



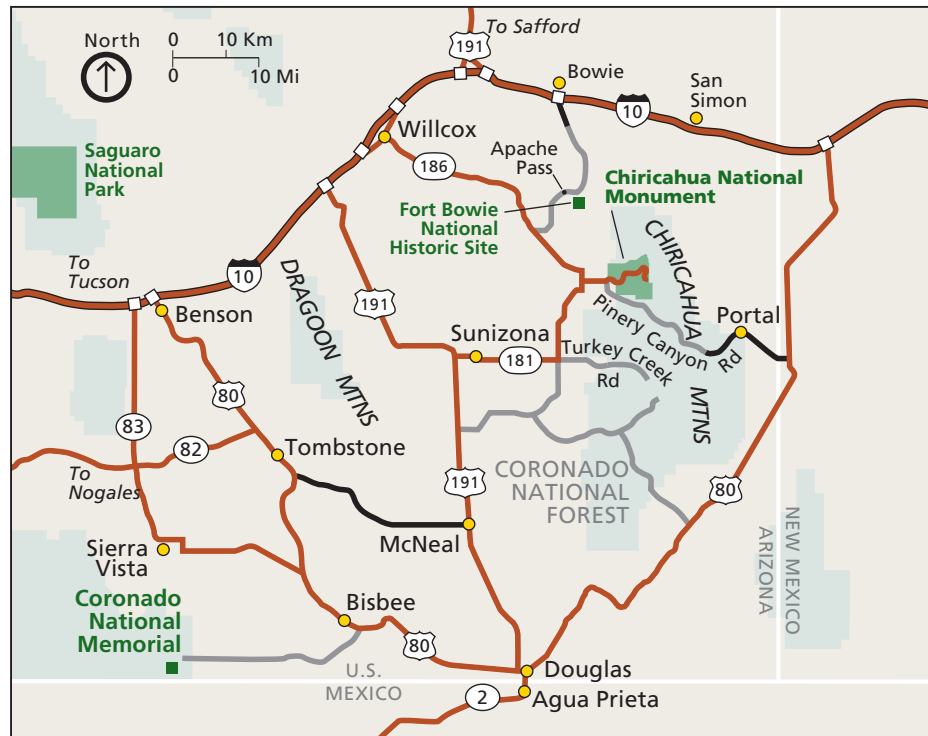
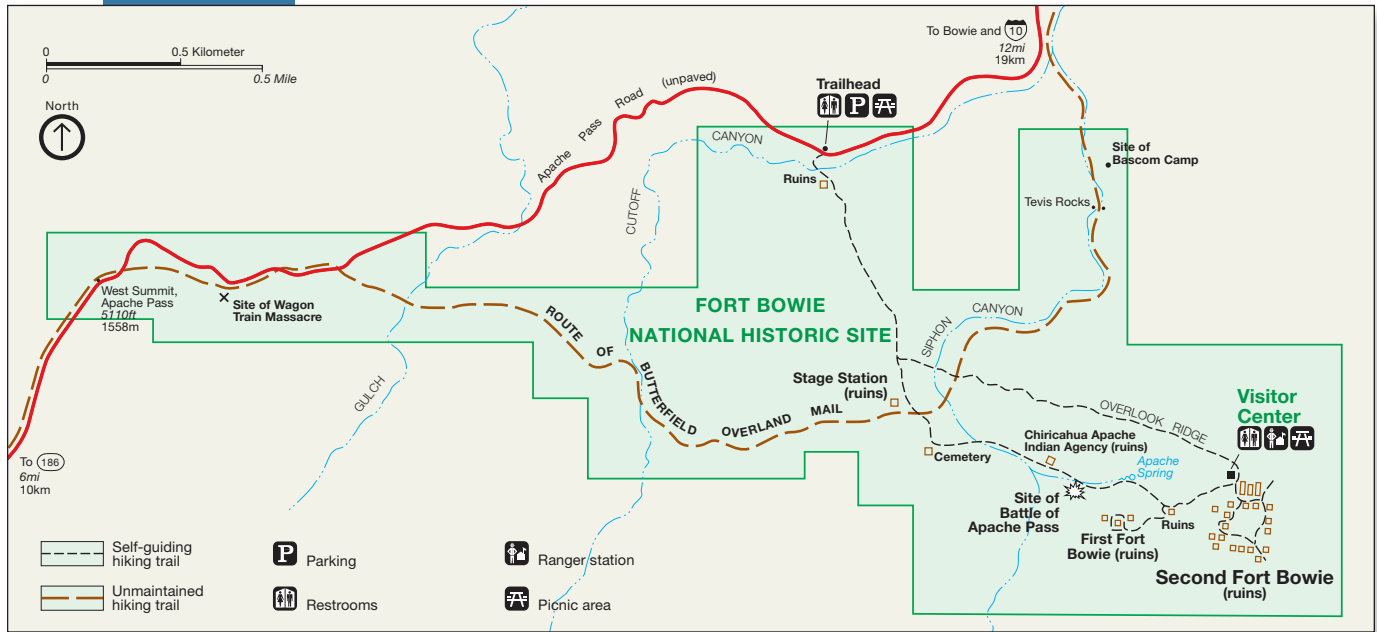
Foundation Document

Fort Bowie National Historic Site

Arizona

January 2016





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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

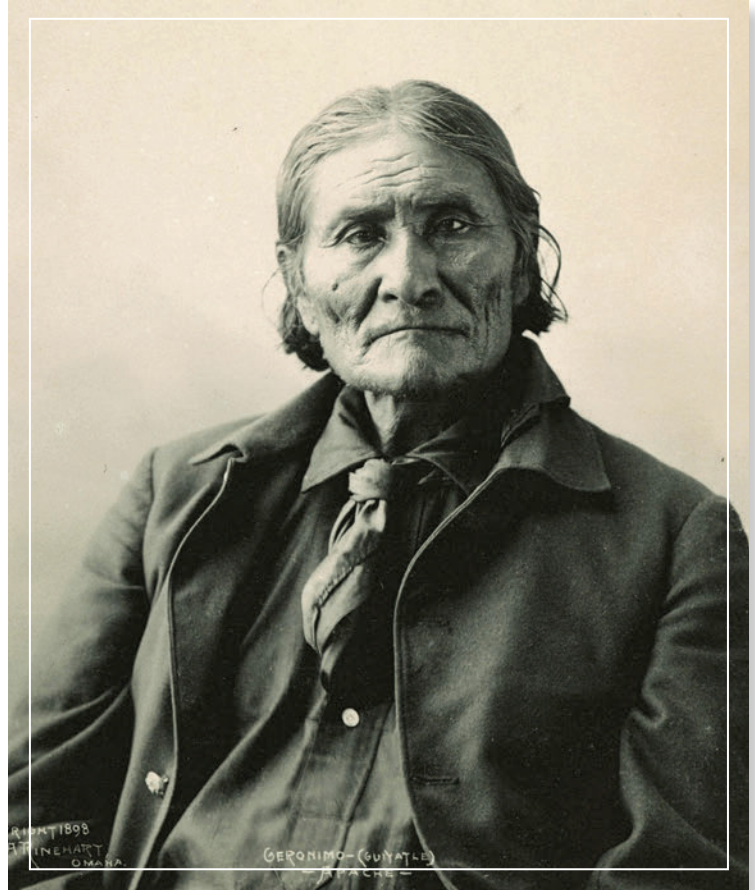
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in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

Brief Description of the Park

Fort Bowie National Historic Site was established to preserve the structures and associated natural and historic features of Fort Bowie, a military outpost that played a key role in the US Army campaign against the Chiricahua Apaches, which lasted for more than three decades. Located in southeastern Arizona, Fort Bowie is situated to control movement through Apache Pass, which historically was a key regional transportation corridor between the Chiricahua Mountains to the south and the Dos Cabezas Mountains to the north. Apache Pass is also notable as the site of Apache Spring, a rare perennial source of water in the otherwise dry southwestern desert landscape.

This confluence of a transportation route and reliable water supply ensured that Apache Pass would be strategically significant. American Indian tribes periodically traveled through the pass and obtained food and water here for centuries prior to the arrival of Europeans. In 1854, the United States acquired the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, in part to facilitate travel and transportation to California. This resulted in an increasing number of white Americans transiting through the area. They came first as individuals, and then as passengers of the Butterfield Overland Mail Co., which constructed a stage station in Apache Pass in 1858. Increasing contact between these outsiders and the native Chiricahua Apaches eventually lead to conflict.

