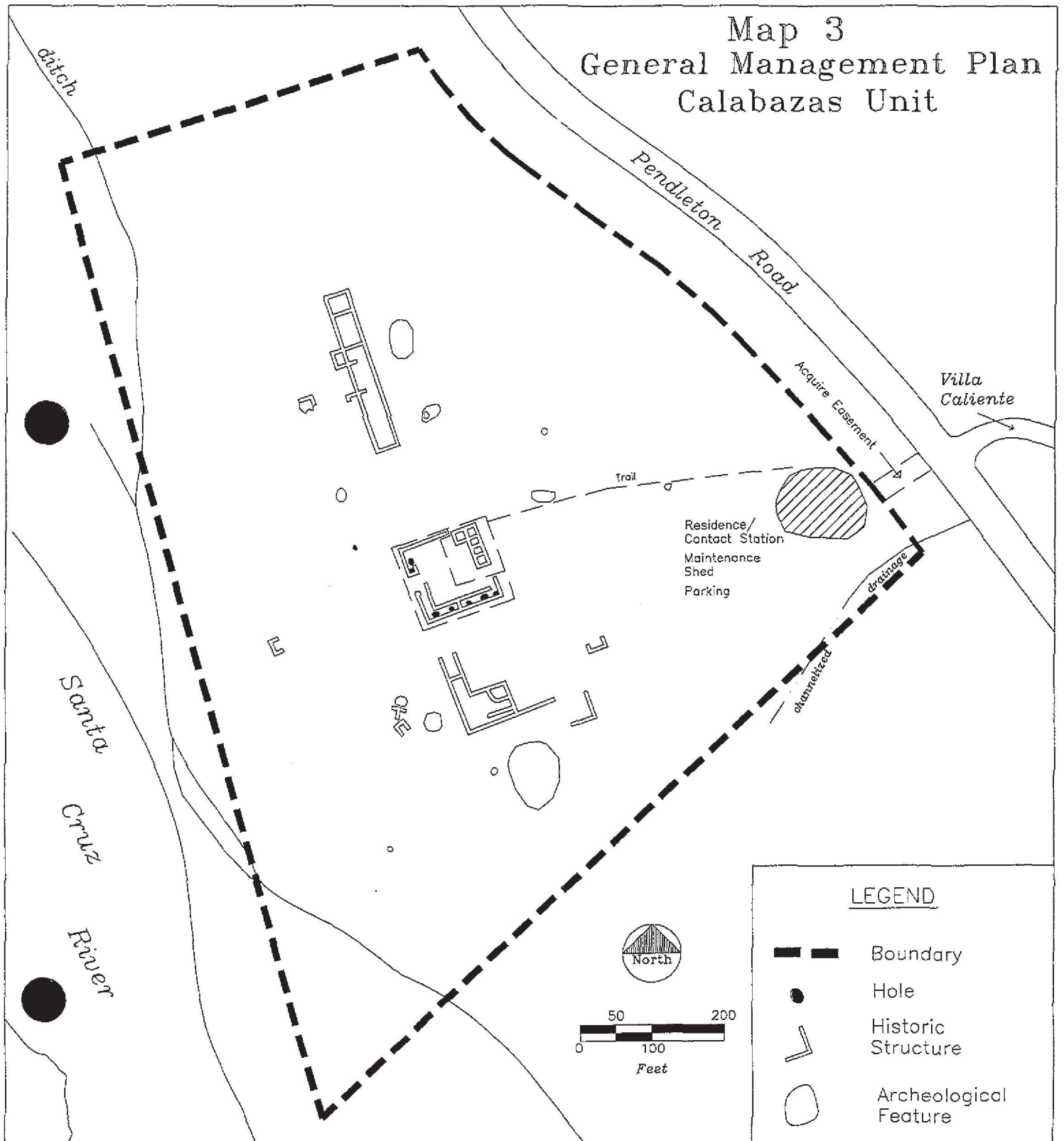
Consideration would be given to development of a photovoltaic system at this site to provide minimal requirements for electric power to serve site security, communication, and maintenance needs.

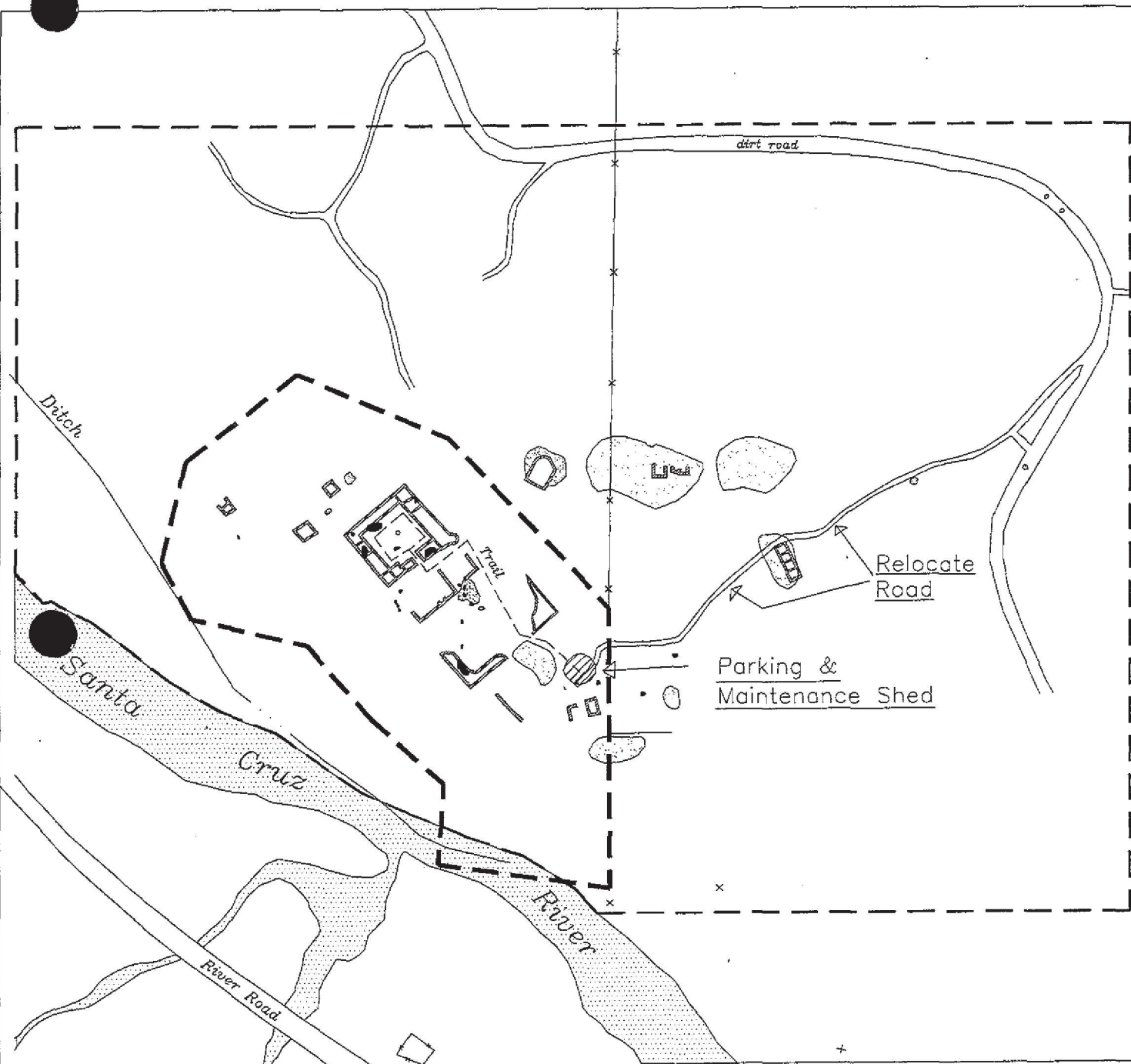
No employee residence would be constructed at this site. Increased park staffing, including a resource protection ranger duty-stationed at Calabazas, would provide more frequent oversight of the area. Volunteers from the Arizona Site Steward program would also continue to visit the site regularly, serving as a deterrent to pothunters, illegal campers, and other trespassers.

Park Operations

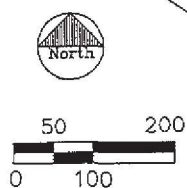
Staffing- Management of the park under this plan would require an overall increase of eight positions. The maintenance staff would be expanded by three positions to manage ongoing repair and preservation of park buildings, grounds, and adobe structures. Because there are historic adobe structures at all three units, one of the maintenance positions would be an adobe preservation specialist. A park ranger position for resource protection and law enforcement needs would be added, duty-stationed at Calabazas. An archeologist or cultural resources management specialist would be added to the staff to manage both the cultural and natural resources programs. Duties of this position would include ruins stabilization and preservation, compliance, research administration, landscape management, threatened and endangered species,

Map 3 General Management Plan Calabazas Unit





Map 4
General Management Plan
Guevavi Unit



LEGEND

- Authorized Boundary
- - - Proposed Additions
- Historic Structure
- Archeological Feature
- Hole

and others. An administrative assistant would be needed to assist the administrative officer with the increased workload in procurement, contracting and cooperative agreements, staffing and labor relations, maintenance of automated systems, etc. Finally, two additional positions in interpretation would enable the park to provide a full range of interpretive activities (including coordination of expanded volunteer and "partnership" programs) at all three units.

The proposed staffing increases represent the minimum needed to provide visitor services, resource protection and preservation on a regular basis for the two new units, as well as maintain at least "status quo" levels of operations at the Tumacacori unit.

This "minimal growth" staffing proposal is based on two assumptions. The first is that volunteers and various other partners will continue to supplement paid employee efforts to preserve, protect, and interpret park resources. The second is that most curatorial activities and records management needs associated with maintaining park collections of historic and archeological materials, will continue to be met by the Western Archeological and Conservation Center or a similar entity.

The table below shows the staffing needed to implement the proposed plan.

**Staffing Requirements
Proposed General Management Plan**

Function	Position	Full Time Equivalents
Superintendent		1
Visitor Services & Resource Protection	Supervisory Park Ranger	1
	Historian/Lead Interpreter	1
	Park Ranger/Resource Protection	1
	Park Ranger/Interpretation and Collections Management	1
	Education and Exhibits Specialist	1
	Park Guide/Fee Collection	2
Facilities & Resource Management	Facility Manager/Historic Preservation Specialist	1
	Archeologist/Cultural Resource Management	1
	Mason	1
	Maintenance Worker (Physical Plant)	2
	Maintenance Worker (Masonry Assistant)	1
	Maintenance Workers-Seasonal	1
Administration	Administrative Officer	1
	Administrative Assistant	1
Total Full-Time Equivalent		17

Equipment- New equipment would also be required under this alternative including a radio system to provide for communication at Calabazas and Guevavi, a front-end loader, a dump truck to support maintenance work, and a 15-passenger van for public tours of the Guevavi site.

Entrance Fees- Entrance fees would be collected at both Tumacacori and Calabazas units. The entrance fee would allow visitors entry to both sites plus the opportunity to join a scheduled tour of Guevavi.

Staff Housing- One unit of housing would be provided at Calabazas to provide after-hours site security.

Land Protection and Boundary Adjustments

Four small non-federal tracts are located within the authorized boundary of the Tumacacori unit. These should be acquired in fee pursuant to the park's approved Land Protection Plan.

Two boundary changes are proposed. The first area is a tract of 2.8 acres adjacent to the eastern boundary of Tumacacori. The northern end of this tract includes portions of the historic mission garden and orchard, while the southern end is not known to contain archeological resources and has been intensively cultivated for many years. Acquisition of this tract would allow the development of park support facilities and the removal of these functions from their present location atop subsurface ruins of the historic Indian village. Fee acquisition of this property would be required. It would be acquired on a willing-seller basis.

The second proposed boundary addition is City of Nogales property adjacent to Guevavi. This boundary expansion of about 93 acres would provide the land necessary to assure access to the property, to protect important archeological resources, and to preserve the option for the development of more extensive visitor facilities and interpretive opportunities. Map 4 shows the proposed boundary change for Guevavi.

Acquisition of a fee interest would be needed to protect the cultural resources. Pending fee acquisition, a cooperative agreement with the City of Nogales would provide for temporary, short-term protection of the area.

Prior to any land acquisition at either the Tumacacori site or Guevavi, the areas would be surveyed for hazardous substances.

Management Zones

Tumacacori- Most of the unit would be in the historic zone, with a small area indicated for development on added lands in the southeast corner.

Calabazas- Most of the site would be in the historic zone, with the exception of the southeast corner of the site, which would be a small development zone for visitor and administrative

support facilities. Any other lands that do not contain cultural resources would be placed in the natural zone, and the natural vegetation would be retained.

Guevavi- Almost the entire site would be in the historic zone. A very small portion of the land would be in the development zone to accommodate a maintenance shed and parking area.

Missionary and Exploration Trail

The park would pursue the completion of a "mission" trail linking the three units of the park. The route between Calabazas and Tumacacori would coincide with the routing of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. An additional connecting segment would be needed to extend the mission trail up the Santa Cruz River to Guevavi. Contact would be maintained between the park, the NPS coordinator on the de Anza Trail, and other agencies and organizations with interests in trails and preservation and restoration of the Santa Cruz River corridor.

The park is engaged in several cooperative activities with Mexico involving preservation of the historic Kino missions as well as the enduring cultural traditions of the Pimeria Alta, and developing interpretive materials, including signage, to commemorate significant points of interest along this historic trail corridor. These activities are expected to continue and broaden as additional NPS funding and staffing increases occur and the socio-economic benefits of such cooperative efforts are better documented and understood.

Adjacent Lands Activities

The National Park Service has an interest in protecting the resources at all three units of the park from all incompatible uses on adjacent lands which may result in air and water pollution, excessive and obtrusive noise, degradation of visual quality, and increased opportunities for trespass and vandalism. The park also has an obligation to minimize the adverse impacts of the park's operation on adjacent owners. And finally, the park has an interest in working with its neighbors and various potential partners to better serve the public and protect park resources through cooperative activities with other government agencies, non-profit organizations, and businesses.

To meet these objectives, the park would continue to work with the Arizona Department of Transportation, Santa Cruz County Planning Department, the County Board of Supervisors, the City of Nogales, adjacent landowners, and others to discuss associated land use and resource management issues and develop cooperative solutions.

A specific area of concern is the impact of traffic noise from Interstate 19 on the visitor experience at Tumacacori. The park would work with the Arizona State Highway Department to explore ways, such as sound barriers, of lessening the traffic noise.

Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity has two dimensions, physical carrying capacity which relates to the ability of the park resources to sustain given levels of visitor use without damage, and sociological carrying capacity, which addresses the ability of visitors to enjoy and appreciate those resources while confronted with the presence of other visitors. These are complex and dynamic concepts, subject to management intervention through a variety of physical facilities such as trails and fences, operational activities such as law enforcement and personal interpretive services, and information services, e.g. personal direction, maps, and brochures that disperse visitors to uncrowded attractions capable of withstanding use.

To ensure that carrying capacity is not exceeded, the park has a long-term two-part strategy to ensure that resources remain intact and visitor satisfaction remains high in the face of increasing visitor pressures.

1. Implementation of the actions proposed in this general management plan. The actions provide for added facilities, improved information provision, and expanded staffing to protect resources and continue to provide for a quality visitor experience.
2. Implementation of a Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (VERP) process. This process provides a means of dealing systematically with protection of resource and visitor experience quality. It basically involves goal setting for resource protection and visitor experience, the selection of practical quality indicators, the implementation of a management program aimed at achieving the quality goals, and systematic monitoring to ensure that goals are being met. If goals are not met, the management program is revised as needed.

While funding for a complete VERP analysis may not be available for some time, it may be possible to apply the concepts more specifically to those discrete resources at Tumacacori NHP where visitor use pressures are focused and where the potential for resource and experience impacts are highest.

Costs

Total development costs for this alternative are estimated at \$ 1,120,000 as shown in the table below. Land acquisition costs are not included.

Development Cost Estimates Proposed General Management Plan

Development Item	Construction Cost
Tumacacori Unit:	
Maintenance Facility	380,000
Modify Residence #1 & Visitor Center	50,000
Remove Structures	15,000
 Calabazas Unit:	
Residence/Contact Station	250,000
Maintenance Storage Building	60,000
Road, Parking, etc.	60,000
 Guevavi Unit:	
Road, Parking, etc.	60,000
Maintenance Shed	20,000

Subtotal	\$ 895,000
 Construction Planning Cost*	 225,000

Total Costs:	\$ 1,120,000

* Includes project design and preparation of construction drawings, contract specifications, etc.

Annual operation and maintenance costs would total approximately \$755,000.

ALTERNATIVE A: ENHANCED PROTECTION AND VISITOR SERVICE

This alternative was the proposed action in the draft GMP/EIS. It would be similar to the proposed general management plan in many respects, but would provide modest additional staffing, park housing, and interpretive facilities at Calabazas.

Resources Management

Resources management would be similar to the proposed action.

Development

As in the proposed action for the Tumacacori unit, two existing residences and the maintenance facility would be ultimately removed. However, in this alternative three new residences and a new maintenance facility would be constructed in the north central portion of the unit, with required occupancy by park staff. The development at the Calabazas unit would also be more extensive in this alternative. The development program would include a visitor contact station of about 400 SF, a maintenance shed of approximately the same size, and a duplex to provide required occupancy housing for two employees.