In 1861, US Army personnel stationed at Fort Buchanan were responsible for the Bascom Affair, the wrongful accusation of Chiricahua Apache leader Cochise's involvement in the kidnapping of a young boy. This incident, and the Battle of Apache Pass in 1862, in which the Chiricahua Apaches ambushed a group of Union Army volunteers from California, led to the construction of the first Fort Bowie in 1862. The fort was named for Colonel George Washington Bowie, commander of the 5th California Infantry Regiment, the force responsible for its construction. For the next 25 years, the fort served as a key staging area for combat operations against Apache bands throughout southeastern Arizona. At the peak of operations, Fort Bowie was home to more than 300 people. With the eventual surrender of Geronimo's band in 1886, representing the end of the Apache Wars, a formidable barrier to American expansion across the southwest was removed.





Fort Bowie was designated a national historic landmark in 1960, and established as a unit of the national park system by Congress in 1964. Contained within the 999 acres of the park are the ruins of two forts, including the first, smaller fort constructed in 1862, and a much larger, permanent installation built nearby in 1868; a cemetery containing native and nonnative burials; the sites of several key historical events, including the Bascom Affair, Battle of Apache Pass, and the Wagon Train Massacre; and the remains of an Indian Agency building. Also contained within the park boundary is a well-preserved section of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route, along with remnants of the 1858 stage station. Development associated with park operations has been minimal. For years, NPS management has emphasized a light touch in which structures are preserved in a ruined state and the surroundings revert to natural conditions.

The park lies within the Madrean Sky Island Complex, a region denoted by the conglomeration of several ecosystems, including grasslands, chaparral, and open forest, which gives the site extraordinarily rich biodiversity.

Fort Bowie's remote and minimally developed setting contributes to a unique experience for visitors. Most visitors access the fort and visitor center by way of a 1.5-mile trail, which generally follows an old wagon road built by soldiers who garrisoned the fort. The hike along this trail to the fort mirrors the experience of 19th-century travelers who would have traveled the same winding pathway. Access to the fort is an interesting component of the visitor experience, as it adds to the ruins' sense of isolation from modern civilization. In the words of historian Bill Brown, this mode of access ensures ". . . that it be a place that the dedicated visitor must work for."

Those visitors unable to walk on the foot trail may access the fort by way of a road that terminates at the visitor center. The visitor center offers exhibits of historic artifacts, most of which are original to the site, and limited interpretive programs. The park is open only to day use.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site is managed as part of the NPS Southeast Arizona Group (SEAZ), which also includes Chiricahua National Monument and Coronado National Memorial.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fort Bowie National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on August 30, 1964 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE preserves and interprets the history, landscape, and remaining structures of Fort Bowie, a US Army outpost which guarded the strategic Apache Pass and was a critical base of operations for the campaign against the Chiricahua Apache from 1862 to 1886.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Fort Bowie National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Fort Bowie National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. For over 25 years Fort Bowie was central to late 19th-century US military campaign against the Chiricahua Apaches. The final surrender by Geronimo in 1886 to troops stationed at Fort Bowie brought an end to two centuries of Apache warfare with the Spanish, Mexicans, and Americans in southeast Arizona.
2. Designated a national historic landmark in 1960, Fort Bowie National Historic Site preserves the remnants of the fort structures that are key to understanding the history of Apache Pass and the US military presence there, which ultimately opened the region to unrestricted settlement.
3. Apache Pass offers the most direct, accessible route between the Chiricahua and Dos Cabezas ranges, with a reliable water supply available from Apache Spring. The pass has long served as an important transportation corridor as well as a strategic location for control of movement throughout the region.
4. Fort Bowie National Historic Site preserves the remnants of a Butterfield Stage Station and some of the best remaining traces of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route, which provided the first reliable mail service to California from 1858 until 1861.
5. Generations after they were displaced from the surrounding area, Fort Bowie National Historic Site continues to be culturally significant to the Chiricahua Apaches.
6. As part of the Madrean Sky Island Complex, Fort Bowie National Historic Site protects exceptional biodiversity within a relatively small area due to its location atop a high mountain pass and a rare intersection of four major biomes (Sierra Madre, Rocky Mountains, Chihuahuan Desert, and Sonoran Desert).



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Fort Bowie National Historic Site:

- **Historic Structures and Landscapes of Fort Bowie.** Fort Bowie National Historic Site protects 82 historic structures and an associated cultural landscape, the integrity of which is essential to interpretation of the site as a key part of American history. Seventy-five of these structures are included in the national historic landmark district, including the ruins of the second fort structures and the Indian agency building. The site also protects remnants of the first fort and the post cemetery. The first and second fort ruins and cemetery provide evidence of the conflict between an expanding nation and the Apache people. Other landscape features, including viewsapes and historic routes, support the interpretation of the cultural and historical narratives of the frontier military.
- **Historic Landscape of the Apache Wars.** Fort Bowie National Historic Site protects the sites of historic events associated with the mid-19th century Apache Wars. Years of conflict between the US Army and the Apaches were created at Apache Pass during the Bascom Affair in 1861, when Lt. George Nicholas Bascom wrongfully accused Cochise's band of Chiricahua Apaches of abducting a young boy. Shortly thereafter, the Chiricahua Apaches retaliated by ambushing Anglo and Mexican travelers, culminating in the Battle of Apache Pass in 1862 (an attack on California volunteers en route to combat Confederate forces in Arizona and New Mexico). These fights provided incentive for the US Army to establish the first fort in 1862 to guard and control this important travel corridor and its valuable water source. Hostilities between the US and Apaches ultimately ended with Geronimo's surrender in 1886.
- **Butterfield Overland Mail Route (Stage Station, Trail, and Stagecoach).** Fort Bowie National Historic Site protects remnants of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route, an all-weather postal route connecting the eastern United States with California. Built in 1858, several years prior to the first Fort Bowie, the site features the stage station foundation and sections of the well-traveled road through Apache Pass. The stage station also played an important role in the Bascom Affair—the event that triggered decades of conflict between the US Army and Chiricahua Apaches.
- **Apache Spring.** Surrounded by arid southwestern desert, the historic site's landscape would be nearly uninhabitable without the presence of the perennial Apache Spring. The spring provided fresh water to prehistoric and native people for thousands of years and more recently to Anglo-American and Mexican settlers. The spring is a source of cultural significance to Chiricahua Apaches today, as well as a driver of the unique biodiversity in the area.

- **Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem.** Fort Bowie National Historic Site straddles the boundaries between the Madrean Archipelago and the Chihuahuan and Sonoran Deserts. As a result, Fort Bowie supports high floristic biodiversity for its size. More than 500 plant species have been documented within Fort Bowie's 999 acres—a truly remarkable level of species richness.
- **Archeological and Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Chiricahua Apaches.** Historic Apache archeological sites have been identified at Fort Bowie National Historic Site, documenting their presence since at least the late 17th century. Wickiup rings, modified metal artifacts, trade goods, and roasting pits support the presence of the Chiricahua Apaches and the meshing of the two cultures. The fort cemetery, along with other unassociated burials, houses the remains of prehistoric peoples and Chiricahua Apaches. Other sites of cultural significance include Skeleton Canyon (the place where Geronimo surrendered), Apache Spring, Indian agency building ruins, and remote mountain camping and meeting locations that were historically important.
- **Museum Collections.** The historic site's museum and archival collections preserve items relating to historic Fort Bowie and Chiricahua Apaches that are central to understanding and interpreting the events of the site. Military uniforms and weapons, items of daily life for soldiers and civilians, and Apache artifacts provide evidence of the intriguing history of the Fort Bowie area. Most of the items in the museum's collection can be traced directly to the fort, providing an authentic picture of life during the historical period.



Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Fort Bowie National Historic Site.