The development proposal for the Guevavi unit would be identical to the proposed action.

Park Operations

Provisions for park operations in this alternative would differ in the provision of one additional position in the Visitor Service and Resource Protection function, and additional staff housing as discussed immediately above.

Land Protection and Boundary Adjustments

Same as proposed plan.

Management Zones

Management zoning at the Guevavi and Calabazas units would be the same as the proposed action. Zoning for the Tumacacori unit would differ in the designation of a development zone encompassing the three residences and maintenance facility to be located in the north central area of the unit.

Missionary and Exploration Trail

Same as proposed action.

Adjacent Land Activities

Same as proposed action.

Carrying Capacity

Same as the proposed plan.

Costs

Development costs for this alternative are estimated at approximately \$1,710,000. Annual operations costs would approximate \$ 800,000.

ALTERNATIVE B: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

The primary difference between this alternative and Alternative A is the scale of development at Calabazas, and the extent to which staff size would be increased to accommodate expanded park operations.

Recommendations for development at Tumacacori, and for linking the three sites along the mission trail, would be the same under this alternative as under Alternative A. A boundary change would be proposed only for Tumacacori. Access to Guevavi and Calabazas under this alternative would be provided by guided tours originating from Tumacacori and eventually to users of the Anza Trail. Recommendations for increased staffing are also included in this plan.

Resources Management

Same as Alternative A.

Development

Development at all three units would be similar to Alternative A, except that there would be no contact station at Calabazas. A small parking area would be developed to accommodate National Park Service vehicles (2-3 spaces), and a bulletin board with interpretive and orientation materials would be provided, and a trail would direct tour participants from the parking area to the site's historic features, providing opportunities for interpretation of Calabazas' rich and varied history.

Park Operations

Park operations would be similar to Alternative A, except that staffing for the interpretive function would be reduced by two positions.

Land Protection and Boundary Adjustments

The land protection strategies and priorities for the inholdings at the Tumacacori unit would be identical to those described under the proposed plan.

A boundary change would be proposed only at Tumacacori. The boundary at Guevavi would be unchanged.

Management Zones

Same as Alternative A.

Missionary and Exploration Trail

Same as the proposed plan.

Adjacent Land Activities

Same as the proposed plan.

Carrying Capacity

Same as the proposed plan.

Costs

Total development costs for this alternative are estimated at \$1,480,000. Annual operation costs would total approximately \$710,000.

ALTERNATIVE C: NO ACTION

The concept of this alternative is that the park would continue on its existing course. No major actions would be undertaken except those which are essential for protection of employee and visitor health and safety, and protection of primary resources.

Resources Management

Resource management activities would be aimed at the prevention of damage to critical resources. Adobe preservation programs would be pursued as discussed under the proposed plan.

The park would continue the collection of resource data as funds and personnel become available.

Development

Existing development at Tumacacori unit would be maintained. No additional construction would be undertaken at any of the units.

Park Operations

There would be no changes to park operations under this alternative.

Land Protection and Boundary Adjustments

Efforts to acquire inholdings at Tumacacori would be continued pursuant to the approved Land Protection Plan. No additional lands would be proposed for addition to the park.

Management Zones

The existing management zones at Tumacacori unit, as outlined in the Statement for Management, would be retained. All land at Calabazas and Guevavi would be zoned historic.

Missionary and Exploration Trail

A trail connecting Tumacacori and Calabazas would eventually be undertaken as a separate initiative under the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The trail would not be extended to Guevavi.

Adjacent Land Activities

Same as proposed plan, except limited by available staff time.

Carrying Capacity

The park would continue to deal with resource impacts and visitor experience on a case-by-case basis.

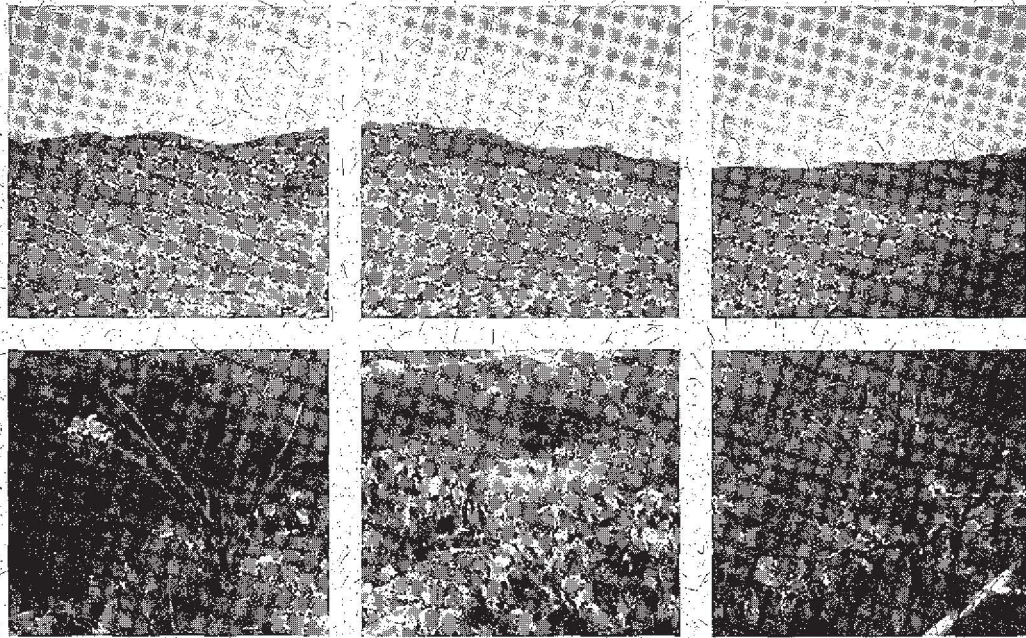
Costs

No development costs would be incurred. Current operation costs amount to approximately \$230,000.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED

Consideration was given to developing a visitor contact station and employee housing at Guevavi. However, access limitations and the limited amount of land available at the site make such developments infeasible. At such time as the access situation improves, and additional lands are authorized to be acquired, this option can be reconsidered.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT



THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

History

The history of Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi is well documented, and is briefly discussed below.

At the time of European contact, what is now southeastern Arizona supported an estimated 9,000 native people. The Pima, the Sobaípurí, the Papago, and later the Apache lived north of the United States-Mexico border along the Santa Cruz, San Pedro, Gila, and Salt Rivers.

The history of the Spanish missions in the vicinity of Tumacacori spans 157 years. The Jesuits were the first missionaries to inhabit *Pimería Alta*, when Father Eusebio Francisco Kino arrived in 1691. Seventy-six years later in 1767, the Jesuits were expelled, and the Franciscans took over administration of the mission system. Several events contributed to the decline and eventual dismantling of the mission system, including continued Apache pressure and Mexican independence from Spain, and, by the middle of the 19th century, the missionaries were gone.

In 1854, with the Gadsden purchase of Mexican land below the Gila River, that part of Upper Sonora containing Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi became American Territory. Hundreds of people from the United States and Mexico flocked to the territory as jobs were available in ranching and mining operations. The United States military established two garrisons at Calabazas: Camp Moore and Fort Mason. A gold mining operation was established at Guevavi. All three missions were eventually abandoned.

Resources

Tumacacori- The primary resources include the original village site (prehistoric and historic archeological resources), the subsurface ruins of the Jesuit period church, all the cultural resources related to the Franciscan period, and the Tumacacori Museum, which is of national significance in architecture and is a designated National Historic Landmark. Remains of the church, graveyard, mortuary chapel, granary, and *convento* can be found. Less obvious, but far more extensive, are the low mounds that contain the remains of fallen walls. All structures and mounds have received some archeological testing.

The museum study collection has been acquired from research, field collection, and donations. Of the 1,326 artifacts in the collection, nearly fifty percent are type-sherds with limited provenience. The Spanish portion of the collection includes five *santos* (religious statues), a dozen pieces of armament, a metal stirrup, *morteritos* (small mortars), tools, and a few reproductions of religious articles. The Indian artifacts collection is small, but well-selected.

With the exception of museum display materials, all artifacts are stored at Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson.

The entire Tumacacori unit is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Guevavi and Calabazas- Archeological excavations, surveys, and detailed site mapping at Guevavi and Calabazas were conducted in 1991 and 1992 by NPS archeologists. The 1991 excavations at Guevavi focused on architecture, culture history, subsistence, and Native American acculturation. The 1992 survey identified a total of 62 features, 36 at Guevavi and 26 at Calabazas. At both sites, cultural remains were confined to the terrace tops and edges. The primary findings are summarized below.

Guevavi- Features identified at Guevavi include the remains of a church, *convento*, plaza, several compounds, two large depressions, canals, bedrock mortars, rock alignments, and possible corrals. Most of the features appear related to the Spanish mission occupation of the site, but several of the recorded features are relatively recent (concrete canal, capped wells, trash dump), and others may be prehistoric in age (roasting pits, bedrock mortars). Of the 36 recorded features identified at Guevavi, 22 are located within the existing boundary, 11 are on City of Nogales land, and three straddle the boundary between the two.

The most prominent feature at the site today is the ruin of the church. The unfired adobe brick wall remains are over three feet thick and more than six feet high. The standing portion of the west wall is 50 feet long, and the east wall is 25 feet long. A small segment of the north end wall is less than 5 feet long. Remnants of a window and door are visible in the west wall.

A substantial Native American component, identified east of the boundary, may represent part of the protohistoric village that drew the missionaries. The orientation and size of one feature near the Native American component suggest it could be the remains of an older church that was later remodeled.

A large, poorly drained area in the *arroyo* directly northwest of the Guevavi church ruin is of interest as a natural and/or cultural feature in several ways. The dark humic soil of the swale is similar to that used to make many of the adobe bricks in the church, and it may be a borrow area. Vegetation in and around the area indicate that the swale apparently becomes a shallow pond after heavy rains. A cultural-natural problem that plagued past inhabitants of Guevavi was water and insect borne diseases. This micro-environment is an important feature of the historical landscape around the site. The swale warrants further research and inclusion within the proposed boundary expansion.

Surface artifacts are concentrated on the western edge of the terrace and in an area just east of the federal property. Pothunting is most apparent in these areas and within the *convento*. Abundant bone fragments, which also may reflect pothunting and burial disturbance, were noted in the area north of the *convento*.

The site is on the Historic American Buildings Survey and National Register of Historic Places.

Calabazas- Features identified at Calabazas include a church, compound, rowhouse, other possible structural remains, rock alignments, a large depression, a ditch, and bedrock mortars. Twenty-six features were identified at the site, including 12 recorded by a previous archeological survey.

A tall chain link fence constructed by the Arizona Historical Society in 1974 encloses the church and compound. In the early 1980s, a metal roof was erected over a portion of the church ruins, as a way to protect the walls from rain. The wall mounds enclose a nearly square area, about 102 by 115 feet. Remains of the church walls and a few scattered mounds mark the plaza and outlying walls. There are also the remains of a United States Army fort used during the Apache wars.

The compound at Calabazas is nearly the same size and orientation as the *convento* at Guevavi, and other features at Calabazas are suggestive of similar structures at Guevavi. The similarities in layout and design suggest the entire Calabazas compound was built during the Spanish mission period.

In contrast to Guevavi, abundant historic artifacts were noted at Calabazas. Most of the artifacts there apparently postdate the Spanish occupation of the site.

The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey

Ethnography

Ethnographic information for the region is detailed in *The Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 10*. The Upper Pima (Sobaípurí), Papago, Western Pueblo, and Jocomé occupied southern Arizona at the time of Spanish contact. Later, the Apache displaced the Sobaípurí, and the Jocomé and Western Pueblo disappeared as cultural entities.

The Spanish distinguished among various Upper Piman groups, with Pima being generally used to describe river-dwelling groups, Sobaípurí for those who lived at Bac and along the San Pedro River, and Papago for farming groups that lived away from the rivers. Inhabitants of the Gila-Salt area are referred to as Akimal O'odham, while those of the Santa Cruz Valley and areas west are the Tohono O'odham.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Water Resources

Water is a major concern in the upper Sonoran desert environment, and its availability will be an important factor in the growth of the Tumacacori area in the next several decades. The well at the Tumacacori unit provides an adequate supply of water for that unit for the foreseeable future. There is no developed water at either the Calabazas or Guevavi sites.

National Park Service policy requires that development in floodplains be avoided to the extent possible. Unfortunately, the limits of the 100-year floodplain in the vicinity of the Tumacacori unit are rather poorly defined because of the flat terrain. Two major floods, exceeding 100-year frequency, occurred on the river in 1978 and 1984. In neither case was the park flooded. This experience is consistent with data on flood insurance maps for the area, which show the Tumacacori unit to be above the 100-year flood elevation. However, the maps indicate that much of the unit does lie within an adjacent zone which may receive sheet flooding with depths of up to one foot. In view of this, any new developments should be preceded by detailed hydrological analysis and should be designed to withstand some degree of flooding.

The most westerly portion of the Guevavi unit is within the 100-year floodplain. This area does not extend to the vicinity of the ruins. The Calabazas unit is located well above the 100-year flood elevation.

Wetlands

Neither the Tumacacori nor the Calabazas units contain streams, lakes, or wetlands.

A small portion of Guevavi includes the riparian zone associated with the Santa Cruz River floodplain. Riparian zones are sensitive habitat and their protection is particularly important due to the extensive destruction of such resources statewide. The riparian zone at Guevavi is suspected to be wetland based on vegetation characteristics, but an analysis of vegetation, soil, and hydrology would be necessary to determine the wetland's extent.

Climate

Located within the semidesert climatic zone of southern Arizona, the park experiences two distinct periods of precipitation annually: the winter storms that move into the State from the Pacific Ocean, and the summer storms that enter from the Gulf of Mexico. On average, about half of the annual precipitation, between 8 and 18 inches, falls from July through September. Relative humidity decreases steadily from January until July, then rapidly increases until the end of the thunderstorm season. May is the driest month.

The area's long hot season lasts from April through October. The maximum temperatures average more than 90°F from May through September, with the average maximum temperature

at times exceeding 100°F in July. Intense surface heating during the day, and active radiational cooling at night can result in daily average temperature ranges of 30°F to 40°F.

Prevailing winds tend to follow the Santa Cruz Valley, blowing downslope (from the south) during the night and early morning, and upslope (from the north) during the day. Wind has an average annual speed of about eight miles per hour and blows prevailing from the southeast.

Vegetation

Vegetation at all three sites is typical of the lower Sonoran desert. Mesquite, palo verde, catclaw, lycium, whitethorn, and annual and perennial grasses and herbs are located here. In the 1930s a patio garden was established within the courtyard of the visitor center. It contains ornamentals and a variety of other plants typically grown by the missionaries in historic times. These plants are alien to the Sonoran desert area, but are historically endemic to the Tumacacori Mission period.

There are no known federally-listed threatened or endangered plant species at Tumacacori, Calabazas, or Guevavi. However, there are two candidate species that may be found at Tumacacori. Both are listed as Category 2, indicating the need for collection of additional information prior to formal listing as threatened or endangered.

Nine species of concern may be found at Calabazas and Guevavi. One of these species, Pima pineapple cactus (*Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina*) has been listed as endangered. The Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* ssp. *recurva*) has been petitioned for listing. endangered or threatened. The remaining seven species are Category 2 species. The complete lists of state and federal species of vegetation are included in Appendix B.

Wildlife

Wildlife includes approximately 100 species of birds, and several species of reptiles and small mammals (burrowing rock squirrels, pocket gophers, skunks, bats, woodrats, kangaroo rats, and various mice and snakes). There are no known federally listed threatened or endangered species existing at Tumacacori. However, there are three candidate species that may be found at the site. One of these species, Tarahumara frog (*Rana tarahumarae*), is listed as Category 1. This species is also listed as endangered by the State of Arizona, meaning that extinction or extirpation from Arizona is highly probable without conservation efforts. The remaining species are listed as Category 2. One of these Category 2 species, Northern Mexican garter snake (*Thamnophis eques megalops*), is also listed as a state candidate species, a species with known or suspected threats, but for which substantial population declines from historical levels have not been documented.

The following federally-listed endangered species may occur at Calabazas and Guevavi: Gila topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis*), Lesser-long nosed bat (formerly Sanborn's long-nosed bat) (*Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae*), and Sonoran pronghorn (*Antilocarpa*

americana sonoriensis). The Gila topminnow is also a state-listed threatened species, as is the Northern gray hawk (*Buteo nitidus maximus*). The Artic peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), a federally-listed threatened species, may be found at Calabazas and Guevavi. Also, the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax trailii extimus*) is a proposed endangered species, and the cactus ferruginous pygmy owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*) has been petitioned for listing. In addition to these listed species, 17 Category 2 species of birds, reptiles, and amphibians may also occur at Calabazas and Guevavi. The complete list of federal and state species of wildlife are included in Appendix B.

Soils

The soils in the immediate vicinity of the park are typical of those found on floodplains, alluvial fans, and valley slopes in the area. They are deep, well-drained, have high available water-holding capacity, and are productive agriculturally, with few limitations on use. They are suitable for use as building sites for homes and industries, and for use as recreational and wildlife habitat areas.