- **Water Source.** Apache Spring represents the life-giving qualities of water in the harsh, arid deserts of the American West. Drawing prehistoric indigenous people and later the Chiricahua Apache people, the US Army, European Americans, Mexican settlers, and those traveling on trade routes. The spring endured as a place where cultures met and conflict frequently arose, altering lives and destinies.
- **Biodiversity.** The park's location within the Madrean Sky Island Complex, combined with a year-round water source, supports a diversity of living things including multiple human cultures that have drawn on this biodiversity to survive in a harsh climate.
- **Military History.** Fort Bowie commemorates a frontier outpost that supported diplomatic efforts of the federal government, the headquarters for US Army operations during the military campaign against the Chiricahua Apaches, and the life experiences of enlisted men who served at this isolated frontier post.
- **Apache History.** The lifeways of the Chiricahua Apaches allowed them to thrive for centuries in this severe environment, to resist subjugation, and to adapt to new circumstances after their imprisonment, dispersal, and relocation.
- **Tension and Conflict.** The protracted conflict that pervaded the US government's intent to gain control of the Chiricahua Apaches' homeland escalated at Apache Pass, continued with the capitulation of the Chiricahua Apaches in nearby Skeleton Canyon, and is echoed today in the form of multiple perspectives that paint a complex picture of these events.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Fort Bowie National Historic Site, please see appendix C. There are no special mandates for Fort Bowie National Historic Site.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

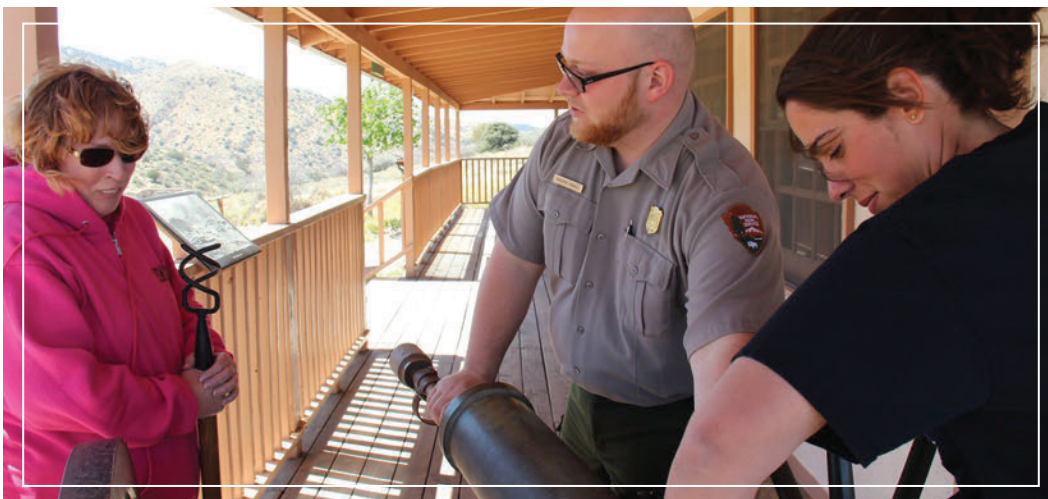
This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental resources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

The following are key issues for Fort Bowie National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Joint Management of the Southeast Arizona Group Park Units.** Chiricahua National Monument, Coronado National Memorial, and Fort Bowie National Historic Site were previously independently managed by NPS staff assigned to one of the three units. Since 2006, the parks have been grouped together to be managed as the Southeast Arizona Group, sharing one superintendent, a centralized management team, and often sharing technical specialists. This centralization has resulted in many staff seeing an increase in their workload, as they are now working for three parks instead of one. The disparity among the park units, both in terms of difference in resources, history, and issues, as well as the 4-hour round trip drive between the units, presents unique challenges to the management of the group. Supervisors must either drive long distances to visit their staff, or sacrifice the benefits of face time to use more convenient remote technology to communicate. Lack of overnight temporary quarters exacerbates this issue. Additionally, resources are often drawn from the joint pool of funding to deal with a significant issue at one of the three parks, at a cost to basic operations to all three parks.

However, there have been some benefits to joint management of the park units as well. The sharing of resources comes with some efficiency, such as the ability to pool human resources to accomplish certain tasks more quickly (e.g., mowing, weeding, data collection). Additionally, personnel can cover for each other, although they may not typically be based at that specific unit. The parks are working to find ways to better function as a cohesive group and to strengthen ways to communicate and share information remotely among the three units.

- Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Strategic plan, which would include a space utilization assessment and recommendations; technology, and communication plan.



- **Impacts from Transborder Activities, Particularly Illegal Cross-Border Traffic in Undocumented Immigrants, Drugs, and Other Illicit Contraband.** All three Southeast Arizona Group parks have seen a dramatic increase in activity from the US-Mexico international border in recent years, including undocumented immigration and the trafficking of drugs and other contraband. Real and perceived danger from these cross-border activities impacts many aspects of the visitor experience and daily operations of these parks. Safety concerns have also led the park to review and alter education programs offered on-site.

Natural and cultural resources are also threatened by these cross-border activities and related enforcement efforts. Threats to natural resources include increased fire risk, wildlife disturbance, habitat destruction or modification, spread of invasive species, damage to cultural structures or sites, trash and human waste, and creation of new roads and trails. Efforts are underway to understand the impact of the border-related infrastructure on ecological processes and communities and cultural resources.

The parks could continue working with the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program to obtain financial and technical assistance to mitigate impacts on cultural and natural resources and to further collaborate with Mexican and American land managers and partners.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Mapping resources impacted by border activities.

- **Conflicting Adjacent Land Uses.** While much of the land surrounding the national historic site is protected by the US Forest Service or is rural in nature, development and uses adjacent to park boundaries are still important considerations. There is the potential for more extensive development of neighboring private lands over the next 10 years, which could compromise key viewsheds from the park and negatively affect the park’s natural soundscapes, acoustic environment, and night skies. Uses nearby and sometimes encroaching on the park include illegal drug trafficking, mining, groundwater withdrawal, hunting, wood gathering, poaching, ranching, and livestock grazing. Overflights from private and military helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft occur weekly. Area power plants are believed to contribute to air quality impacts in the park. Nitrogen oxide emissions reduction from copper smelters are required by the Environmental Protection Agency’s Regional Haze Program by 2018 for the protection of regional class I areas, which will also improve air quality conditions at Fort Bowie National Historic Site.

Fort Bowie must continue working with governments, local partners, and developers to ensure that the quality of the visitor experience, resources, and viewsheds are retained despite changes in surrounding land use.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Visual resource inventory, visual resource management plan, noise analysis.

- **Space Utilization of Park Facilities.** The Southeast Arizona Group parks suffer from lack of building space and the utilization of existing on-site facilities. While each park has its own unique issues, there are general capacity issues that are found throughout the group.

Additionally, there is limited park housing available for employees, volunteers, researchers, and trail crews. While housing may be available in nearby communities, those communities are still a moderate distance from the park. There remains a critical need to address temporary overnight accommodations for employees working across the parks; alternatives include adding trailers, having the park pay for hotel lodging at nearby towns for volunteers, and camping.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Strategic plan that would include a space utilization assessment and recommendations.

- **Access to Site and Accessibility.** Fort Bowie National Historic Site presents accessibility-related challenges that may limit the facilities, services, and programs that are available to visitors. A variety of factors, including the park's rugged natural topography and extensive historic ruins, and facilities, restrict opportunities for physical accessibility to park areas and programs. Access to the park is available via Apache Pass Road, a rugged unpaved road between Interstate 10 and Arizona Highway 186. Once parked at the trailhead, most visitors hike a 3-mile round-trip trail to view the resources and the visitor center. The remote setting and primary access by trail contribute to Fort Bowie's unique visitor experience; however, the access road and hike discourage some motorists from visiting the park. There are alternative directions for mobility impaired visitors to visit the site and view the ruins from an overlook on Apache Pass Road. These visitors can also use an alternative access route that requires driving down a narrow gravel road and offers limited parking spaces. Once at the ruins, people with mobility impairments have few opportunities to experience the site up close. Staff may open a gate that allows visitors to drive directly to the visitor center for wheelchair users or others with limited mobility, but this method traverses fragile park resources and offers limited options for experiencing the site.