Air Quality

Visibility in the vicinity of Tumacacori is generally good. The exceptions during the last several years are related to extensive flooding of the Santa Cruz River, where silt deposition on the extensive floodplain are lofted up to 500 feet in the air when the wind blows in excess of 35-40 mph. Fortunately for the park, the prevailing winds are from the south and southwest, and on only a few days during the year is this material carried into the park's corridor. However, there are days when the vistas of the foothills of the Santa Rita Mountains to the east are partially obscured by these river bed dust storms.

With the prevailing winds from the south and southwest, any appreciable sources of air pollution between the National Historical Park and Nogales, 19 miles south, would have a detrimental effect on air quality. Most of the industry in Nogales is free of serious air pollution problems. The Rio Rico Development Corporation continues to make capital investments on its 55,000 acre tract east and south of Tumacacori, surrounding Calabazas. As the area continues to grow, the potential threat to the National Historical Park's air quality will increase. The deteriorating effect will be gradual and minor because the entire area has residential zoning except for the shopping center which will also expand as more lot owners begin to build on this property.

The two residential fireplaces, two oil-fired and four LPG furnaces, which are in operation from November through March, are the only on-site sources of air pollutants. The fireplaces and furnaces are responsible for emitting small amounts of particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide into the park's air. Because of the diluted state of these pollutants and lack of air stagnation, these factors do not have a significant effect on the area's air quality.

SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Land Use

Tumacacori- Tumacacori is surrounded by private lands. To the north, east, and south is farm and ranch land. Horse breeding and cattle raising occur on the 270 acre ranch adjacent to the south and east boundaries of the park. To the west is the highway and small town of Tumacacori. Development options are being considered for the land to the north.

The Arizona Highway Department has permission to use an acre of National Park Service fee simple land for the purpose of a right-of-way along the east frontage road.

Guevavi- Guevavi is bordered by the Santa Cruz River to the southwest, and abutted on three sides by City of Nogales land. The City purchased the land for the water rights, and in 1991, in conjunction with Santa Cruz County, proposed to develop a 200-acre park on the parcel. The Master Plan for the park, known as the Guevavi Ranch Preserve, outlined three distinct sections of the park. The north end, on 121-acres of County land donated by Rio Rico Properties, Inc, would be developed for "passive" recreation activities such as picnicking and hiking. The central section, on City property, would include ballfields, soccer fields, and other sports-oriented areas. The south end, adjacent to the National Park Service's Guevavi site, would be set aside as an archeological site. In May, 1992, the City, under continuing financial burdens and political pressures, withdrew from the plan. Santa Cruz County plans to proceed with the County park portion of the plan, but proposals for sports facilities have been eliminated. The County has renamed the park "Calabazas Park." The intended use of the City land is unknown.

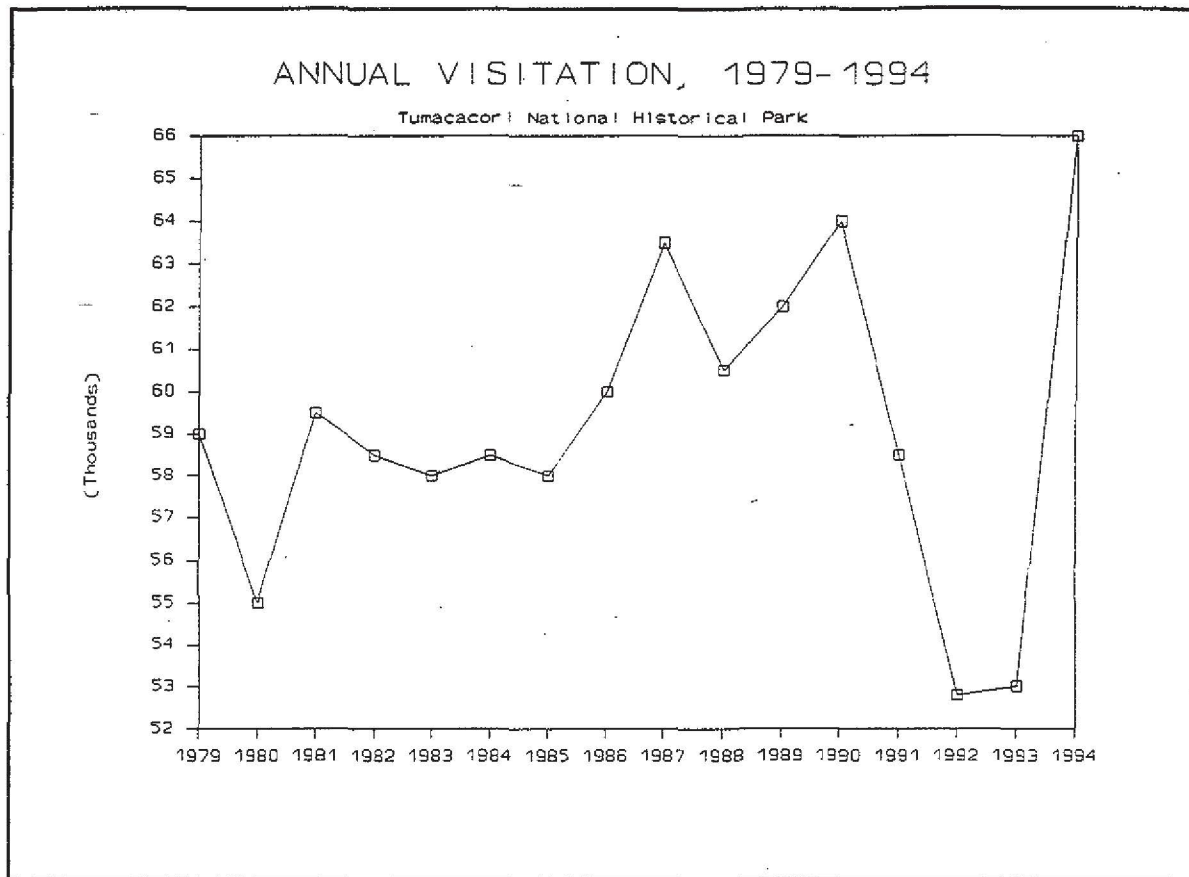
Calabazas- Calabazas is abutted on three sides by the Rio Rico subdivision, a 55,000 acre tract of land containing single family homes, a shopping center, and a golf course, swimming pool, racquetball court, basketball court playground, and picnic area. Population of the subdivision is approximately 3,000.

Most of the 3,500 to 4,000 additional residents expected to reside in the Tumacacori area by 2007 will be located in the Rio Rico project, and this is expected to be the most rapidly growing section of Santa Cruz County. One of the objectives of Santa Cruz County is to encourage the expansion of the Rio Rico Industrial Park. Residents of Rio Rico have also indicated a desire to develop local community centers.

Visitor Use Analysis

The graph below shows annual visitation for the period 1979-1994.

All visitor use at the park currently occurs at the Tumacacori unit. Neither Calabazas nor Guevavi are yet available for public use.



Sixty percent of the total annual visitation falls within a five month period of December through April. December represents nearly eighteen percent of the annual total because of the annual Fiesta de Tumacacori and Christmas Eve Luminaries program which together draw nearly 6,000 visitors. An analysis of visitation according to origin/destination provides the following: 1% local, 23% regional, 67% national, 9% international.

Visitors enter the Tumacacori unit through the visitor center, where they pay their entrance fees prior to taking a self-guided tour of the patio garden, church, and ancillary historic structures and audio visual program in the museum complex. The average length of stay is forty five minutes. Guided tours are given to groups with advance request.

Facility Analysis

At Tumacacori, the Franciscan church, granary, *campo santo*, mortuary chapel, and extant portion of the *convento* are all on the List of Classified Structures. Also on the list are the visitor center/museum, restroom, and Residence #1.

Tumacacori's water system includes a well, 50,000 gallon underground storage reservoir, three pumps, fire hydrants, and distribution system. The restored patio garden is irrigated with an

automatic sprinkler system. A gasoline generator provides stand-by water pumping capability during frequent commercial power outages associated with summer thunderstorms. Two septic tanks and an evapo-transpiration disposal field comprise the sewage system.

Employees occupy two residences at Tumacacori.

Maintenance facilities include a small shop and office, storage building, and three small metal sheds which provide storage for supplies and materials.

Most of the exterior boundary on the south and west is enclosed with plastered adobe walls six feet in height.

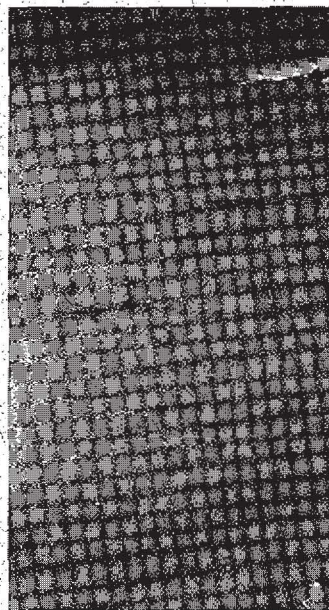
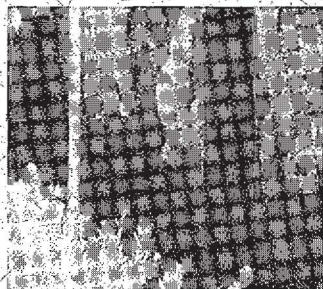
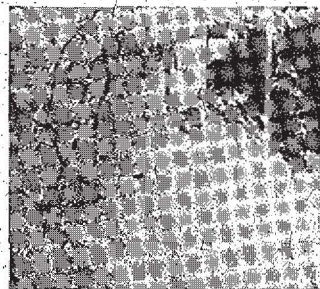
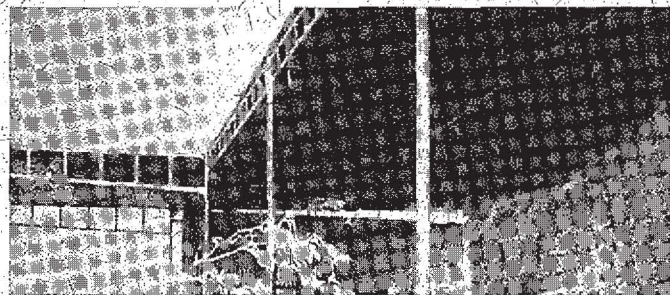
Government housing, consisting of two houses built in the early 1930s, another built in 1959, and a utility building are all directly over part of the old Indian village. Because of its age and architectural character, one of the older residences has been placed on the List of Classified Structures.

Parking and restroom facility limitations dictate a maximum at-one-time visitation of about 400 people. This figure is exceeded twice each year during the annual Fiesta and Christmas Eve Luminaries program, but supplemental restroom facilities are rented, and volunteers assist in vehicle parking.

A compact GSA pickup is shared by all park employees for utility use. Grounds maintenance is assisted by the use of a small, garden-type tractor.

There are no facilities at Calabazas or Guevavi.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

THE PROPOSED GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Impacts on Cultural Resources

This alternative proposes substantial improvements in the preservation and interpretation of cultural resources at the National Historical Park.

At Tumacacori, three residences are located atop known archeological resources. Two of the residences would ultimately be removed. Careful removal of footings and pads would pose no risk to subsurface archeological resources, as long as impact is kept within limits of the original builder's trenches. This would be done by breaking footings into sections and lifting the sections out with a light crane. Similarly, the concrete pads would be broken and removed by mechanical bucket with minimal impact to previously undisturbed ground. An archeologist would monitor removal of the structures.

The cultural resources at Calabazas and Guevavi, which for years have been deteriorating because of vandalism and inadequate maintenance, would be preserved and protected by an increase in the maintenance staff, by a commitment to yearly adobe ruins preservation, and by the establishment of a law enforcement ranger position. Further, the expansion of guided tours and regular interpretive programs, especially those that include topics such as historic preservation, would educate visitors about the fragility of archeological resources and the need for their protection.

Boundary changes at Tumacacori and Guevavi would bring under the protection of the National Park Service a substantial array of archeological resources that would otherwise be unprotected.

The development area at Calabazas is not located in the vicinity of known archeological resources. Nevertheless, all ground disturbance would be subject to archeological clearance and monitoring. Appropriate mitigation would be included in any archeological work carried out.

The visual integrity of the cultural resources at all three sites would be assured by the use of historic and/or native vegetation for screening and landscaping around proposed development areas. At Calabazas, the topography would provide additional visual screening of the development areas from the historic zone.

Conclusion: This alternative would have major beneficial impacts on cultural resources.

Impacts on Visitor Use and Services

The staff increases and visitor facilities recommended under this alternative would allow the initiation of personal and non-personal interpretation at the two new units at Calabazas and Guevavi. Uniformed park and volunteer personnel giving formal and informal programs, and

a new visitor contact station with displays and printed materials at Calabazas, would greatly increase visitor understanding and appreciation of that portion of the nation's history represented by the park.

Once final alignment of the Anza Trail is resolved and trail improvements completed, visitors would also be provided a unique and alternative access to the Calabazas and Guevavi units.

Conclusion: Impacts on visitor uses and services would be beneficial.

Impacts on Vegetation and Wildlife

The proposed maintenance facility at Tumacacori would be located in an area of current intensive cultivation. Consequently there would be no impact from these projects on native vegetation or wildlife dependent upon this vegetation. Removal of two residences and the maintenance facility from their current locations would allow restoration of approximately 1 acre of vegetation.

Developing visitor and administrative facilities in the southeast corner of Calabazas would eliminate approximately 1.5 acre of mostly native vegetation such as mesquite, and would reduce the habitat for wildlife dependent upon this vegetation. Closing roads through the site would restore approximately 1 acre of vegetation.

Developing unpaved parking, rerouting existing vehicle access, and erecting a maintenance shed at Guevavi would eliminate approximately .5 acres of mostly native vegetation. Closing the existing unimproved dirt road to the site would restore approximately .5 acres of vegetation.

Visitor use at Guevavi would be primarily focused in upland areas in the vicinity of the mission ruins, and away from the riparian habitat on the Santa Cruz River. Hence this important habitat resource should not be affected by park operations.

Development areas at both Calabazas and Tumacacori would be surveyed for threatened, endangered, and candidate species of vegetation and wildlife prior to any ground disturbance, and consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would be undertaken as appropriate.

Overall there would be a minor net gain in native vegetation and related habitat for wildlife as a result of this alternative. No impacts to federal or state listed threatened or endangered plant species are expected at any of the sites, because of the minimal physical changes, the limited and controlled visitor use levels, and the commitment to pre-construction surveys and consultation.

Conclusion: Impacts on vegetation and wildlife would be insignificant.

Impacts on Soils

Soils would be disturbed and compacted as a result of the development at Calabazas and

Tumacacori, and to a lesser extent at Guevavi. Soils would also be compacted along any connector trails to the Anza Trail, and along the spur trails leading from proposed NPS facilities to the historic zones at Calabazas and Guevavi. However, attention to proper grading, drainage, and revegetation with native and/or historic species would prevent the occurrence of significant impacts.

Conclusion: Impacts on soils would be minor and temporary, and amenable to mitigation.

Impacts on Water Resources

Water use at Tumacacori would remain virtually the same. Residential uses onsite would be reduced while visitor use, and related water demands, would increase. Water lines would be extended from the existing well to the new development area.

Water use at Calabazas would be initiated with the development of a residential/visitor contact facility. Because of the small scale of that development, water use is not expected to be significant. Water-saving features would be incorporated into building construction in keeping with sustainable design concepts, and using native vegetation for landscaping would minimize the use of water for that purpose at this site.

A water supply would not be developed at Guevavi.

None of the current or proposed development areas at Tumacacori, Calabazas, and Guevavi would be located in the 100-year floodplain, although much of the Tumacacori unit is located in a zone subject to shallow sheet flooding. Consequently, any new development at the Tumacacori Unit should be preceded by a detailed hydrological analysis to reassess flood risk and provide flood-proofing recommendations.

There would be no impacts to wetlands at Tumacacori or Calabazas, since no wetlands occur at these sites. The wetland at Guevavi would not be impacted, since no development is planned in its vicinity.

Conclusion: The impacts on water resources would be insignificant.

Impacts on Visual and Air Quality

There would be temporary adverse impacts during the construction of new facilities and subsequent landscaping at Calabazas and Guevavi, as well as during removal of existing and construction of replacement facilities at the Tumacacori unit. These impacts would be mostly in the form of airborne particles (dust), and would be mitigated through application of water or non-toxic chemical dust suppressant.

At Calabazas, visual quality would be improved by permanent removal of the aging chain link fence that immediately surrounds the above-ground ruins. Further, visual quality at all 3 units

would be improved by planting native and/or historic vegetation and taking advantage of natural topographical features to screen new development from historic zones.

Increased visitor use of the park because of development of facilities at Calabazas is not expected to adversely impact air quality, since the scale of development is limited to a small contact station with parking for only 7-10 vehicles. The long-term increase in emissions from National Park Service vehicles and visitor traffic over existing levels produced by other private vehicles in the vicinity is expected to have no significant impacts on air quality.

Conclusion: Impacts on visual and air quality would be insignificant.