In addition to physical barriers, programmatic factors may also present obstacles to fully experiencing the park. For example, printed interpretive brochures, maps, and other informational materials that are available at the park or online may not meet NPS accessibility standards and best practices. There is a need to evaluate physical and programmatic accessibility parkwide to identify barriers and develop solutions. In order to determine where and how best to improve accessibility, a detailed and comprehensive assessment of park facilities, services, and programs would need to be completed.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Accessibility assessment, accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan.

- **Resource Protection and Loss of Cultural Materials.** Many of the fort buildings were constructed of adobe walls over stone foundations. Some sections of adobe wall have eroded away completely. Preservation of the ruins is essential to the long-term integrity of the fort. Faced with the steady deterioration of the ruins, the National Park Service elected to encase or "encapsulate" the remaining adobe in lime plaster. The resulting cover, which has been stained a different tint in attempts to find an esthetic color, although successful in protecting the ruins, is not satisfactory from a historic appearance standpoint.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* Visitor use data.

- **Potential Addition to Fort Bowie.** The National Park Service is considering the acquisition of a parcel of land that would both improve operational efficiencies related to the park boundary and improve protection of resources directly related to Fort Bowie's purpose. The addition of this parcel would exceed the 1,000 total acres authorized in the park's establishing legislation and could therefore only be accomplished through a congressional revision to the park's authorized boundary. A boundary adjustment study has been completed and will not be resubmitted until the boundary expansion is approved.

- *Data and planning needs to address this issue:* None identified.

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV or Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Technology and communication plan	H	This plan is needed to address the challenges associated with joint management of the three geographically dispersed SEAZ units. This plan would evaluate the current information technology infrastructure, and make recommendations for technology and communication investments and strategies that could help improve the sharing of information among the park units, ultimately resulting in increased operational efficiency. In addition, options for improved connectivity of park housing would be explored to enhance quality of life.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	H	Currently, the SEAZ group addresses accessibility issues in a piecemeal fashion through other projects, as funding allows. The self-evaluation and transition plan would satisfy legal requirements and provide a comprehensive approach to improving accessibility in all three units of SEAZ. This plan would tier off the data gathered through the accessibility assessment and would propose specific strategies for improving accessibility over time. See "Access to Site and Accessibility" in the "Identification of Key Issues" section for more information.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Strategic plan	H	This strategic plan would address many of the challenges faced by the reorganization of three park units into one management group. It would identify similar goals and strategies for space utilization and staffing. This plan is an operational priority.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV or Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Archeological and ethnographic resources; Historic landscape of the Apache Wars	Preservation plan related to archeological sites	H	This plan has received funding and an agreement is in place to accomplish this plan. It would determine the thresholds for when to apply treatment to archeological and ethnographic resources. This plan includes data recovery efforts.
Park	Museum collections	Collections management plan	H	The park lacks a collections management plan, which would evaluate issues related to preservation, protection (including security and fire), documentation, access, and use of collections, and develops an implementation strategy. The museum collections are on display in the park visitor center and are a major component of the visitor experience and understanding of the site.
Park	Museum collections	Evacuation plan for museum collections	H	Fort Bowie National Historic Site's remote location, on-site collection storage facility, and the nature of its museum collection make the park's collection vulnerable to natural disasters including flash floods and wildfires. This plan will provide guidance on how to safely move the collections during an emergency.
Park and SEAZ group	Fort Bowie structures; Madrean Sky Island ecosystem; Archeological and ethnographic resources	Finalize plan of action for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and inadvertent discoveries	H	The park has a draft NAGPRA action plan, and needs to conduct consultation and approval process with affiliated tribes to finalize the effort. One plan will cover all three SEAZ parks.
Park	Museum collections	Museum collections exhibit strategy	M	The park museum collections are outdated and have limited interpretation that is conveyed through labels. A strategy would draw from other information to help inform exhibits and improve interpretation of collections.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Complete restoration plan for the three parks	M	NPS staff are currently working on this plan to comprehensively address restoration of the landscape for all three SEAZ units. This effort is similar to ones completed at both Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and Saguaro National Park.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Complete fire management plan	M	Plan is currently underway.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV or Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Fort Bowie structures; Historic landscape of the Apache Wars; Apache Spring; Butterfield Overland Mail Route	Cultural landscape report for entire park	M	This report would be the primary document for guiding management and preservation of this cultural landscape. To be completed following the completion of the historic structure reports.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Integrated pest management plan	M	Fires and climate change can introduce invasive nonnative species to the park that can eventually replace plants, invertebrates, and animals native to the Madrean Sky Island ecosystem. An integrated pest management plan will guide park staff through appropriate preventive and restorative management activities. A recent environmental audit identified this plan as a need.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem; Archeological and ethnographic resources	Update scope of collections statement	M	This effort would update the current scope of collections to include considerations of collection of voucher species to document biodiversity and climate change and Apache-related materials.
Park	All FRVs	Update long-range interpretive plan	M	While the park has recently completed a long-range interpretive plan, an update would expand Apache interpretation, address accessibility for exhibits and programming, and include modern-era preservation topics and maintenance challenges.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Visual resource management plan	L	This plan would identify critical views within and beyond the unit boundaries and recommend steps to preserve them for scenic and (as relevant) historic values. This plan would be informed by the visual resource inventory.
Park and SEAZ group	All FRVs	Resource stewardship strategy	L	The natural and cultural resource management plans for all three SEAZ parks are outdated, and a resource stewardship strategy would provide a strategic plan for the park's resource stewardship program. The document allows parks to develop long-term strategies, activities, action items, and funding priorities that would inform management decisions with the goal of moving natural and cultural resource conditions closer to the resources' identified desired conditions.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Fort Bowie structures	Continue stabilization research for ruins	H	The park will continue researching methods for encasing the ruins to protect the original fabric.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Accessibility assessment	H	A variety of accessibility-related challenges may limit the facilities, services, and programs that are available to park visitors. There is a need to evaluate accessibility parkwide and throughout the SEAZ group, taking into account physical accessibility to park areas and facilities, as well as accessibility to services and programs, such as interpretation and information. A comprehensive assessment would identify physical and programmatic barriers to accessibility, leading to the development of solutions that would be spelled out in an accessibility transition plan. See "Limited Accessibility" in the "Identification of Key Issues" for more information.
Park	Historic landscapes of the Apache Wars	Consolidate and digitize information related to the landscape	H	Converting landscape data to a more useable form would both improve understanding of historic events as well as facilitate their interpretation through a variety of media.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Mapping resources impacted by border activities	H	This is high priority to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources, including impacts within designated wilderness. This effort could be accomplished through use of remote sensing.
Park	Archeological and ethnographic resources	Continue monitoring archeological resources	H	Monitoring the park's archeologic sites is critical to protecting them from damage because there are many in situ artifacts in the field.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Study to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems	H	This study would inform park research, particularly as related to past and future impacts from nearby mining operations. This effort could build off lichen studies.
Park	Archeological and ethnographic resources	Create briefs or documents to do proper interpretation of ethnographic and archeological resources	M	Development of interpretive documents for these resources would standardize their interpretation and help new staff be productive more quickly.
Park	Butterfield Overland Mail Route	Improved mapping of trail, trail features, and fragments in park	M	Cooperative work with surrounding areas for other remaining trail fragments outside the park.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Work with tribes to complete a traditional environmental knowledge project to assist with management of natural resources	M	Traditional environmental knowledge involves documentation of traditional use of resources by native inhabitants and can inform management of a traditional cultural landscape.
Park	Archeological and ethnographic resources; Historic landscapes of the Apache Wars	Continue and expand archeological surveys	M	Ongoing archeological surveys would continue to locate currently unknown sites so they can be documented and protected from threats (erosion, looting). Additionally, expanded archeological surveys would be conducted to improve the understanding of historic events at the site.
Park	Apache Spring	Continue hydrology research	M	Improved understanding of Apache Spring hydrology will help with assessment of threats such as withdrawal from adjacent and possibly connected springs and inform restoration efforts.
Park	Parkwide issue	Boundary adjustment study	M	To evaluate acquisition of a parcel that has sensitive cultural resources and ties to the site. A boundary adjustment would also improve efficiencies to the current boundary of the park. Any adjustment would need a congressional amendment or note to the file in order to increase the park’s authorized size over 1,000 acres.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Identify restoration needs and strategy	M	The restoration need and strategy will focus on general treatment methods and needed compliance. The assessment of restoration needs will identify all the places restoration is needed accompanied by a time line. This will be combined in a digital database.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Expand understanding of climate change through added weather stations	M	In addition to the continued monitoring of the air monitoring station at Chiricahua National Monument, this effort would look to increase the understanding of weather and climate change in the area through additional monitoring stations within the three SEAZ units. Climate monitoring is a national priority and would provide important information to inform future park protection of natural and cultural resources in light of climate change.
Park	Museum collections	Collections condition survey	M	Necessary to establish baseline for condition of collections and for prioritizing treatment and storage facility improvements. To inform scope of collections statement and conservation plan for museum objects.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Archeological and ethnographic resources	Better understanding of ethnographic resources	M	An expanded effort is needed to implement the ethnographic overview and assessment and partner with associated tribes.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Invasive species monitoring and treatment	M	This need relates to all three SEAZ units. This effort was previously being completed by the NPS Sonoran Desert Inventory and Monitoring Program but limited funding necessitated its termination. The NPS Exotic Plant Management Team can provide some assistance.
Park and SEAZ group	Parkwide issue	Visual resource inventory	M	In this inventory, key critical viewshed points within the park units are identified, and spatial mapping is used to identify the corridors visible from each viewpoint as well as the scenic qualities of the identified views and NPS and visitor values that relate to the views' importance This information will inform the viewshed management plan and provide a useful aid in park development planning.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem; Museum collections	Develop and implement research plan to identify and locate natural history collections and associated field records	M	Implementation of this plan would include conducting research to identify, accession and catalogue existing but unaccessioned natural history collections in non-federal repositories, as well as updating accession records and catalog to include specimens and field records resulting from studies and resource protection efforts.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Assess impact of mercury and other toxics on biota in the park	L	This effort would include impacts on invertebrate insects. It would help the park gain a better understanding of ecosystem characteristics that enhance mercury methylation at the park.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Conduct archives survey	L	The park currently manages documents that deal with the park's historic, natural history, and archeological resources as well as administrative records. A survey will allow the park to understand what it holds, what park documents should be included within the park archives, and what collections are stored off-site at the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center.
Park	Museum collections	Complete file plan to set up structure for data management for museum collections	L	As the park continues to acquire artifacts through archeological and natural history surveys, it is important to ensure that museum and archive records are efficiently managed. A file plan for Fort Bowie National Historic Site will provide organizational structure designed to help staff manage data and the collections.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made				
Related to Park or SEAZ Management Group?	Related to an FRV or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Park	Fort Bowie structures	3-D LiDAR of the fort	L	A LiDAR scan would project how the fort looked historically and could be used for outreach and interpretation as well as provide additional understanding of the resource for management. A “virtual tour” created from LiDAR data would provide access to the park’s sensitive resources. Measurements will serve as a baseline for material deterioration and condition monitoring.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Research post-fire ecosystem through assessments of vegetation, wildlife, and watershed	L	This process has been started and needs to be continued. It is related to the watershed analysis.
Park and SEAZ group	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Complete comprehensive wildlife inventory	L	This effort is already underway.
Park	Apache Spring	Monitor long-term current restoration efforts	L	Monitoring would ensure long-term restoration efforts reach desired conditions.
Park	Parkwide issue	Visitor use data	L	Data would support understanding of access and improve resource protection, especially relating to parking issues.
Park	Butterfield Overland Mail Route	Improve and consolidate knowledge of the stage route history	L	This information, which would include improved mapping of the historic route, would improve the park’s ability to interpret this resource, especially given that it may be designated a national historic trail.
Park	Apache Spring; Madrean Sky Island ecosystem; Archeological and ethnographic resources	Climate change vulnerability assessment	L	Includes assessment for select flora and fauna species, Apache Spring, and priority archeological resources.
Park	Madrean Sky Island ecosystem; Parkwide issue	Noise analysis	L	This study would help the understanding of impacts to the natural sounds of the park.
Park	Museum collections; Madrean Sky Island ecosystem	Document climate change effects through appropriate collection of natural resource specimens	L	Improved collection of natural resource specimens would provide documentation of the long-term impacts of climate change on natural resource condition.

Part 3: Contributors

Fort Bowie National Historic Site

Allen Etheridge, Superintendent

Lane Baker, Superintendent (retired)

Julena Campbell, Chief of Interpretation

Jeremy Curtis, Chief of Maintenance

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Enriqueta Ramirez, Administrative Officer (Chiricahua National Monument and Fort Bowie National Historic Site) (retired)

Jane Rodgers, Superintendent (acting)

Matt Stoffolano, Chief Ranger

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Fort Bowie National Historic Site

Summary of Legislative History of Fort Bowie National Historic Site

- Legislative Act of August 30, 1964 (P.L. 88-510, 78 Stat. 681) authorized the designation of Fort Bowie National Historic Site.
- Federal Register document of July 28, 1972 (FR Doc. 72-12095) established Fort Bowie National Historic Site.
- Legislative Act of November 10, 1978 (P.L. 95-652, 92 Stat. 3471) changes the appropriation authorization to \$85,000 for land acquisition. (Not included in this appendix.)

Legislative Act of August 30, 1964 (P.L. 88-510, 78 Stat. 681) authorized the designation of Fort Bowie National Historic Site.

Public Law 88-510

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of the Fort Bowie National Historic Site in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate, for preservation as the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, the site and remaining historic structures of old Fort Bowie, situated in Cochise County, Arizona, together with such additional land, interests in land, and improvements thereon, as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall designate no more than one thousand acres for inclusion in said site.

SEC. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section 1 hereof, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under such terms, reservations, and conditions as he may deem satisfactory, to procure by purchase, donation, with donated funds, exchange, or otherwise, land and interests in land for the national historic site. When the historic remains of old Fort Bowie and all other privately owned lands within the aforesaid designated area have been acquired as provided in this Act, notice thereof and of the establishment of the Fort Bowie National Historic Site shall be published in the Federal Register. Thereupon all public lands within the designated area shall become a part of the Fort Bowie National Historic Site.

SEC. 3. The Fort Bowie National Historic Site, as constituted under this Act, shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a part of the national park system, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended, the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), and all laws and regulations of general application to historic areas within the national park system.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed \$550,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved August 30, 1964.

Federal Register document of July 28, 1972 (FR Doc. 72-12095) established Fort Bowie National Historic Site.

National Park Service
**FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC
 SITE, ARIZ.**

Designation and Establishment

The Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 681; 16 U.S.C. 461, note), authorizes the designation, for preservation as the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, of the site and remaining historic structures of old Fort Bowie in Cochise County, Ariz., together with such additional land, interests in land and improvements thereon as deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of the act, but not more than 1,000 acres may be designated for inclusion in such site.

In furtherance of the aforesaid act, the Fort Bowie National Historic Site is designated to include the following described lands:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

T. 15 S., R. 28 E.,

Sec. 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Containing 970 acres.

Notice is given that the historic remains of old Fort Bowie and all privately-owned lands within the above designated area have been acquired and, further, that the Fort Bowie National Historic Site is hereby established.

Dated: July 28, 1972.