Short Term Uses vs. Long Term Productivity

The proposed actions would serve long-term productivity by protecting significant features of the country's cultural heritage which will provide enjoyment and education for visitors in perpetuity. All project features would be designed and implemented so as to avoid adverse impacts on the natural environment and air and water quality.

Irretrievable and Irreversible Commitments of Resources

The labor and capital required to make improvements at the three units would be the only irretrievable commitments in the plan. Areas affected by the improvements could readily be restored through recontouring and revegetation, and hence would not result in irreversible commitments.

Cumulative Impacts

None of the plan actions would contribute to cumulative impacts on either the park areas or on areas outside the park.

ALTERNATIVE A: THE DRAFT PROPOSAL

Impacts on Cultural Resources

Same as the proposed general management plan.

Impacts on Visitor Use and Services

Similar to the proposed plan, but would include a slightly larger contact facility at Calabazas.

Impacts on Vegetation and Wildlife

Similar to the proposed plan, except that location of three housing units and a maintenance facility in the north end of the Tumacacori unit would displace slightly more mostly non-native vegetation.

Impacts on Soils

Very minor additional impacts on soils at the Tumacacori and Calabazas units would occur as compared with the proposed plan.

Impacts on Water Resources

Same as the proposed plan.

Impacts on Visual and Air Quality

Visual impacts at the Tumacacori unit would be somewhat increased as compared to the proposed plan due to the location of the new residences and the maintenance facility adjacent to the fiesta grounds. Air quality impacts would be the same.

Short Term Uses vs. Long Term Productivity

Same as proposed plan.

Irretrievable and Irreversible Commitments of resources

Same as proposed plan.

Cumulative Impacts

Same as proposed plan.

ALTERNATIVE B: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Impacts on Cultural Resources

Impacts on cultural resources would be similar to the proposed plan except that access to both Calabazas and Guevavi under this alternative would be by guided tour, thereby affording somewhat greater protection of cultural resources.

Impacts on Visitor Use and Services

The impacts on visitor use and services under this alternative would be similar to the proposed plan except that the smaller increases in park staff and a lesser development of visitor facilities would result in a more limited expansion of the interpretive and maintenance operations. Restricting access to Calabazas and Guevavi to guided tours would limit the number of people who can visit the sites. It is conceivable that some visitors who would like to take the tours may be turned away if tours are full.

Impacts on Vegetation and Wildlife

Impacts on vegetation and wildlife would be approximately the same as the proposed plan.

Impacts on Soils

Same as proposed plan.

Impacts on Water Resources

Same as proposed plan.

Impacts on Visual and Air Quality

Same as proposed plan.

Short Term Uses vs. Long Term Productivity

Same as proposed plan.

Irretrievable and Irreversible Commitments of Resources

Same as proposed plan.

Cumulative Impacts

Same as proposed plan.

ALTERNATIVE C: NO ACTION

Impacts on Cultural Resources

Under this alternative, cultural resources at Calabazas and Guevavi would continue to be subject to vandalism and inadequate maintenance. Without the ability to commit to yearly maintenance of adobe structures, the park would continue its practice of consulting with adobe ruins preservation specialists on an as-needed basis, when funds and staff are available. Interpretation of the resources would continue to be sparse, and visitors would continue to be confronted with a lack of information and understanding of the resources at Calabazas and Guevavi.

Park-related resources known to exist on land outside Tumacacori and Guevavi would continue to be unprotected.

Impacts on Visitor Use and Services

With no additional staff, no increases to the interpretive program at the park would be possible. No personal or non-personal interpretation would take place at Calabazas or Guevavi, except on the rare occasions when a ranger at Tumacacori is available to accompany a group of people to the sites.

Impacts on Vegetation and Wildlife

No new development or trails are proposed under this alternative, so there would be no impacts to vegetation and wildlife.

Impacts on Soils

There would be no impacts to soils under this alternative, since no new trails or development are proposed.

Impacts on Water Resources

There would be no impacts on water resources.

Impacts on Visual Quality

The chain link fence surrounding the historic resources at Calabazas would continue to be a visual intrusion in the historic zone. With no active measures to thwart external impacts, the historic scene and the quality of the visitor experience at all three sites would continue to be potentially affected by changes in surrounding land uses.

Short Term Uses vs. Long Term Productivity

The failure of this alternative to provide for protection and visitor appreciation of the Calabazas and Guevavi units would allow some short-term cost savings but would permit the deterioration of nationally significant heritage resources and forego the value of visitor experience at the sites.

Irretrievable and Irreversible Commitments of Resources

The decline of the cultural resources at Calabazas through continued weathering and vandalism would be irreversible and irretrievable.

Cumulative Impacts

Past adverse impacts at Calabazas and Guevavi from weathering and vandalism, combined with future increased potential for vandalism due to population growth in the immediate area, would produce significant adverse cumulative impacts at these areas.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

SCOPING

Scoping commenced with an in-house scoping session for park staff in April, 1992. Members of the public were invited to participate in the planning process in writing to the Superintendent from April 9, 1992 to June 1, 1992. No written comments were received.

The Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Arizona Game and Fish Department were consulted early in the planning process.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE DRAFT GMP/EIS

The draft GMP/EIS was made available for public review from September 1 until November 26, 1993. The following organizations and agencies were provided copies of the draft *GMP/EIS*:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Arizona Historical Society

City of Tucson

City of Nogales

Consul of Mexico

Friends of the Santa Cruz River

Friends of Arizona Rivers

National Parks and Conservation Association

Nature Conservancy

Pasqua Yaqui Tribe

Pimeria Alta Historical Society

Santa Cruz Valley Citizens Council

Santa Cruz County

Sierra Club

Southeastern Arizona Governments Organization

State of Arizona

State Historic Preservation Officer

Game and Fish Department

Tubac Chamber of Commerce

Tubac Historical Society

Tohono O'Odham Nation

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

United States Forest Service

In addition, a number of individuals with known interest in the park were supplied copies.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE DRAFT GMP/EIS

Public review of the draft GMP/EIS revealed the need for formulation of an additional alternative to more fully reflect concerns about adobe preservation and adverse impacts of the proposed housing and maintenance facility development at the Tumacacori unit. Subsequently, a supplement to the draft GMP/EIS was prepared and circulated for public review from January 12 until April 5, 1996.

ANALYSIS OF COMMENTS

Letters of comment received on the draft GMP and Supplement are printed in Appendix C, along with the Park Service response, indicating how the comments are addressed in the final plan.

PLANNING TEAM

Don Garate, (B.A. Agriculture) Interpretive Specialist, Tumacacori National Historical Park--Review of interpretive needs; cultural resource information.

Doug McCullough, Maintenance Worker, Tumacacori National Historical Park,--Review of utility systems and maintenance needs; cultural resource information.

Dan Olson, (B.A. Political Science; B.S. Economics) Planner, Western Regional office (Team Captain)--Overall statement guidance.

Pat Phelan, Former Superintendent, Tumacacori National Historical Park- Development of the supplement.

Lisa Randolph, (B.A. Environmental Studies and Geography; M.S. Park Planning) Former Planner, Western Regional Office--Overall statement preparation.

Jim Troutwine, Former Superintendent, Tumacacori National Historical Park--Development of alternatives.

Dave Yubeta, Masonry Worker, Tumacacori National Historical Park--Cultural resource information; review of maintenance needs.

CONSULTANTS

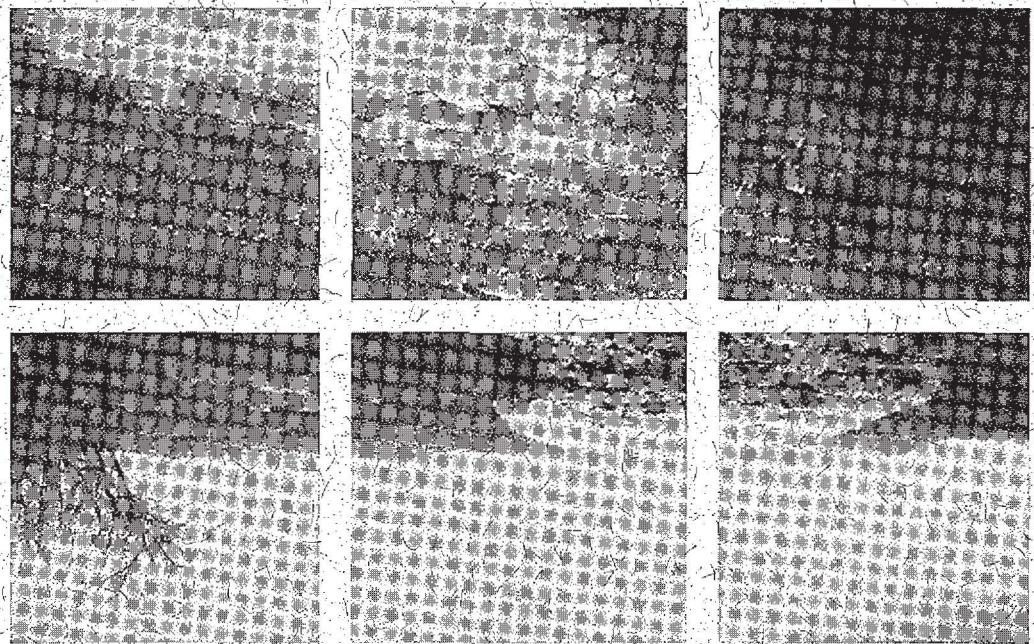
Several National Park Service employees were consulted during the planning process. These included:

Gary Smillie, Water Resources Division. Conducted floodplain reconnaissance survey at Tumacacori.

George Teague, Western Archeological and Conservation Center. Provided information concerning archeological issues surrounding building removal at Tumacacori, and on resources management needs.

Kathy Davis, Southern Arizona Group. Advised on wetlands at Guevavi.

In addition, several divisions in the Western Regional Office were consulted during the planning process.



A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDICES

A. PROCLAMATIONS & LEGISLATION

B. THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES

**C. LETTERS OF COMMENT ON THE DRAFT GMP/EIS AND
SUPPLEMENT AND NPS RESPONSE TO COMMENTS**

APPENDIX A
PROCLAMATIONS & LEGISLATION

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Tumacacori Mission, an ancient Spanish ruin, which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest, erected probably in the latter part of the sixteenth century, being largely of burned brick and cement mortar instead of adobe, and in remarkable repair, considering its great age, and of great historical interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving this ruin with as much land as may be necessary for the protection thereof, and WHEREAS:

Tumacacori
National Monu-
ment, Ariz.
Preamble.

Under the terms of the Act entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906, one Carmen Mendez, whose homestead entry is No. 3035, has relinquished to the United States ten acres of ground thereof upon which said mission ruin is located, and the Secretary of the Interior has accepted such relinquishment for the purposes specified in said Act:

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act above referred to, do hereby set aside as the Tumacacori National Monument, the Tumacacori Mission ruins and ten acres of land upon which the same are located, situated in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, more particularly described as follows, to wit:

National Monu-
ment, Arizona.

The east half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter of southeast quarter and the west half of northeast quarter of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty, township twenty-one south, range thirteen east of Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona.

Description.

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

Reserved from
settlement, etc.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 15 day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-third.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

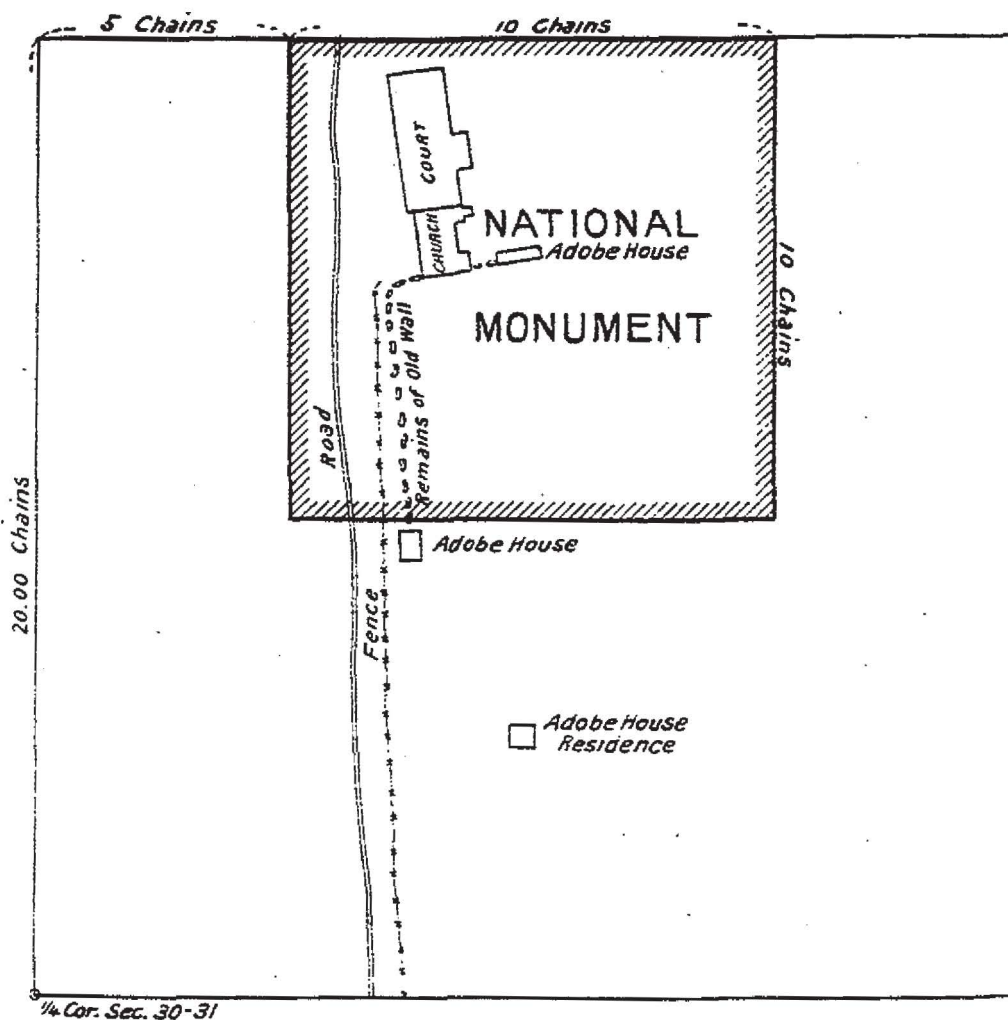
TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Embracing the E² NW⁴ of SW⁴ of SE⁴
and the W² of the NE⁴ of SW⁴ of SE⁴ Sec.30

T. 21 S., R. 13 E. Gila and Salt River Mer.

ARIZONA

Containing 10 acres



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Fred Dennett, Commissioner

ENLARGING THE TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZONA

March 28, 1958
(No. 3223)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

35 Stat. 2205.

WHEREAS the Tumacacori National Monument in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, established by Proclamation No. 821 of September 15, 1908, contains the ruins of the Tumacacori Mission, built largely of burned brick and cement mortar and one of the oldest Spanish missions in the Southwest; and

WHEREAS the Southwestern Monuments Association has offered to donate to the United States, for inclusion in such monument, a tract of land adjacent thereto containing the ruins of a lime kiln which was a part of the original mission establishment and which is likewise of historic interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to include such tract of land, hereinafter described by metes and bounds, and the ruins thereon in the Tumacacori National Monument:

Tumacacori National Monument,
Ariz.
Inclusion of land.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described tract of land shall, upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States, be added to, and become a part of the Tumacacori National Monument:

Being a part of the southeast quarter, section 30, Township 21 South, Range 13 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, and beginning at a point on the north boundary line of Tumacacori National Monument as established by Proclamation No. 821 of September 15, 1908, from which the northwest corner of the said monument bears west 125 feet; thence, east, 70 feet, along the said boundary line; north, 92 feet; west, 70 feet; and south, 92 feet, to the point of beginning; containing 0.15 acres, more or less.

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

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 28th day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-second.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
The Secretary of State.

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

SEC. 301. The boundaries of the following units of the National Park System are revised as follows, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed the amounts specified in the following paragraphs for acquisitions of lands and interests in lands within areas added by reason of such revisions:

* * * * *

(17) Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately seven acres, and delete approximately eleven-hundredths of an acre as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona", numbered 311-80,009-A, and dated March 1978: \$24,000.

SEC. 302. Within twelve months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed map or other detailed description of the lands added or excluded from any area pursuant to section 301.

SEC. 303. (a) Within the boundaries of the areas as revised in accordance with section 301, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency. Lands and interests therein so acquired shall become part of the area to which they are added, and shall be subjected to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto. When acquiring any land pursuant to this title, the Secretary may acquire any such land subject to the retention of a right of use and occupancy for a term not to exceed twenty-five years or for the life of the owner or owners. Lands owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

(b)(1) Lands and interests therein deleted from any area pursuant to section 301 may be exchanged for non-Federal lands within the revised boundaries of such area, or transferred to the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency or to a State or political subdivision thereof, without monetary consideration, or be administered as public lands by the Secretary, as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

(2) In exercising the authority contained in this section with respect to lands and interests therein deleted from any such area which were acquired from a State, the Secretary may, on behalf of the United States, transfer to such State exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction over such lands, subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, to be effective upon acceptance thereof by the State.

**TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK,
ARIZONA**

An Act to establish the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona.

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

Public lands.

SECTION 1. TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—In order to protect and interpret, for the education and benefit of the public, sites in the State of Arizona associated with the early Spanish missionaries and explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries, there is hereby established the Tumacacori National Historical Park (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "park").

16 USC 410ss.

(b) **AREA INCLUDED.**—The park shall consist of the existing Tumacacori National Monument, together with (1) the ruins of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi, the first mission in Arizona (consisting of approximately 8 acres) and (2) the Kino visita and rancheria ruins of Calabazas (consisting of approximately 22 acres), each as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tumacacori National Historical Park", numbered 311/80018, and dated February 1990. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(c) **ABOLITION OF MONUMENT.**—The Tumacacori National Monument is hereby abolished and any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the park.

16 USC 431 note.

SEC. 2. ADMINISTRATION.

16 USC 410ss-1.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall administer the park in accordance with this Act and with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467). The Secretary may acquire lands or interests in land within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(b) **DONATIONS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may accept and retain donations of funds, property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, or public entities for the purpose of providing services and facilities which he deems consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(c) **SEPARATE UNITS.**—The Secretary shall provide for the identification of the Guevavi, Calabazas, and Tumacacori sites as 3 separate units of the park.

(d) **RECOGNITION OF FATHER EUSEBIO FRANCISCO KINO'S ROLE.**—In administering the park, the Secretary shall utilize such interpretative materials and other devices as may be necessary to give appropriate recognition to the role of the Jesuit Missionary Priest, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, in the development of the mission sites and the settlement of the region.

Approved August 6, 1990.

APPENDIX B

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES



**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
3616 W. Thomas, Suite 6
Phoenix, Arizona 85019**

2-21-91-I-308

May 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM

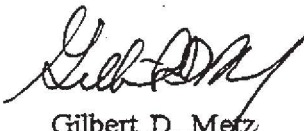
TO: Associate Regional Director, Resource Management and Planning,
National Park Service, Western Region, San Francisco, California

FROM: Acting Field Supervisor

SUBJECT: Species List for Tumacacori National Historical Park

This letter is in response to your May 20, 1991, memorandum requesting a list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in Tumacacori National Historical Park. Our data indicate no threatened, endangered, or candidate species occur in the project area. Most of the Park has been disturbed and little natural habitat remains.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Sue Rutman or me (Telephone: 602/379-4720 or FTS 261-4720).


Gilbert D. Metz

cc: Superintendent, Tumacacori National Historical Park, Tubac,
Arizona
Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico
(FWE/SE)



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
3616 W. Thomas, Suite 6
Phoenix, Arizona 85019

2-21-92-I-308

April 21, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Associate Regional Director, Resource Management and Planning,
Planning, Western Region, San Francisco, California

FROM: Field Supervisor

SUBJECT: Species list for Tumacacori National Historical Park (Calabases
(Calabases and Guevavi Sites))

This memorandum is in response to your request of March 19, 1992, for a species list for the Calabases and Guevavi Sites, Tumacacori National Historical Park, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

Our data indicate that the following federally-listed and candidate species may occur in the Tumacacori site areas:

Endangered

Gila topminnow (Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis)
Lesser-long nosed bat (Leptonvcteris curasoae verbabuenae)
(formerly Sanborn's long-nosed bat)
Sonoran pronghorn (Antilocarpa americana sonoriensis)

Threatened

Artic peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum)

Category 1

Pima pineapple cactus (Corvphantha scheeri var. robustispina)
Huachuca water umbel (Lilaeopsis schaffneriana ssp. recurva)

Category 2

Lowland leopard frog (Rana vavapaiensis)
Chiricahua leopard frog (Rana chiricahuensis)
Canyon spotted whiptail (Cnemidophorus burti)
Mexican garter snake (Thamnophis eques)
Sonoran desert tortoise (Gopherus agassizii)
Gila chub (Gila intermedia)
Northern gray hawk (Buteo nitidus maximus)
Ferruginous gray hawk (Buteo regalis)
Loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus)
Arizona grasshopper sparrow (Ammodramus savannarum amolegus)
Baird's sparrow (Ammodramus bairdii)
California leaf-nosed bat (Macrotus californicus)

Spotted bat (Euderma maculatum)
Greater western mastiff-bat (Eumops perotis californicus)
Underwood's mastiff-bat (Eumops underwoodi)
Yellow-nosed cotton-rat (Sigmodon ochrognathus)
Harquahala southern pocket gopher (Thomomys umbrinus subsimilis)
Large-flowered blue star (Amsonia grandiflora)
No common name (Cynanchum wigginsii)
Bartram's stonecrop (Graptopetalum bartramii)
Huachuca golden-aster (Heterotheca rutteri)
Lemmon cloak fern (Notholaera lemmonii)
No common name (Pectis imberbis)
No common name (Phaseolus supinus)

Endangered and threatened species are protected under federal law and must be considered prior to the initiation of any project. Candidate species are those which may be considered for listing in the future. Category 1 candidates are those which the Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient information to support proposing to list. Category 2 species are those for which there is not sufficient information to support proposing. While candidate species are not protected under federal law, we would appreciate your consideration of them during project development. We would also like to receive any information on these species in your project area.

Arizona protects some species not included under federal law. We suggest that you contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department for State-listed and sensitive species in the project area. If future projects at these sites include land disturbance, you should also contact the Arizona Department of Agriculture to determine if a permit will be required under the Arizona Native Plant Law.

In future communications about these sites, please refer to 2-21-92-I-308. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Julie Fulkerson or Ren Lohofener (Telephone 602/379-4720).


for Sam F. Spiller

cc: Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico
(AWE)
Director, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona
Plant Program Manager, Arizona Department of Agriculture, Phoenix,
Arizona

Update to List of Threatened and Endangered Species
Consultation No. 2-21-92-I-308, Tumacácori National Historic Park
For your convenience, changes are noted by an asterisk (*).

Endangered

Gila topminnow (Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis)

Lesser-long nosed bat (Leptonycteris curasoea verbabuenae)

*Peregrine falcon (Falcon peregrinus anatum)

*Pima pineapple cactus (Coryphanta scheeri var. robustispina)
(published September 23, 1993; effective October 23, 1993)

Threatened

Arctic peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum)

Proposed Endangered

*Southwestern willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus)

Category 1

Huachuca water umbel (Lilaeopsis schaffneriana ssp. recurva)
(petitioned for listing May 31, 1993)

*Cactus ferruginous pygmy owl (Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum)
(petitioned for listing February 26, 1993; 90-day warranted finding
published in the Federal Register March 9, 1993)

Category 2

Lowland leopard frog (Rana yavapaiensis)

Chiricahua leopard frog (Rana chiricahuensis)

Canyon spotted whiptail (Cnemidophorus burti)

Mexican garter snake (Thamnophis eques)

Sonoran desert tortoise (Gopherus agassizii)

Gila chub (Gila intermedia)

Northern gray hawk (Buteo nitidus maximus)

*Ferruginous hawk (Buteo regalis)

Loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus)

Arizona grasshopper sparrow (Ammodramus savannarum ammoregus)

Baird's sparrow (Ammodramus bairdii)

California leaf-nosed bat (Macrotus californicus)

Greater western mastiff-bat (Eumops perotis californicus)

Underwood's mastiff-bat (Eumops underwoodi)

Yellow-nosed cotton-rat (Sigmodon ochrognathus)

Harquahala southern pocket gopher (Thomomys umbrinus subsimilis)

Large-flowered blue star (Amsonia grandiflora)

Cynanchum wigginsii (No common name)

Bartram's stonecrop (Graptopetalum bartramii)

Huachuca golden-aster (Heterotheca rutteri)

Lemmon cloak fern (Notholaena lemmonii)

Pectis imberbis (No common name)

Phaseolus supinus (No common name)

****NOTE** - the Sonoran pronghorn and Mexican long-tongued bat have intentionally been deleted.



GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT

2221 West Greenway Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85023-4312 (602) 942-3000

Governor

Fife Symington

Commissioners:

Phillip W. Ashcroft, Eagar, Chairman

Gordon K. Whiting, Klondyke

Larry Taylor, Yuma

Elizabeth T. Woodin, Tucson

Thomas G. Woods, Jr., Phoenix

Director

Duane L. Shroufe

Deputy Director

Thomas W. Spalding

April 23, 1992

Mr. John D. Cherry
Associate Regional Director
Resources Management and Planning, Western Region
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Dear Mr. Cherry:

Re: Special Status Species, Tumacacori National Historical Park

The Arizona Game and Fish Department (Department) has reviewed your letter of March 19, 1992, regarding special status species that may occur at Tumacacori National Historical Park (TNHP), and the following information is provided.

The Department's Heritage Data Management System has been accessed and current records indicate that the special status species listed below have been documented as occurring in the vicinity of the three sites which comprise TNHP. The Tumacacori site has been given a separate listing of species due to its separation from the other two.

TUMACACORI SITE

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
chiltepin	<u>Capsicum annuum glabriusculum</u>	S
Goodding ash	<u>Fraxinus goodingii</u>	S
Lemmon's cloak fern	<u>Notholaena lemmonii</u>	C2, S
Northern Mexican garter snake	<u>Thamnophis eques megalops</u>	C2, SC, S
Santa Cruz star leaf	<u>Choisya mollis</u>	C2, S
Southwestern cave myotis	<u>Myotis velifer brevis</u>	C2, S
Tarahumara frog	<u>Rana tarahumarae</u>	C1, SE, S
tropical kingbird	<u>Tyrannus melancholicus</u>	SC, S

GUEVAVI AND CALABASAS SITES

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Bartram stonecrop	<u>Graptopetalum bartramii</u>	C2,S,SR
black-bellied whistling-duck	<u>Dendrocygna autumnalis</u>	SC,S
Gila topminnow	<u>Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis</u>	LE,ST,S
Northern beardless-tyrannulet	<u>Camptostoma imberbe</u>	S
Northern gray hawk	<u>Buteo nitidus maximus</u>	C2,ST,S
Northern Mexican garter snake	<u>Thamnophis eques megalops</u>	C2,SC,S
rose-throated becard	<u>Pachyramphus aglaiae</u>	SC,S
tropical kingbird	<u>Tyrannus melancholicus</u>	SC,S

STATUS DEFINITIONS

- LE:** Listed Endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Species which are in imminent jeopardy of extinction.
- C1 - Category 1 Candidate** as listed by USFWS under ESA. Species determined to be appropriate for listing, but are currently precluded due to other listing priorities.
- C2 - Category 2 Candidate** as listed by the USFWS under ESA. Species being considered for listing as Threatened or Endangered pending more information.
- SE:** State Endangered on the Arizona Game and Fish Department's listing of **Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona (TNW)**. Species extirpated from Arizona since the mid-1800s or for which extinction or extirpation is highly probable without conservation efforts.
- ST - State Threatened** on the Department's TNW list. Species with identified, serious threats and populations lower than they were historically and/or extremely local and small.
- SC - State Candidate** on the Department's TNW list. Species with known or suspected threats, but for which substantial population declines from historical levels have not been documented.
- S:** Classified as "sensitive" by the Regional Forester when occurring on lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service.
- SR - Salvage Restricted** as defined by Arizona Native Plant Law. (1990)

APPENDIX C

LETTERS OF COMMENT ON THE DRAFT GMP/EIS AND SUPPLEMENT AND NPS RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

This appendix contains letters of comment from the public and government agencies on the Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement and the supplement to the draft, and the National Park Service responses to those letters, indicating the disposition of the substantive concerns raised in the letters. Not all comments have been given a response, e.g. general statements of support for or opposition to particular alternatives or features cannot be specifically addressed, although they are considered in selection of the final plan. Responses are provided to comments suggesting features or concepts which are not included in one or more of the alternatives, and to comments suggesting the need for additional clarification.

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT GMP/EIS



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94105-3901

October 6, 1993

Stanley Albright
Regional Director
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107

Dear Mr. Albright:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and General Management Plan for Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA Implementation Regulations, and §309 of the Clean Air Act.

The DEIS evaluates alternatives for managing Tumacacori National Historical Park over the next fifteen years. We have rated the DEIS as LO -- Lack of Objections. We commend the Park Service's proposal to incorporate into the new developments environmentally-sound design features such as alternative energy sources, low flow toilets, and native plant landscaping.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this DEIS. Please send us one copy each of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and the Record of Decision when they become available respectively.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David J. Farrel".

David J. Farrel, Chief
Environmental Review Section
Office of Federal Activities

001605/93-369



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Post Office Box 1306
Albuquerque, N.M. 87103

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

In Reply Refer To:
R2/ES-HC

NOV 19 1993

2-21-92-I-308

MEMORANDUM

To: Regional Director, Western Region, National Park Service, San Francisco, California
Acting
From: Regional Director, Region 2
Subject: Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Tumacácori National Historic Park

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the subject draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and find the document well written and very informative. The Service's review focuses on the sections dealing with the natural environment. Comments provided are designed to aid in clarification.

We have also attached an update to the list of threatened, endangered, and candidate species that may occur in the project area that was provided to the National Park Service on April 21, 1992.

Please refer to consultation number 2-21-92-I-308 in future communications with the Service on this project. For further assistance, please contact Sam Spiller, Field Supervisor, Ecological Services Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 3616 West Thomas Road, Suite 6, Phoenix, Arizona 85019, or call (602) 379-4720.

Attachments

cc:
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. (AES/BFA)
State Supervisor, Ecological Services Field Office, Phoenix, Arizona

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

ALTERNATIVES: DEVELOPMENT: GUEVAVI, page 24: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) appreciates the efforts of the National Park Service (NPS) to protect the riparian habitat of the Santa Cruz River. The Service is concerned about the protection of riparian habitats because they are rare and declining in the southwestern United States. Since many plant and animal species only occur, or are more abundant, in riparian areas, protecting and conserving riparian areas are critical to preserving genetic, species, and community diversity throughout Arizona. We encourage the realignment of the Anza Trail to follow the same objectives.

Even though there will be no development at Guevavi, there should be a discussion in the final EIS about how the expanded visitor use in the area will impact riparian areas.

The Affected Environment; Natural Environment; Vegetation, page 50, third paragraph: The Pima pineapple cactus (*Coryphantha scherri* var. *robustispina*) has been reclassified as endangered, effective October 23, 1993; and the Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* ssp. *recurva*) was petitioned for listing in May 1993. The final EIS should be modified to reflect these changes.

The Affected Environment; Natural Environment; Wildlife, page 51: The Southwestern willow flycatcher and the cactus ferruginous pygmy owl should be included in this section's discussion.

Environmental Consequences; Alternative 1 (Proposed); Impacts on Vegetation and Wildlife; page 59: According to the fourth paragraph, "...the development areas...would be surveyed for unknown endangered, proposed, and candidate species of vegetation and wildlife prior to any ground disturbance." Surveys should be conducted to determine the presence or absence of threatened or endangered species.

Also, the statements, "No impact to any federally-listed threatened or endangered plant species is expected at any of the sites, since none are known to exist in the area" and "There would be no effect on any federally-listed threatened or endangered wildlife species at Calabazas or Guevavi...", should be followed by discussions on how these determinations were made.

Because of the uncertainty of the existence of threatened or endangered species in the project area and because the status of the petitioned or proposed species may change before the final EIS is published, we encourage continued consultation with the Service.

Response to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

1. The text has been expanded to clarify that visitor use at Guevavi is intended to be primarily guided and supervised, and will focus on areas away from the riparian zone. Consequently there should be no significant impacts on riparian areas.
2. The additions and changes in classification of plant and animal species have been indicated in the text, and the new list is included in the appendix.
3. The text has been clarified to indicate that surveys of threatened and endangered species will be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities, and to indicate that the park will continue to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that newly added species are considered.

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

Reply to: 730 Simms Street, #401
Golden, Colorado 80401

November 26, 1993

Margaret Pepin-Donat
Acting Associate Regional Director
Resource Management and Planning
National Park Service—
Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

REF: Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact
Statement for Tumacacori Historical Park

Dear Ms. Pepin-Donat:

On September 21, 1993, we received a copy of the Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Tumacacori National Historical Park (DGMP/EIS). Alternative 1 (the proposal) will best address protection and management of historic properties within Tumacacori National Historical Park. Especially important is the expansion of boundaries at Tumacacori and Guevavi to insure the protection and interpretation of archaeological remains and research into methods of adobe preservation. Plans to comply with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act through archaeological inventory and monitoring prior to construction activities are appropriate. Archaeological testing and surface collection (page 31) must, of course, follow the provisions of a data recovery plan developed in consultation with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer.

Thank you for providing us with the opportunity to review and comment on this document. If you have any questions or concerns please contact Catherine Cameron of our staff at (303) 231-5320.

Sincerely,


Claudia Nissley
Director, Western Office
of Project Review

Response to Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1. The text has been supplemented to indicate the need for development of data recovery plans in consultation with the SHPO.



November 15, 1993

Ms. Margaret Pepin-Donat
Acting Associate Regional Director
Resource management and Planning
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Re: Draft General Management Plan & Environmental Impact
Statement, Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona
(NPS)

Dear Ms. Pepin-Donat:

Thank you for submitting the above referenced document to our office for review and comment in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 of the Section 106 process.