Appendix B: Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures and Landscapes of Fort Bowie
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park protects the ruins of the first and second Fort Bowie and its associated landscape. The remaining adobe walls of the second Fort Bowie were encased in lime plaster by NPS staff in an attempt to stop further deterioration. • The condition of the structures is generally fair to good, with some that require immediate attention. • Routine, cyclical maintenance has been done to the structures and yearly condition assessments are performed. Restoration work is also completed on a regular basis to reduce the impacts of erosion. • The park was originally managed as “historic abandonment,” which has allowed the landscape to slowly return to natural conditions. • New condition analysis of the ruins is under development by the University of Vermont. • The park’s unique cultural soundscape, a result of its remote setting, contributes to the historic setting and larger Fort Bowie cultural landscape. The high quality of the soundscape around the fort ruins is directly related to the lack of development, both within and adjacent to the park. • Views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze and visibility warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the fort ruins and landscape is generally stable, with dips and flows according to maintenance cycle and active preservation. • Current management actions are converting the landscape from a shrub-dominated system to grassland, which is the native ecosystem. • For 2003–12, the trend in ozone and visibility remained relatively unchanged. No statistically significant trend was observed.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures and Landscapes of Fort Bowie
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining staff levels have made it a challenge to perform the preservation work required to maintain the buildings and landscape. • Developing the specialized skills required to perform preservation work on historic structures represents a significant investment for the park, which can be lost due to staff turnover. • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency and intensity, as well as drought events due to climate change could increase weathering and erosion or sedimentation of historic structures and landscapes from storm events and increase invasive species and pests. • Ruins are threatened by wear and tear, weathering, and pests such as mice and termites. • Inappropriate visitor use (e.g., climbing on or sitting on the walls) and vandalism negatively impact the structures. • Overflights interrupt the cultural soundscape and detract from the fort's historic setting. • Potentially, cross-border activities occurring elsewhere (traffic of undocumented immigrants, illegal drug trafficking, etc.) may also be taking place in the area of the forts. • Deliberate looting and unintentional removal of artifacts from the grounds can damage the park's historic landscape. • The permanent law enforcement ranger was relocated from the residence at Fort Bowie. While regular patrols are still conducted, there is concern that the lack of full-time presence increases the risk of looting and vandalism. • Impacts from nonnative and native invasive species, in particular is due to proliferation of mesquite in the cultural landscape. • Nearby developments have the potential to threaten viewsheds that are integral to the visitor experience at the site. • Ground-level ozone sometimes reaches levels that can make breathing difficult for sensitive groups. Ozone warrants moderate concern for human health based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek assistance from seasonal park staff or staff from Chiricahua National Monument to help the preservation employee assigned to Fort Bowie National Historic Site. • Establish historic masonry training, historic preservation training, and on-the-job training to park employees so they can understand and protect park historic structures. • Share stabilization crews between Fort Bowie and other parks that have similar ruins. • Enhancing interpretation to convey the importance of not removing artifacts can help address looting and vandalism. • Update interpretive offerings including a self-guided trail and new media or apps. Fewer signs with updated interpretive text and designs could also be beneficial. • Collaborating with stakeholders, such as Fort Huachuca, Order of Indian Wars, and supporters of the national historic trail designation for the Butterfield Overland Trail, could bring additional interest to the park. • The park could strive to work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts in parks from sources of air pollution. • Partnering with potential nearby developers or planners could increase awareness about the importance of air quality and scenic views in the park. • Continue to promote the hike to the fort over the accessible drive to help preserve the site and the unique visitor experience of the historic setting. The headquarters drive could still be maintained and offered to those with mobility issues. • Requesting documentation regarding the fort from the National Archives would allow the park to more easily reference these materials and incorporate information into interpretation and management.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures and Landscapes of Fort Bowie
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Classified Structures (2014). • Regional air quality monitoring including ozone, deposition, and visibility at nearby Chiricahua National Monument (ongoing). • “Air Quality Conditions and Trends by NPS Units: Fort Bowie National Historic Site” (2012). • “Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Fort Bowie National Historic Site Landscape” (2010). • Historic structures preservation guide (2001). • Historic structures report – ruins stabilization architectural data (1983). • Historic structures report – historical data section (1980). • “Fort Bowie Material Culture” (1978).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue stabilization research for ruins. • 3-D LiDAR of the fort.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for the entire park. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Finalize plan of action for NAGPRA and inadvertent discoveries.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC 300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 • Clean Air Act • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Landscape of the Apache Wars
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 3, 5, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The battle sites are in good condition and are transitioning back to natural conditions. • The primary trail leading from the trailhead to the fort ruins travels through the historic landscape. • There is some outreach and education at the sites. • Wayside panels at some notable locations give an interpretive overview of the site, historic landscapes, and events. • The park is set in the midst of Apache Pass. Together with the primary access by hiking trail, this setting offers visitors a unique experience and a sense of remoteness and isolation. • Views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze and visibility warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation is stable. • For 2003–12, the trend in ozone and visibility remained relatively unchanged. No statistically significant trend was observed.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion poses a threat to unrecovered artifacts on the grounds of the site. • Native and nonnative invasive species. • Deliberate looting and unintentional removal of artifacts from the grounds. • Loss of institutional knowledge due to staff turnover and retirements. • Fire is a substantial threat to vegetation and exposes remaining cultural resources to loss through erosion and looting. • Planned expansion of nearby development threatens viewsheds at the site. • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could increase weathering and erosion/sedimentation of the historic landscapes and artifacts from storm events. • Fire frequencies in the region could increase up to 25% by 2100 due to climate change that could impact vegetation and increase vulnerability to erosion/sedimentation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to capture institutional knowledge among staff and volunteers, and integrate this information into webpages, brochures, and other interpretive media. • Offer a broader outreach and education program using modern techniques at the sites after additional research has been completed. • Conduct more intensive archeological surveys and in-depth research to improve understanding of historic events and inform interpretation. • Continue the analysis of the archeological survey done 10 years ago and update it for the Battle of Apache Pass and gun battle site. • The park could strive to work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts in parks from sources of air pollution. • Partnering with potential nearby developers or planner could help increase awareness about the importance of air quality and scenic views in the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Landscape of the Apache Wars
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional air quality monitoring including ozone, deposition, and visibility at nearby Chiricahua National Monument (ongoing). • “Air Quality Conditions and Trends by NPS Units: Fort Bowie National Historic Site” (2012). • “Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Fort Bowie National Historic Site Landscape” (2010). • “Fort Bowie Material Culture” (1978).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue and expand archeological surveys. • Consolidate and digitize information related to the landscape.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for the entire park. • Preservation plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Update scope of collections statement.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC 300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 • Clean Air Act • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • “Secretarial Order 3206, “American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and the Endangered Species Act” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



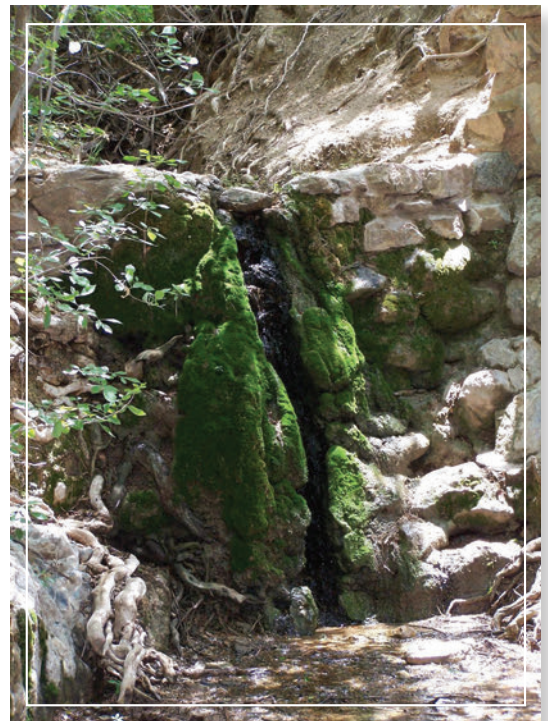
Fundamental Resource or Value	Butterfield Overland Mail Route (Stage Station, Trail, and Stagecoach)
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 3 and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trail was originally used between 1858 and 1861. • The stage station foundation is in stable condition. • The portion of the Butterfield Overland Trail that runs through the park and along the historic route is in good condition. Other remnants that do not follow the historic trail alignment will revert to natural conditions, and bridge abutments on this portion of the trail not maintained. • The trail receives moderate horse traffic from organized riding groups (clubs and reenactors) that follow the trail to the fort ruins and parade ground. • A wayside provides the only onsite interpretation. • Butterfield enthusiasts visit the site. • Views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze and visibility warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use is stable. • There is increased interest due to the potential designation of the Butterfield Overland Trail as a national historic trail. • For 2003–12, the trend in ozone and visibility remained relatively unchanged. No statistically significant trend was observed.