After considering the information regarding the current physical condition of the subject historical park and related newly acquired Calabazas and Guevavi interpretative units, our comments at this time can be boiled down to the following specific question.

What are you going to do about stabilizing and preserving the extensive adobe ruins? Despite numerous statements pointing to the need to address the adobe preservation issue, this most recent study does little if anything to spell out a plan of action toward saving the very cultural resource that is most at risk of being lost.

Aside from the arguments that more funding is needed to better interpret the Park, improve on its contextual identity, and accommodate the needs of visitors and NPS personnel, we encourage the National Park Service to prioritize its goals and objectives toward acting to protect and preserve cultural resources above all other issues.

We appreciate this opportunity to comment and express our concerns regarding what is in effect the missed opportunity to clearly define a strategy to appropriately preserve Tumacacori National Historical Park.

Sincerely,

Jim Garrison
State Historic Preservation Officer

RL/JG

cc: Stanley Albright, NPS

ARIZONA STATE PARKS

1300 W. WASHINGTON
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
TELEPHONE 602-542-4174

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CH. R. EATHERLY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Response to the State Historic Preservation Officer

1. The text has been revised to more fully address the adobe preservation issues, and to recognize the high priority of resource management and protection activities.

September 10, 1993

Regional Director, Western Region
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco CA 94107-1372

Sir:

The draft GMP & EIS for Tumacacori National Historical Park contains some excellent proposals. Unfortunately, the overall impression is one of bureaucratic boredom presented as an ultimatum and devoid of creativity or true alternatives. It is rigid, wasteful and contains unnecessary proposals.

Starting with the Tumacacori unit, all three residences should be removed. While residence 1 is on the list of classified structures, there is nothing unique about its architectural features or its construction. All it is, is old. And it has been so altered from its original 1930 appearance with the addition of stucco, deletion of fireplaces, added heating system, closets and so on that it should be removed from the LCS. It is in dire need of total renovation if it is to be upgraded and used as office space.

No new residences should be built at Tumacacori. Everything that has been added to Tumacacori has impacted severely on the resources you are sworn to protect. The 1937 visitor center sits atop an extensive portion of the subsurface remains of the living quarters for the mission residents. The pump house is in the middle of the orchard area, employee residences are scattered along the acequia, roads run over the subsurface remains of historic structures including the exposed foundations of what was the orchard wall, and the entire site is honeycombed with water lines, electric lines, telephone lines, sewer lines and fire protection lines to hose houses, all underground.

And now you propose to put more structures in the only area left. Why? The justification for employee housing as an element of protection was valid sixty years ago but not now, and required occupancy is out. Your current housing is only 2/3 occupied; better housing is available in the surrounding communities and the two employees currently living at the park do not hold law enforcement commissions. Their "protection" services could be done by a hired security service. The only excuse--there is no justification--for new housing is as a convenience to the staff.

The proposal to build three houses at a cost of \$228,333 each is beyond belief. This is \$175 per square foot at a time when quality housing costs \$65-70 a square foot in this area. I want the contract on these if you ram it through; \$100,000 per house net profit seems quite fair.

You also propose to use the present water and sewer systems in the new construction. Granted that they are adequate, how do you intend to extend those lines - again destroying yet-unknown subsurface remains - a distance of approximately 360 feet for the water and 720 feet for the sewer? The building sites and the septic field are at approximately the same elevations; the sites might actually be lower than the leach field. At 1/4 inch drop per foot of sewer line, you would need an elevation difference of fifteen feet from the shop/residences to the existing septic system. Your toilets will be on the roof. 2

These structures would be intrusive, in every sense of the word and especially visual. The "alternatives" you propose are anything but that. "Alternatives" one and two retain the construction of residences, and "alternative" three stamps its little foot and pouts "if you don't give it to us we'll just do nothing, so there!" One other point; the issue of the 500-year flood plain has not been addressed. If this building site is in the 500-year flood plain some modifications will have to be made. I should also like confirmation from Santa Cruz County that the site is indeed out of the 100-year flood plain.

Why not a real alternative? A new maintenance and a new administrative facility are both desperately needed. Most of the maintenance and ruins stabilization will continue to be done at the Tumacacori site. You propose the addition of a strip of land along the eastern boundary. Why not put a tastefully designed, architecturally harmonious, large maintenance building in the southeast corner where residence 2 and the shop now stand, spilling back into the extended southeast corner? The area is already trashed (the present southeast corner was once a borrow pit, adobe-making site and dump), has a paved road already in place, and all the necessary water, power, telephone and sewer lines. And you wouldn't need to put the toilets on the roof. 3

This would leave the entire visitor center for use by interpretation. At Calabazas, a new administrative complex should be built, moving all those activities from the Tumacacori unit. Calabazas is more centrally located between Tumacacori and Guevavi, is closer to the metropolitan complex of Nogales, AZ, Nogales, Sonora and Rio Rico (total population 300,000 or more), closer to available housing, and Calabazas is in need of a more visible NPS presence than it would get under the proposed plan. For once the Service has acquired enough land to go with the site, and there are two areas that could be utilized for administration, for a small visitor center, and for a maintenance shop. A contact station is not enough, given the depth and variety of interpretive themes and site material available for presentation. It should be at least the size of the present Fort Bowie center. With contract patrol services the need for employee housing would be eliminated; the million dollars saved by this at Tumacacori and Calabazas would pay for a lot of protection. The maintenance building constructed here should be adequate to serve both Calabazas and Guevavi. 4

Land acquisition should be the top priority and all proposals are excellent. Guevavi is critical; you are going to have overflow from the ready-to-be-opened Calabazas Park in one form or another, probably illicit unless something is done to expand the boundaries of Guevavi and, most important, provide access that you can control.

The NPS got lucky when the Calabazas-Guevavi city park did not achieve the proposed stages of development. It came close, and most certainly will happen when the city gets its act together. The NPS has one last chance to at least be where the action is, if it will not drop its reluctance to becoming a leader. Do nothing, and the City of Nogales will dictate how the National Park Service develops Guevavi because you are going to have soccer fields, softball diamonds, hiking trails, picnic areas, natural history demonstration areas, riparian regeneration (already in progress) and tens of thousands of recreation addicts milling in and around the ruins of Guevavi, and soon. It is essential that the NPS wake up to this fact and do something about land acquisition, right-of-way acquisition, interpretive and visitor protection facilities and all the related nightmares at Guevavi. Now. You don't have much time. This must be your first and most urgent priority.

5

Buried at the back of the GMP are suggestions for increased staffing. If you can't even get the current GS-7 park ranger upgraded to a 9 where he should have been all along how do you propose to produce an 11 all of a sudden? There's some fat in the proposed staffing; the archeologist position, for example. Why not let the skilled and competent archeologists from WACC handle those problems? Why do you need and how can you justify a GS-7 law enforcement ranger in a park that has never issued a citation and has always found the existing county, state and federal law enforcement officers sufficient? You know this GS-7 LE ranger is going to need a couple of 5s to cover days off and so forth, and if you go with contract protection services you can save another hunk of money. Maintenance staffing looks good, except for the archeologist; drop that one, drop the LE ranger, knock the 11 down to a 9, keep the rest and you've got a winner.

6

You say on page 10 that a revised interpretive prospectus ^A ~~my~~ be needed. It is most definitely needed, and right away. Also, on page 1 you state that the Archeological Conservancy donated the land for Guevavi; I thought they sold it - please clarify.

We are looking forward to the public meeting on September 23d in Tubac. The 1975 Master Plan contained some of the proposals included in this GMP; e.g. remove the housing, extend the east boundary. It will be interesting to see not only how many remain to be done in 2011 but how many of us are alive to see it.

Sincerely,



Nicholas J. Bleser P.O. Box 213 Tumacacori AZ 85640

September 24, 1993

Regional Director, Western Region
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco CA 94107-1372

Sir:

We attended the public meeting for the draft TUMA GMP last night. What a difference eighteen years can make.

Several people who were at the 1975 master plan meeting were not represented last night: the Regional Director, the general superintendent of SOAR, the (then) DSC planner who drafted the plan, a distinguished and renowned moderator from the academic community. The superintendent and part of his staff were there, of course. And one poor soul from the WRO who, at the last minute, lost the toss and had to fly in with the superfluous charts, admitting that she "wasn't familiar with" the GMP.

This has ominous implications. A suspicious person might infer that the NPS is totally disinterested and that this whole GMP process is little more than a futile exercise in required and meaningless paperwork. It is my understanding that the general superintendent of SOAR has never even seen Calabazas and Guevavi, has never been to a Tumacacori Fiesta and in fact hasn't visited the area for three years. It sounds as though you have beat Al Gore to the punch and done your own version of reinventing government.

It will be most interesting to see, first of all, if implementation of portions of the approved final GMP even make it to the regional priority list and secondly, what those portions are.

The first priority and one that requires immediate action is the acquisition of the 92 acres around Guevavi. It was stated at the meeting that the City of Nogales is amenable to the sale of this land; you may never have another chance. Others are interested, too, including "safe" potential owners such as State Game and Fish and possibly the Nature Conservancy - but so are developers. The possibility always exists of mobile home parks and apartment buildings next to the 1751 ruins of the only Spanish colonial Jesuit structure in the United States.

The rest of the plan will probably end up on hold anyway, with the possible exception of more staffing. After all, everything is virtually unchanged from the 1975 plan. It was interesting to note the changes that have occurred in the surrounding area in comparison with the 1975 meeting: last night's gathering was held in a building that didn't exist 18 years ago, and the school in which the first meeting was held has been replaced by a mega-million-dollar complex. And we voted more bonds for more schools,

in an attempt to keep up with the pace of growth. Not so with the NPS; you struggle along with the same tired facilities that were there in 1930 (rest room), 1937 (visitor center and offices) and so on. The local world is leaving you behind.

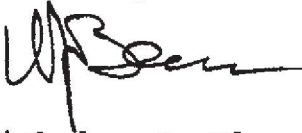
At least you did finally get the GS-7 upgraded to a GS-9 where it should have been to begin with.

I remain unalterably opposed to the waste of a million dollars on unnecessary housing, but given the pace of planning implementation and past performance, I doubt that I shall have a chance to bid on that unrealistic contract. Hire security guards. It's cheaper and more effective.

Remove residence 1; it has no architectural significance and should never have been on the classified list. Build your large maintenance facility in that corner of Tumacacori. Build your administrative/visitor center (not contact station) unit at Calabazas, with a small maintenance section as in other parks. One building.

But first, do something about Guevavi. Get those 92 acres. Quickly.

Sincerely,



Nicholas J. Bleser
P.O. Box 213
Tumacacori AZ 85640

Response to Nicholas J. Bleser

1. Residence #1 has been converted for use as administrative space. Some additional rehabilitation and upgrading is needed to fully serve this function.
2. No new residences are included in the final proposed plan.
3. The proposed final plan locates a new maintenance facility in the area referenced.
4. The proposed development at Calabazas has been scaled down in the final plan to better reflect essential needs and budget realities. Based on experience in management and visitor use at both Calabazas and Guevavi over the next several years, it may be desirable to consider additional visitor facilities in the future.
5. We recognize the importance of the Guevavi site and the potential for nearby incompatible uses which can spill over and adversely impact the identified cultural resources. The plan calls for a substantial boundary expansion. However, the current prospects for boundary changes and land acquisition are poor nationwide, as are those for increased operating budgets and construction projects. Action will be taken when resources become available.
6. The staffing proposal has been revised in the final proposed plan.

Tumacácori National Historical Park

General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Public Meeting

Action Taken

The National Park Service is preparing a *General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS)* for Tumacácori National Historical Park. The *GMP/EIS* is necessary to guide management, visitor use, resource protection, and facility development at the park for the next 10-15 years. The *GMP/EIS* is expected to be completed by January, 1994.

Please list below your comments on the draft GMP/EIS.

September 25

I am pleased by the plan, except for the too expensive housing plans. They are unrelated to this area, where \$55 per square foot is usual.

I hope you will take immediate action on acquiring the extra acres at Govevavi. This should be done now, while the City of Nogales is willing.

Mary Lois Mamer

P.O. Box 1994

Tubac, Az. 85646

(Please return at the public meeting, or fold, staple, and mail to the address on back.)

Response to Mary Lois Mamer

1. See response # 2 to Nicholas Bleser.
- 2, See response # 5 to Nicholas Bleser,

Tumacácori National Historical Park

General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Public Meeting

The National Park Service is preparing a *General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS)* for Tumacácori National Historical Park. The GMP/EIS is necessary to guide management, visitor use, resource protection, and facility development at the park for the next 10-15 years. The GMP/EIS is expected to be completed by January, 1994.

Please list below your comments on the draft GMP/EIS.

THE FRIENDS OF THE SANTA CRUZ RIVER WOULD
LIKE TO GO ON RECORD IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSAL
#1, WITH SOME RESERVATION. WE WOULD LIKE
TO SEE AS THE NUMBER ONE PRIORITY,
THE ACQUISITION OF THE ~90 ACRES SURROUNDING
GUEVAVI. DUE TO THE SENSITIVE NATURE OF THIS
SITE AND ITS LOCATION WE FEEL IT IS OF
UPMOST IMPORTANCE TO OBTAIN THIS LAND.
WE ALSO RECOMMEND THAT NO NEW
HOUSING UNITS BE BUILT AT TUMACACORI
BECAUSE ADDITIONAL HOUSING SEEMS
~~UNNECESSARY~~ UNNECESSARY. THIS MONEY COULD BE
BETTER SPENT ELSEWHERE

THANK-YOU

KAREN SANDAK

Friends of the Santa Cruz River

P.O. Box 4275

TUBAC, AZ 85646

(Please return at the public meeting, or fold, staple, and mail to the address on back.)

Response to Karen Sondak

1. See response # 5 to Nicholas Bleaser.
2. See response # 2 to Nicholas Bleaser.

P. O. Box 213
Tumacacori, Arizona 85640
September 13, 1993

Regional Director, Western Region
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Dear Sir,

The Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Tumacacori National Historic Park has many positive aspects, most notably the suggestions for boundary adjustments and land acquisition. In order to properly manage and protect Tumacacori and Guevavi, these acquisitions are very important.

I found the alternatives to be terribly rigid and unimaginative. There is a lot of "either or" it seems, and lots of alternatives are not explored or suggested.

One example is the question of on-site housing. I question the need for any on-site housing at Tumacacori. Right now, only two of the three housing units are occupied. The price suggested for building the units is astronomical - our usual costs per square foot for a moderate home in this area are \$60-\$70. I know the NPS does not build better than a moderate home and yet the costs are \$167 per square foot!! That is totally outrageous! And that is assuming the use of the current water system (probably OK, but trenching will have to be through historic and probably prehistoric stuff) and septic system (ridiculous because it is so far away). Also, after having mucked up one area, now the NPS proposes to muck up the one remaining area where visitors can look out and see what they might have seen historically - relatively undisturbed looking area to the north and to the east of that to the river.

I propose tearing down the current residences except possibly for #1, but even that is not really that special and has been changed. The shop should be rebuilt in that same general area. Some consideration should be given to locating the administrative offices at Calabasas which is more centrally located. There is plenty of space there and there would not be so much disturbance to the resource.

Regarding staffing - the National Park Service has gone bonkers on law enforcement. Most of the personnel budget at ORPI and CORO are now law enforcement and they spend their time running around playing drug enforcement cops. I say leave this to the other law enforcement people and let's concentrate our efforts on protecting the resource and interpreting the resource. An archeologist for the area is not needed and can be supplied when needed from WAC. I am not suggesting that no archeology is needed, just that a position is not needed. I think a law enforcement officer is not

needed. None of these areas are remote and the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department is available in case of problems. The Supervisory Park Ranger need not be a GS-11, a 9 is sufficient. Then there should be a 7, a 5 and however many 3's as are really needed. The Superintendent should be a 11/12. With the Admin. Tech., I wonder if a full-time typist is needed. It seems to me like really too much staff. 2

I am quite familiar with the operation at Tumacacori, having been married to a former Supervisory Park Ranger and having been a volunteer at Tumacacori for many years. It is too bad to see scarce resources squandered with the wrong personnel in the wrong places and the wrong type of equipment and buildings deemed necessary.

Please re-think this plan and let us have a more reasonable set of alternatives.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Roberta Stabel
Roberta Stabel

Response to Roberta Stabel

1. See response # 2 and # 4 to Nicholas Bleser.
2. The staffing proposal has been changed in the final proposed plan. We continue to believe that a commissioned ranger is needed to achieve protection objectives at the park, and that an onsite archeologist is particularly needed in the next few years as activation of operations at Calabazas and Guevavi becomes a reality.

The MONTHLY ARIZONIAN

Hattie Wilson, Editor and Publisher
P.O. Box 4161
Rio Rico, AZ 85648
(602) 398-3153

Dear Sirs:

I look forward to the combining of the Guevavi-Tumacacori-Calabasas missions, but do not think you need the expensive housing projected.] 1

Please keep this paper in touch with your plans.

Best wishes,

Hattie Wilson

enclosure.

October 12, 1993

Response to Hattie Wilson

1. See response # 2 to Nicholas Bleser.

COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE DRAFT GMP/EIS



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

March 14, 1996

Stanley T. Albright
Regional Director
Western Regional Office
National Park Service
600 Harrison St., Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1375

Dear Mr. Albright:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Federal Activities has reviewed the **Supplement to Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement** for Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona. We are submitting the following comments in accordance with our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

On October 6, 1993 we commented on the Draft General Management Plan/EIS and gave the DEIS an LO--Lack of Objections rating. In that original document the National Park Service examined three alternatives, including the continuation of existing management practices (no action), to improve resource protection and visitor opportunities at Tumacacori National Historical Park. The alternatives, which are described by planning unit, address management policies for natural and cultural resources, and plans for visitor use facilities, roads and parking, and administrative facilities. This Supplemental DEIS addresses a fourth alternative, where some of those facilities are proposed for construction and development in other areas within the park units. This new fourth alternative is offered as the preferred action alternative. The new preferred alternative is not significantly different in terms of scope and size than the previous preferred alternative.

In many respects the proposed actions in the DEIS and the Supplemental DEIS are stated generally, and the impact assessment for the General Management Plan is correspondingly general. Site specific implementation of measures identified in the Plan (road realignments, closures, facilities designs, and the like) will in many cases depend on subsequent planning. The Plan/EIS does not mention if certain issues which are not covered in this document, will be addressed in more detailed plans and studies. More detailed analysis of impacts on biological resources, air quality, water, and other aspects of the environment would be possible at these later planning stages.

With the understanding that more specific plans, and appropriate NEPA compliance, will be necessary to implement many of the measures proposed in the General Management Plan, we have rated this Plan/EIS LO-1 (Lack of Objections-- adequate impact documentation; see attached rating sheet). We believe that the Draft Plan/EIS provides promising direction for future management within the three areas of Tumacacori Historical Park. We recommend that the Park Administrator coordinate closely with the proponents of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, since the project is currently in Final EIS development stage.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the Plan/EIS. Please send a copy of the Final EIS to this office when the document is officially submitted to EPA Headquarters. If you have any questions, please call me at 415-744-1584, or contact David J. Carlson at 415-744-1577.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David Farrel", with a horizontal line underneath.

David Farrel, Chief
Office of Federal Activities

Response to Environmental Protection Agency

1. We have indicated in the text the need for more detailed environmental analysis in the planning and design of the new facilities at Calabazas. Water quality, vegetation, archeological, and visual impacts would need to be carefully analyzed. We have also noted the need for additional NEPA compliance in locating and designing a demonstration garden at the Tumacacori unit. Other proposed actions in the plan are expected to have relatively insignificant environmental implications but will nevertheless be screened for potential concerns prior to implementation. Additional environmental assessments will be completed as needed.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
P.O. BOX 67
TUMACACORI, ARIZONA 85640

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D18

January 19, 1996

Dr. James Garrison
State Historic Preservation Officer
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Dr. Garrison,

Enclosed for your office's review and comment are two copies of the "Supplement to the Draft "General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS) for Tumacacori National Historical Park." This Supplement has been prepared in response to public comments, including those from your office concerning historic preservation issues, on the initial draft GMP/EIS circulated for review in late 1993. The Supplement presents an additional alternative for protecting the park's resources and providing for public use over approximately the next 15 years. This new alternative is also the proposed plan of action to be implemented by the National Park Service.

Written comments on the Supplement should be sent to the Superintendent's attention at the park (letterhead) address above. In order to be considered in the final GMP, all comments must be received by April 5, 1996.

Questions regarding the GMP should be directed to the Superintendent either at the above address or by calling 520/398-2341. Copies of the 1993 draft GMP/EIS are also available from the park.

We appreciate your continued participation in this important project.

Sincerely,

Pat Phelan
Superintendent

Enclosures

CONCUR

LAURA A. HOWARD
ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD

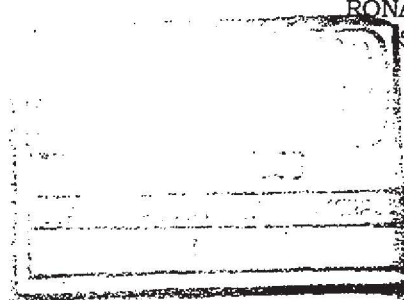
4/2/96

Thank you. Looks good.



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

RONALD R. MORRISS
SUPERVISOR
District 3



April 3, 1996

Superintendent
Tumacacori National Historical Park
P.O. Box 67
Tumacacori, Az. 85640

RE: Guevavi/Calabasas Development Plan
National Park Service Tumacacori

Dear Superintendent:

Mr. Phillip Halpenny, a historian and property owner of the Santa Cruz river valley, has commented on the National Park Service Development Plan, alternative #4. I have attached a copy of his comments to this correspondence.

Mr. Halpenny's comments delineate the historical significance of the Guevavi and the need to establish the Guevavi as a destination and visitor center. As Mr. Halpenny explains, it is difficult to dwell on the history of the area and its early settlement without first starting with the Guevavi.

Santa Cruz County has made a tremendous investment in the Calabasas Park which was logically situated half way between Guevavi and Calabasas. Our early thinking was that the Guevavi would be the trail head and visitor center which would be linked to Calabasas and Tumacacori.

I support Mr. Halpenny's comments and urge you to consider the merits of his proposal in adopting the management plan.

Sincerely,

Ronald R. Morriss, Chairman
Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors

**Response to Ronald R. Morriss, Chairman
Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors**

1. Please see response below to Philip Halpenny. While the plan proposes a very modest operation at Guevavi, this is appropriate in view of the current authorized land base (7.76 acres) and our funding expectations for the next several years. If the boundary expansion proposal is achieved, the key historic and archeological resources will be protected and the option for a more substantial operation at the Guevavi site at some future time will be preserved.



Friends of the Santa Cruz River

P. O. Box 4275, Tubac, Arizona 85646

(520) 398-9093

led 3/27/96
-21C

Acting Superintendent Mary Conner
Tumacacori National Park
Tumacacori, AZ 85640

March 26, 1996

Dear Ms. Conner,

Enclosed is a commentary on the plan to link Calabasas and Guevavi within the Tumacacori National Historic Park complex, written by Philip Halpenny. I'd like to submit his letter (he's given his permission) as representing Friends of the Santa Cruz River's position on the plan.

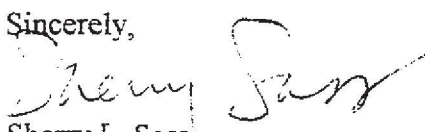
Guevavi was without a doubt the center of Spanish missionary (and maybe Piman) life in the area until the Tubac Presidio was established. Furthermore, I understand that remnants of the Piman village there are fairly extensive. Guevavi would make an ideal center from which to interpret the intertwined Spanish/Native cultures that founded our community.

Although the Park has done a wonderful job of illustrating Jesuit influence on this area, there is generally much less interpretation of the Piman way of life (this is also true at the Presidio State Historic Park). I realize that the nature of both facilities requires that there be a primarily European focus, and furthermore that within budget constraints, both Parks have presented a great deal of information on the local Indian cultures. But with Guevavi, structural evidence exists that could really bring the Piman society alive, as the Parks have so vividly done with Spanish colonial and missionary societies.

I request that the enclosed comments be carefully considered by the plan promoters and Park authorities that will make the final decisions on the plan. Creating the Park/Trail system as per Mr. Halpenny's ideas will not only improve interpretative possibilities for the Park, but will also help highlight the Santa Cruz River as the lifeline that it has been for the Valley for generations extending to today.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

Sincerely,


Sherry L. Sass
President, FO SCR

Response to Friends of the Santa Cruz River

1. Please see responses to Ronald R. Morriss and Philip Halpenny. We agree that there are some significant opportunities to better interpret Piman culture at Guevavi, and we are hopeful that there will be future opportunities to pursue that goal. At this stage, we believe the most useful approach we can take is to preserve the options, and the plan proposes to do that by seeking authorization to expand the Guevavi site to include the adjacent key resources.

National Parks and Conservation Association

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

April 5, 1996

Ms. Mary Conner
Acting Superintendent
Tumacacori National Historical Park
P.O. Box 67
Tumacacori, AZ 85640

Dear Ms. Conner:

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the supplement to the draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for Tumacacori National Historical Park.

NPCA generally supports Alternative 4, the preferred alternative, but recommends some modifications and additions that we feel are extremely important.

General Comments

The GMP needs a clear prioritization of needs. Both the draft GMP and the preferred Alternative do not clearly indicate the priorities for the park. Recognizing the financial and other obstacles to the achievement of all objectives in the short term, we need to carefully prioritize park needs. Certainly, preservation of the historic structures should be foremost, with cosmetic improvements taking a back seat. 1

Carrying capacity at all three units of Tumacacori National Historical Park is a legal requirement for the National Park Service and needs to be studied and addressed. This discussion seems to also be missing from the 1993 GMP - NPS is violating PL 95-625. To this end, a carrying capacity study using a visitor experience and resource protection (VERP) process should be conducted immediately. This information should address not only the physical or facility capacity limits (e.g. vehicle capacity in parking lots or visitor capacity at the visitor center), but also the quality of the visitor experience and the protection of the park's significant resources. This information will be essential to the future of the units and the preservation of historic resources at the sites. 2

We recommend that fee collection at Tumacacori and Calabazas take place on a per-person rather than a per-carload basis. Furthermore, for those wishing to tour Guevavi, a higher fee might be charged given the personnel time and shuttle service costs. 3



Southwest Regional Office
23 Gold Ave., S.W., Albuquerque, NM 87102
Tel: 505-247-1221 • Fax: 505-247-1222

National Office
1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: 202-223-6722 • Fax: 202-659-0650

NPCA fully supports the addition of new staff to help with increased visitor, administrative, cultural resource, and maintenance needs at the newly acquired sites of Calabazas and Guevavi. However, with new staff unlikely, the GMP should focus some more on partnerships and creative efforts to accomplish important projects.

4

Tumacácori Unit

NPCA applauds the plan to reduce residential structures at the unit, and we support the construction of a new residence and maintenance shed pending the proposed acquisition of the additional three acres at the southeast corner of the unit. A thorough archaeological survey of these three acres should be performed prior to any construction on this land. Alternative 4 does not indicate the size of the proposed housing unit; this needs to be explicitly stated. The size of the new facility needs to be indicated and the new construction should be carefully screened from the mission. Finally, given the proximity of both Green Valley and Tubac, how necessary is the construction of a new residence at the unit? The GMP needs to reassess and discuss this.

5

The construction of a new maintenance facility and residence at Tumacácori needs to take into consideration the development of the De Anza trailhead in this same area of the park. Construction therefore should address the location of this future trail and how the viewshed from the trail will be impacted by the presence of a residence. It is possible that the southeast corner may not be the best location, and could intrude some on the trailhead.

6

What is the potential impact of additional development near the site? Across the street from the unit is a small developed area with an art gallery and restaurant. The presence of these small businesses should be noted, and their impact to the historic scene should be recognized. We need to look outside of the unit's boundaries, and the GMP should discuss a comprehensive approach to the park that stresses the importance of working in cooperation with existing facilities to best maintain the historic scene.

7

One of the biggest intrusions to Tumacácori is the extremely distracting, constant noise from the nearby highway, I-10. The GMP needs to acknowledge that noise is a significant factor in the visitor's experience at Tumacácori, and include possible options for addressing the noise impacts. Perhaps a cooperative agreement with the State Department of Transportation could be reached and a noise barrier be erected to reduce the noise level.

Another issue that is not addressed in the GMP or Alternative 4, is poor visitor circulation at the Tumacácori unit. A logical route with clearly marked signs would greatly improve the flow of traffic at Tumacácori. Clear paths need to be marked, particularly if additional interpretive facilities are developed. A one-way loop could be designated that departs from the visitor center, goes to the mission, continues to the historic acequia, goes on to the orchard, and heads back

8

toward where the residences now are, finally ending up at the visitor center again. Such a clearly marked path would improve interpretation and the quality of the visitor experience.

Although not included in the GMP or Alternative 4, NPS is apparently considering the addition of a small picnic area to the "Fiesta Grounds." This issue must be addressed in the GMP if NPS is considering such action. This possibility could bring with it an undesirable increase in traffic to the area. Furthermore, placing picnic tables here will entail the concomitant, ongoing maintenance of the area and could thereby divert resources from historic preservation work that is needed continually at the park. If indeed additional picnic spaces are deemed necessary, NPS should explore possible alternatives to placing picnic tables directly on the site. Perhaps an agreement with the aforementioned businesses across the street could be reached, and picnic tables placed nearby? At the very least, picnic tables should be placed at a location where they will be least likely to significantly increase traffic through the historic area-- either by visitors or by maintenance workers. The area to the East of the Fiesta Grounds also has significant natural resource values that the GMP should discuss and commit to protecting in concert with the historic scene.

9

Calabazas Unit

The location of the proposed access point from the Pendleton Road is potentially problematic. The impact of the new access road on the arroyo and on drainage at this location is not adequately addressed.

10

Is the construction of a residence at the site absolutely necessary? The proximity of the Rio Rico community may preclude the need for nearby NPS constructed housing. While we recognize the legitimate security concerns facing Calabazas, to what extent is it likely that a single residence will deter vandalism and other problems? What other alternatives (e.g. motion detectors, alarm system) have been considered? The visual impact of any new construction needs to be minimized.

11

NPCA finds the proposed construction of 7 - 10 parking spaces at the unit reasonable provided that NPS establish a shuttle system. In order to avoid unnecessary traffic and visitor frustration, we would like to see the development of a communication system or sign-up system whereby visitors to the Tumacácori unit who wish to go to the Calabazas unit will be able to find out without actually driving to Calabazas, whether parking spaces are available.

Protection of the viewshed east of Pendleton Road and in the southeast quadrant of the unit needs to be addressed in the GMP.

12

Guevavi Unit

NPCA supports the proposed addition of 90 acres to the Guevavi unit and would favor additional acreage as it could be acquired. A thorough archaeological survey must be undertaken before any development or construction at Guevavi takes place. Viewshed protection of this site is especially critical given its many scenic and natural values. To this end, we feel that the pursuit of scenic protection for additional acreage should also be considered, and agreements with adjacent landowners should be pursued.

12

NPCA strongly supports the plan to restrict access to the Guevavi unit to walking tours only. The 2 - 3 parking spaces for the van/shuttle and maintenance vehicles are acceptable. We believe, however, that the proposed parking spaces should be located as far away from the ruins as possible. Under the present proposal, the parking spaces would be unnecessarily close to the ruins. We recommend locating the parking spaces further back, perhaps off of the "Y" intersection of the dirt road that leads to the unit. We strongly recommend that an easement for this purpose be obtained so as to minimize the visual impact on the unit. This will furthermore allow the visitor the more meditative experience of approaching the unit through a short walk from the parking lot.

13

NPCA would also like to propose another alternative for shuttling visitors directly to the site. The recently developed county park, an Arizona Heritage Fund project, located approximately 1 - 2 miles from the Guevavi unit, presents an opportunity for a cooperative venture with the county. Could the new county park offer an alternative staging point for the Guevavi shuttle? Perhaps instead of shuttling visitors from Calabazas to Guevavi, visitors could park in the ample parking spaces of the county park, and be shuttled from there to Guevavi. This option should be considered and the possibility of a cooperative agreement with the county park authorities should be explored.

14

We question the need for a maintenance shed at Guevavi, given its proximity to the Calabazas unit and the proposed construction of a maintenance shed there. If a building is deemed absolutely necessary, it should be located in an unobtrusive spot, as far from the ruin as possible. Again, we believe that the protection of the viewshed at Guevavi should be given special consideration. Given the very unique nature of this site, everything possible should be done to avoid disturbing the area's impressive natural setting.

13

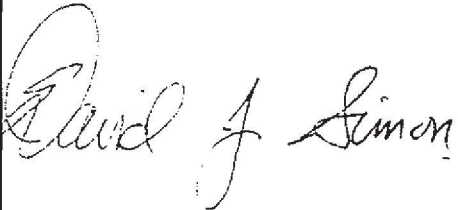
In summary, NPCA is pleased with the overall direction of the GMP and Alternative 4. We do feel that there are a number of areas in which the GMP should be expanded, including a study of the park's carrying capacity/VERP, minimizing development where possible, and the clear prioritization of needs.

NPCA Comments on draft GMP/EIS and Supplement
Tumacácori National Historical Park

Page 5

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on this document, and for considering
NPCA's views.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David J. Simon". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name.

David J. Simon
Southwest Regional Director

Response to Comments By NPCA

1. The description of the concept of the proposed plan has been edited to include a statement regarding the high priority to be given to resource protection. Beyond this, we believe that more detailed consideration of priorities is best left to other programming activities, and to the strategic plan for the park which will be prepared in the relatively near future in response to the mandate in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.
2. The text has been augmented with a discussion regarding carrying capacity evaluation and its application at Tumacacori. Overall we agree that a system should be established to systematically monitor resource impacts and visitor satisfaction, and provide for management response.
3. Fee collection practices are periodically reviewed and evaluated by the Park Service, and fees in general are the subject of pending legislation. The general management plan is not an appropriate place to establish specific fee collection practices.
4. We have added some additional discussion regarding the desirability of pursuing partnerships at Tumacacori.
5. The size of the maintenance facility has been indicated in the revised text. The housing unit has been deleted.
6. The existing De Anza trailhead is adjacent to the northeast corner of the Tumacacori unit, and well removed from the proposed location of the maintenance facility in the southeast corner. Design of this development will in any event consider implications for the experience on the De Anza trail, which will ultimately be continued south past Tumacacori and parallel to the Santa Cruz River.
7. The discussion of external land uses and conflicts in the proposed GMP has been expanded to address the concerns expressed.
8. Strategies for improving visitor circulation at Tumacacori will be addressed in the context of additional interpretive planning, and in the VERP analysis as a potential method for regulating use and reducing impacts.
9. There is no proposal for a developed picnic area within the park. The park is considering placing a few picnic tables at locations within the park for visitor convenience. If the tables result in incompatible visitor activities or become maintenance problems, they can easily be relocated or removed.
10. A comprehensive design will be needed for the development of access, residence, and visitor facilities in this area. This design process will necessarily be accompanied by more detailed environmental analysis, probably in the form of an

environmental assessment. Protection of natural features and visual amenities as well the known cultural resources will be considered.

11. We are anticipating relatively rapid turnover at this site, and consequently parking needs should be limited. While the suggested sign-up system may be a useful tool, we believe some experience with operating the site is needed before we would adopt such a program. Congestion may not be a frequent problem and there may be solutions available other than the one suggested.

12. The proposed acquisition is intended to encompass the area revealed by our surveys to contain significant resources. The GMP indicates the need for consideration of scenic and other impacts on adjacent lands. .

13. We agree in principle with the suggestion. The parking and maintenance shed are proposed to be located as shown because we anticipate they will be needed long before the land acquisition is authorized and consummated. In fact, the lands may never be acquired as proposed. The parking and maintenance shed would be installed so that no irreversible impacts occur, and they would be relocated to a more remote and unobtrusive location at such time as additional lands are acquired.

P.O. Box 274
Green Valley, AZ 85622
March 27, 1996

Superintendent
Tumacacori National Historical Park
P.O. Box 67
Tumacacori, AZ 85640

Superintendent:

I appreciate being included on the list of those invited to comment on the proposals for our Historical Park. Having visited all of the sites and knowing many of the involved personnel for some years, I am aware of the importance of action to preserve the historical heritage of the area.

As to the various alternatives, I feel your staff is much better qualified than I to evaluate the suggested treatments of the various sites.

I would like to comment on the inclusion of a 15-passenger van for public tours of the Guevavi site.

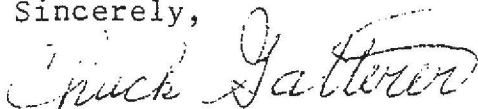
The individuals participating in such tours will usually arrive at the Mission under their own steam. Many will be "hysterical" buffs, quite happy for the excursion. The distance and route to Guevavi is not so great or difficult as to preclude a caravan approach to the site. (Unless of course, Santa Gertrudis Lane is the route selected. In such case there will be some trepidation on the part of some drivers, especially those in the luxury line of transportation.)

Having been with government, I predict that many of the tour participants will be persons under government auspices or grants. The monies for their transport would come from budgets other than yours.

I would rather see the van money spent on park personnel or other equipment that would enhance the Tumacacori National Historical Park.

Again, I thank you for the opportunity to offer my suggestions.

Sincerely,



Chuck Gatterer
(602-625-3312)

Response to Chuck Gatterer

1. While NPS is not irrevocably locked in to the acquisition and use of a van for transporting visitors to Guevavi, this type of operation would be required by the current access agreement. Whether that access agreement can be expanded to include private vehicles remains to be seen. Liability is always a concern to the property owner.

From an interpretive standpoint, a van has some advantages in that the interpreter has an immediate and captive audience that can be given an initial orientation on the background of the site, and any safety or resource protection messages that may be needed prior to arrival.

Rec'd @
TUMA 4/2/9
-W/C

326 N. Warren Ave.
Tucson, AZ. 85719-5559
3 April, 1996

Superintendent TNHP:

Yes, I concur with the TNHP Draft Plan. It is a good and workable solution. In fact, should even be given a large scope to include future study and thought in long range planning. I hope that this plan is adopted as soon as possible.

If I might be of assistance....then please advise. The following is a brief list of experience in historical preservation:

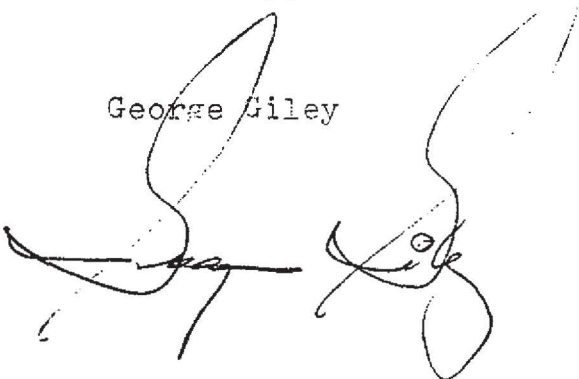
Architect	Civil Service
Landscape Arch.	Ariz # 7488
Member of US/ ICOMOS	HP organization worldwide
World Mon. Foun.	worldwide
La Demeure Historique	Paris, France HP for France.

If possible, keep me informed on what happens and other needs of TNHP.

Thanks

Sincerely,

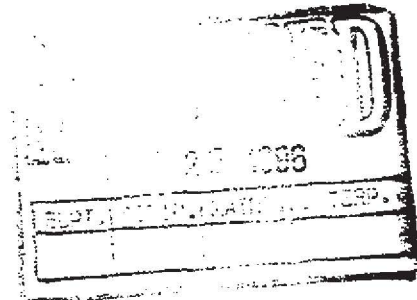
George Giley



PHILIP HALPENNY
3938 EAST SANTA BARBARA
TUMACACORI, AZ 85711
(602) 327-7412

March 22, 1996

Superintendent
Tumacacori National Historical Park
Post Office Box 67
Tumacacori, AZ 85640



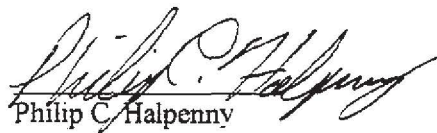
RE: Guevavi/Calabasas Development Plan
National Park Service - Tumacacori

Enclosed are comments on Alternative 4, the Supplement to the GMP/EIS. These comments are a restatement of comments made in 1990 concerning future development of the historical resources of the Santa Cruz County area and particularly the Guevavi vicinity.

I did not know of the meetings held previously concerning the GMP/EIS or I would have attended and made the same comments.

These comments are not intended to be critical and I realize that the process has moved to the extent that only minor changes can be accommodated at this point. My intention is to raise awareness of what might be developed at Guevavi to make its archaeological and historical heritage available to a wider public.

Sincerely yours,


Philip C. Halpenny

Enclosure

Comments on Development Plan for Guevavi and Calabasas--National Park Service Alternative 4

Philip Halpenny 3938 East Santa Barbara, Tucson AZ 85711 (520) 327-7412

Property owner in Tubac with concern for the history of the Upper Santa Cruz and development of tourism
March 22, 1996

Last Saturday (March 16) I led a hike with a number of people to look at the old *acequia* or irrigation canal at Tubac. At the end of the hike I told them that as interesting as Tubac is, it is necessary to go to Guevavi in order to understand the history of Tubac and the irrigation system. They clamored to set a date to go, but I had to tell them that access to Guevavi is difficult. Last September I conducted a session at Tumacácori for the students of Calabasas Middle School, and I ended the presentation there, as at Tubac, by telling them that we would have to go to Guevavi in order to understand the history, irrigation system and type of church which was built at Tumacácori.

It is impossible to talk about the history of Tubac (which was the "Mission Farm" for Guevavi, established in 1738), or the history of Tumacácori without mentioning Guevavi. The sad aspect is that "Guevavi" is only a name to the students or visitors to Tubac and Tumacácori—they have no concept of what or where Guevavi is. Relatively few residents of Santa Cruz county have ever even been along South River Road.

The National Park Service is soliciting public comment (until April 5) about the proposed plan of development to allow public access to Calabasas and Guevavi. The basic concept is that a visitor center will be constructed at Calabasas and scheduled tours by bus will be conducted to Guevavi. The reason given for this development concept is that "Guevavi's visible adobe remains are, compared with Tumacácori and Calabasas, quite modest."

It is important that Guevavi will now be available to the public, but there is no intention under Alternative 4 of developing the vast potential for public education which is offered by the Guevavi site. As a result, demand for the bus tours probably will never develop and the bus access concept may turn out to be uneconomic and eventually discontinued.

Comments

The ruins at Calabasas consist of the original chapel with subsequent additions constructed when it was utilized as a ranch. The history is interesting, a very straightforward story, and can be told in full in 5 or 6 posters. It is very easy to discuss the history of Tubac and Tumacácori without ever mentioning Calabasas—both as a site and in historical significance it is a minor footnote, and can be developed effectively as a self-guided tour site.

The standing adobe wall at Guevavi is a distinctive shape which haunts the memory. For many years from time to time in the winter I have glimpsed it from South River Road and it was always a thrill to suddenly spot it among the trees. The walls of the extensive *convento* still exist, although they are only a few feet high. The entire mesa is covered with archaeological features—the road into the site crosses the foundation of what may have been the original Kino chapel! There are the foundations of the mysterious so-called "corral". There is the very interesting field on the north which curves back into what has been an orchard—a field which contained an old *arrastra* (since destroyed by growth of a cottonwood), an indication of the fact that Guevavi was one of the most important mining areas in the Hispanic period.

At Guevavi the outlines of the relatively complex and large church and compound could be excavated for display, and if necessary stuccoed in the way the Jesuit church is outlined at Tumacacori. If the round tower foundations were outlined it would make a dramatic impact, especially when the artist's reconstructed drawing is shown.

Guevavi could be made to be far more dramatic visually than Calabasas, and the historic significance of the site requires extended presentation—both oral explanation and museum exhibits to explore the ramifications of its location and history.

From Jeffery F. Burton, 1992, *San Miguel de Guevavi: The Archaeology of an Eighteenth Century Jesuit Mission on the Rim of Christendom*.
Western Archaeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service, Publications in Anthropology 57

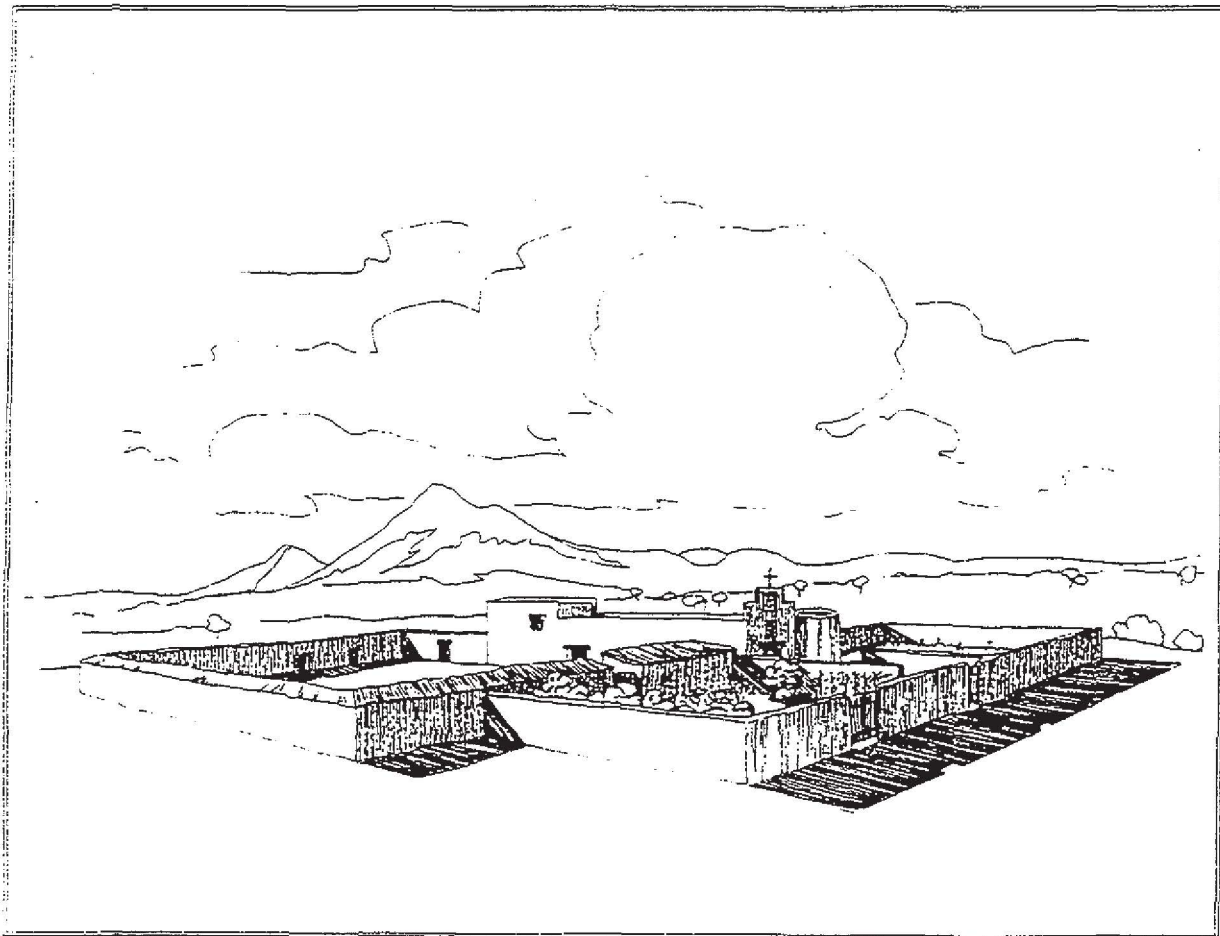


Figure 14.4. Artist's reconstruction of the church and convento at Guevavi.

Access Considerations

The City of Nogales has some 247 acres at Guevavi which contain archaeological features, and the dates reportedly extend through four thousand years. (*The historical and archaeological significance of Guevavi has only begun to be discovered!*) The City is interested in having this property sold to an agency which could develop the archaeological resources (eg. Arizona State Parks, utilizing Heritage Fund money). Ninety acres are to be acquired by the National Park Service as part of Alternative 4. At some point Guevavi will become a major tourist destination with access from Pendleton Drive *via* the present road which goes through the City property.

Between Calabasas and Guevavi is the Calabasas County Park. It is a relatively short hike from Calabasas to the Park (2¼ miles) and from the Park to Guevavi (2¼ miles). These hikes are along the riparian part of the Santa Cruz River, which is the original riparian environment, not the artificial environment created by wastewater releases which exists along the De Anza Trail between Tumacácori and Tubac.

If the NPS Alternative 4 plan were to take into account the future development of the surrounding archaeological environment at Guevavi, and the development of the Trail system anchored by the County Park and with access at the Guevavi and Calabasas ends, the conclusion would be that it is preferable to make Guevavi the visitor center site, a visitor destination which would draw not only because of the archaeological and historical significance but also because of the unique riparian habitat at Guevavi. The visual appeal could be developed far beyond what can be done at Calabasas.

Pendleton Drive links the Calabasas site and the County Park, and then the road continues through the City property to Guevavi Mission. It is a simple car trip to begin at Guevavi, picnic at the Park, stop at Calabasas, continue to Tumacácori and conclude the trip at the Presidio at Tubac, a tour which follows the development of the history of the area in a logical order.

At some point in the future the NPS will almost certainly have to develop Guevavi into a major site. It is probably too late to change Alternative 4, and to develop and protect Guevavi would exceed the costs developed in Alternative 4. When Guevavi is developed, the visitor center at Calabasas would be obsolete. If Alternative 4 could be changed so that Guevavi is the visitor center, the City could sell its property much earlier, and the full value of Guevavi as a heritage could be developed and made accessible to the public years earlier.

In 1990 a meeting was held at Guevavi Ranch between representatives of Santa Cruz County, Avatar Corporation, and Arizona State Parks. At that meeting I presented the concept of development of Guevavi Mission as a destination, development of a visitor center at Guevavi, (preferably using the Ranch Headquarters building as the visitor center), a riparian trail along the river to Calabasas, and utilization of the present road/Pendleton Drive. As a result of that meeting Calabasas County Park was developed halfway between Calabasas and Guevavi. A start has been made....

In the meantime, at least the bus will be available.

Response to Philip Halpenny

1. To clarify the plan concept at Calabazas, there is no visitor center proposed at this site. Rather, what is proposed is a combination employee residence & contact station, the latter being primarily an office and public restroom facility, with little exhibit space. We would expect most of the interpretation to be presented in waysides, trail guides, and handouts.

The rationale for having such a development at Calabazas is its immediate accessibility to a public road and the history of vandalism. We note that there are a number of interpretive themes which can readily be presented at Calabazas.

2. We agree that with the excavations and other work proposed Guevavi could offer some significant educational and interpretive possibilities. We recognize the importance of the site in the historic progression of the missions in Alta Pimeria. At this point, however, given the budget limitations and the administrative uncertainties remaining with respect to the city-owned lands surrounding Guevavi, the proposed plan seems realistic in proposing steps be taken that will preserve the resources in the near term so that more significant interpretive options can be exercised in the future, likely well beyond the planning horizon of this GMP.

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