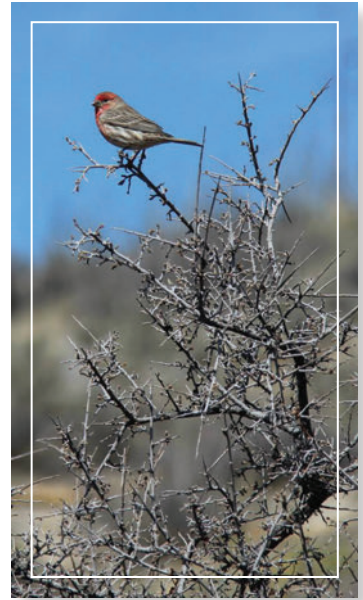
<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>Butterfield Overland Mail Route (Stage Station, Trail, and Stagecoach)</p>
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining staff levels have made it a challenge to perform the preservation work required to maintain the buildings and landscape. • Developing the specialized skills required to perform preservation work on historic structures represents a significant investment for the park, which can be lost due to staff turnover. • Ruins are threatened by wear and tear, weathering, and pests such as mice and termites. • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could increase weathering and erosion/sedimentation of the mail route from storm events and an increase in invasive species. • Inappropriate visitor use (e.g., climbing on or sitting on the station foundation) and vandalism negatively impact the structures. • Potentially, cross-border activities occurring elsewhere (traffic of undocumented immigrants, illegal drug trafficking, etc.) may also be taking place near the stage station foundation and along the trail. • Deliberate looting and unintentional removal of artifacts from the grounds can damage the park’s historic landscape. • The permanent law enforcement ranger was relocated from the residence at Fort Bowie. While regular patrols are still conducted, there is concern that the lack of a full-time presence increases the risk of looting and vandalism. • Impacts from nonnative and native invasive species, in particular due to proliferation of mesquite in the cultural landscape. • Nearby developments have the potential to threaten viewsheds that are integral to the visitor experience at the site. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2009, President Barack Obama signed legislation for a study of the Butterfield Overland Trail for possible inclusion in the national trails system. This designation may result in increased interest in the resource and an increase in visitation. • Offer a reproduction stagecoach and stage rides as interpretive opportunities. • Develop a living history program using the stage station and trail relating to the Butterfield Overland Mail Route and the importance of Apache Pass to overland transportation in the region. • Possibly recruit knowledgeable members of the public for docents to allow Butterfield Overland Trail enthusiasts to share their knowledge with the next generation and assist the park with interpretation of the resource. • Engage with the docent program run by Arizona state historic preservation office for archeology and battle sites to connect Fort Bowie with other preservation advocates. • The park could strive to work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts in parks from sources of air pollution. • Partnering with potential nearby developers or planners could increase awareness about the importance of air quality and scenic views in the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Butterfield Overland Mail Route (Stage Station, Trail, and Stagecoach)
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional air quality monitoring including ozone, deposition, and visibility at nearby Chiricahua National Monument (ongoing). • Sonoran Desert Network Air Quality Monitoring Brief Including Ozone, Deposition, and Visibility at Chiricahua National Monument (2010). • “Air Quality Conditions and Trends by NPS Units: Fort Bowie National Historic Site” (2012). • “Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Fort Bowie National Historic Site Landscape” (2010). • “Fort Bowie Material Culture” (1978).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved mapping of the trail, trail features, and fragments in the park. • Enhance and consolidate knowledge of the history of the stage route.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for the entire park. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC 300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 • Clean Air Act • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Apache Spring
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apache Spring is on the main trail leading from the park trailhead to the fort ruins. • The spring is still flowing, though at a reduced rate. • The spring is not in its natural condition. Since the 1900s, it has been highly “improved” with pipes, concrete, and other alterations related to ranching and previous park use. • Interpretation is challenging due to alterations of the spring. • Water rights to the spring are shared between the park and adjacent private users. • The riparian area vegetation is in need of restoration. Spring restoration is underway. • The spring and some of its associated constructed water features, such as the cattle trough and reservoirs, are listed in the 2010 cultural landscape inventory as contributing elements. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rate of flow of Apache Spring has declined over time. • For 2003–12, the trend in ground-level ozone concentration, wet nitrogen deposition, and wet sulfur deposition remained relatively unchanged at nearby Chiricahua National Monument air quality monitors.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought and water draw from upper and lower Mine Springs by surrounding landholders could affect Apache Spring, due to connectivity between Apache and other nearby springs. • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could impact spring discharge. • Nitrogen deposition warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks. The park’s arid ecosystems were rated as having high sensitivity to the nutrient enrichment effects from current deposition. Some invasive plant species thrive in areas with excess nitrogen deposition, displacing native vegetation adapted to low nitrogen conditions. • Ground-level ozone warrants significant concern for vegetation health based on NPS Air Resource Division benchmarks. Ozone can cause injury to at least four ozone-sensitive plant species in the park including <i>Rhus trilobata</i> (skunkbush) and <i>Salix gooddingii</i> (Gooding’s willow). • Roads and trails disturb the balance between overland flow and infiltration. • Border-related activities are believed to be occurring at the fort, but not yet at the spring. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections among native flora, biodiversity, historic landscapes, viewsheds, air pollution, and climate change. • Work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts in parks from sources of air pollution. • Emphasize scenic views and other connections to the other two NPS units in Cochise County to increase visitation. • Restore the spring and watershed, in collaboration with associated tribes. • Identify opportunities to integrate management of natural and cultural landscapes because restoration of natural conditions in a cultural landscape is challenging. • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership by becoming a Climate Friendly Park and implement a park environmental management system (Director’s Order 13A).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Apache Spring
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sonoran Desert Network Air Quality Monitoring Brief Including Ozone, Deposition, and Visibility at Chiricahua National Monument (2010). • Regional air quality monitoring including ozone, deposition, and visibility at nearby Chiricahua National Monument (ongoing). • "Air Quality Conditions and Trends by NPS Units: Fort Bowie National Historic Site" (2012). • <i>Water-Quality Data for Selected National Park Units, Southern and Central Arizona and West-Central New Mexico</i> (2005).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue hydrology research. • Monitor long-term current restoration efforts. • Climate change vulnerability assessment for Apache Spring.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for the entire park. • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Water rights adjudication and law • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Secretarial Order 3335, "Reaffirmation of the Federal Trust Responsibilities to Federally Recognized Tribes and Individual Indian Beneficiaries" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.4) "Biological Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.6) "Water Resource Management"





Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 3, 5, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the area within the park boundary is a transitional zone between desert, grassland, and oak woodland. • The dominant plant community has probably changed in historic and prehistoric times in response to minor climatic fluctuations and human land use. • Chihuahuan desert scrub occurs within a few miles of the park, and hillsides at Fort Bowie National Historic Site could permanently convert to desert if the thin soils erode away. • The park is quite diverse considering its tiny area. Compared to the Arizona portion of the Sky Island Archipelago, Fort Bowie National Historic Site has more than 25% of its plants (572), more than 50% of the amphibians and reptiles (73, one fewer than larger Coronado National Memorial, and many more than much larger Chiricahua National Monument), well over 50% of the mammals (61), and nearly 40% of the birds (188). • Generally, most fauna in the park are in good condition. • The grassland northeast of Fort Bowie National Historic Site is shrub-invaded nonnative grassland, while the area to the southwest is native grassland with low shrub cover. • Fort Bowie National Historic Site is in the ecotonal zone between grassland, woodland, and the Chihuahuan Desert (which is a few miles from the park boundary). The vegetation is therefore very sensitive to climate change and human disturbance, so significant shifts in community structure and floristic composition may occur in the future. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, temperature indicators (June maximum temperature and January minimum temperature) were slightly above average compared to their respective reference conditions (30-year averages from 1971–2000). January minimum temperatures and June maximum temperatures from 2000–2004 were 1°F warmer than their respective 30-year averages. • The precipitation indicator was below average compared to the 30-year average (1971–2000).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could have major impacts on vegetation. Biological communities may shift upslope where suitable conditions for their existence occur, changing the habitat to make it more viable for some species and less so for others. Possible future changes in timing and amounts of precipitation, as well as loss or changes of vegetation could result in flooding, which would put people, ecosystems, and infrastructure at risk. Fire frequency in the region could increase up to 25% by 2100, increasing vulnerability of native flora and fauna. • The US-Mexico border poses a threat to natural resources that can be damaged by activities related to illegal immigration, narcotics smuggling, and enforcement effort, etc. Threats include increased anthropogenic noise and light pollution, increased fire risk, wildlife disturbance, habitat destruction or modification, spread of invasive species, trash and human waste, and creation of new roads and trails. • Invasive species that may pose a threat to the park's natural resources include Lehmann lovegrass (management techniques can reduce its dominance), Russian thistle, and curly dock. • Neighboring land use could pose a threat to the park's natural resources. The park is not large enough to support a healthy, self-sustaining ecosystem indefinitely if isolated from larger landscapes. • Potential loss of critical information through loss of park natural resource specimens and associated field records due to lack of accountability. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand education and research opportunities related to natural resource issues. • Provide expanded education for surrounding communities and school groups, particularly related to the unique role that sky islands play in light of climate change and the charismatic fauna in the park like coatimundis, large cats, and bears. • Coordinate with management of the surrounding natural lands, mostly under US Forest Service management, particularly related to grazing, recreation, and fire. • Continue partnerships with multiple nongovernmental organizations such as the Sky Island Alliance, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, etc. • Ecosystem shifts can be documented through the appropriate collection and cataloging specimens and associated field records.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation inventory, mapping, and classification report (2013). • <i>Landbird Monitoring Protocol and Standard Operating Procedures for the Chihuahua Desert, Northern Great Plains, Sonoran Desert, and Southern Plains Networks</i> (2013). • Natural resource condition assessment (all three SEAZ units) (2011). • <i>Terrestrial Vegetation and Soils Monitoring at Fort Bowie National Historic Site</i> (2010). • <i>Bat Species Richness and Abundance at the Chiricahua National Monument and Fort Bowie National Historic Site</i> (2000–present). • <i>Southwest Exotic Mapping Program: Occurrence Summary and Maps of Select Invasive, Non-native Plants in Arizona</i> (2007). • <i>Vascular Plant and Vertebrate Inventory of Fort Bowie National Historic Site</i> (2007). • <i>Conservation and Management of Jaguars, Mountain Lions, and other Felids in Four Southern Arizona Parks</i> (2006). • <i>Assessing the State of Ecological Resources in 11 Southwestern National Parks</i> (2004). • <i>Biological Inventory Report for the Sonoran Desert Network</i> (2006). • Catalog records and associated field records (archives) for specimens and data in museum collection (ongoing).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research the post-fire ecosystem through assessments of vegetation, wildlife, and the watershed. • Identify restoration needs and develop a strategy for implementation. • Complete a comprehensive wildlife inventory. • Expand understanding of climate change through added weather stations. • Work with tribes to complete a traditional environmental knowledge project, to assist with management of natural resources. • Invasive species monitoring and treatment. • Climate change vulnerability assessment of select flora and fauna of the Madrean Sky Island ecosystem. • Develop and implement research plan to identify and locate natural history collections and associated field records. Conduct archives survey. • Study to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems. • Assess impact of mercury and other toxics on biota in the park. • Noise analysis.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete restoration plan for the three SEAZ units. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Complete fire management plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Finalize plan of action for NAGPRA and inadvertent discoveries. • Update scope of collections statement to include natural history collecting strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973 • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • Lacey Act of 1900 • Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Water rights adjudication and law • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • Federal Cave Resources Protection Act • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Flood Insurance Program

Fundamental Resource or Value	Native Flora and Fauna of the Madrean Sky Island Ecosystem
<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Department of Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes" • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.6) "Water Resource Management," including (4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters," (4.6.2) "Water Rights," and (4.6.4) "Floodplains" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • NPS <i>Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire Management</i> • Special Directive 93-4 "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological and Ethnographic Resources Associated with Chiricahua Apaches
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 3 and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park’s archeological resources include sites, burials, roasting pits, and the foundations and rings of pithouses. • Burials and reburials have been recorded both inside and outside the established fort cemetery. Some of these burials contain bone fragments. A few of the burials can be positively identified. • While most of the sites are in fair to good condition, there are a few archeological and ethnographic resources that are currently threatened. • Sites include prehistoric, historic, and Apache artifacts. • Park staff has a relatively good understanding of ethnographic resources located within the park (for instance, in comparison to our knowledge of ethnographic resources at Chiricahua National Monument), but more research could improve the understanding of the site. • Use of the park by tribes for traditional practice is limited. Traditional uses have been discussed as part of an effort to increase consultation with tribes. • Ten tribes/bands are associated with the site: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, Jicarilla Apache Nation of New Mexico, Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Tohono O’Odham Nation of Arizona, Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona, White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation. • Approximately 80% of the park has been archeologically surveyed at a satisfactory level, but some areas should be resurveyed with a new focus on Apache artifacts. • Currently, interpretation relating to Apache culture and relevant themes is minimal. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource condition is relatively stable, but is deteriorating over time due to natural processes. • The park has performed some stabilization work and data collection on a few sites that are threatened. • The park is primarily interpreting the military story of the site. While it is interpreting the Apache story to a lesser degree, recent efforts have been made to include this perspective.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proximity of sites to visitor use areas has led to looting by visitors and more intentionally deliberate individuals. • Livestock grazing incursions threaten the ruins and natural resources. • A lack of knowledge and understanding of park resources inhibits interpretation efforts. The park needs to develop appropriate interpretive messages. • The lack of documentation can result in loss of park resources through neglect. • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change could increase erosion/ sedimentation of archeological resources from storm events. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve collaboration with tribes to better understand ethnographic and archeological resources. • Develop partnerships with tribes to help ensure appropriate interpretation of park resources and the Apache people and lifestyle. • Educate visitors on a topic not well known or understood by park visitors or the general public. • Improve public understanding of cultural resources, which would reduce visitor impacts on in situ artifacts.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological and Ethnographic Resources Associated with Chiricahua Apaches
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue partnership with the University of New Mexico for archeological surveys. • Offer additional interpretive materials and programs relating to the Apache story.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2010: Fort Bowie NHS Landscape” (2010). • “2010 Border Impacts Study: Archaeological Site Assessment at NPS Park Units Chiricahua, Fort Bowie, and Coronado” (2010). • “Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of Chiricahua National Monument and Fort Bowie National Historic Site” (2010). • “An Overview of Previous Archeological Work at Fort Bowie National Historic Site and Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona” (2005).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue research of ethnographic resources. • Continue and expand archeological surveys. • Continue monitoring archeological sites. • Create briefs or documents to guide effective interpretation of ethnographic and archeological resources. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Complete file plan to prepare structure for data management for museum collections.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Update scope of collections statement to address collecting Apache-related materials. • Finalize plan of action for NAGPRA and inadvertent discoveries.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC 300101 et seq. • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and other Natural and Cultural Resources” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • “Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes” • Director’s Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	All significance statements.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections are at the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center, the park visitor center, and historian’s office. • A significant portion of the collections are directly connected to the site (not reproductions or “period pieces”). • Collections are in good condition. • Metal objects require treatment for preservation. • There is no collections backlog. • The collection is in need of a comprehensive condition survey. Previous efforts to catalog the condition of artifacts have only been partially completed. • The majority of the museum collection is artifacts collected through archeological surveys. Associated field records, archives generated from work other than surveys, and natural history specimens are also part of the collection. • Interpretation of the collections is minimal. While many objects are labeled and on display in the park visitor center, there is very little interpretation that would give visitors a sense of the meaning and relevance of the artifacts. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, collections are stable. • Artifacts are added based on surveys and work completed under permits. • There are occasional returns of artifacts taken by visitors.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for fire at the visitor center based on structural fire report. • Theft. • Exhibits have been static, and the lack of rotation of the artifacts on display denies staff the opportunity to apply prescribed preservation treatments to those on display. Static exhibits also degrade fragile objects, which could lead to potential loss of information through loss of specimens and associated field records due to lack of accountability. • Many of the park’s display cases provide inadequate protection. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernize and professionalize interpretation of collections to improve visitor understanding of the resources. • An up-to-date exhibit plan would help showcase items already on display and those that may be moved from storage and incorporated into new exhibits. • Virtual exhibits can bring sensitive resources to a broader audience without creating a static display at the park. • Research opportunities exist on a variety of topics such as an analysis of casings. • Provide staff and financial support to the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fort Bowie Material Culture</i> (1978).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition assessments of collections. • Collections condition survey. • Develop and implement research plan to identify and locate natural history collections and associated field records.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan. • Museum collection exhibit strategy. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Evacuation plan for museum collections.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC 300101 et seq. • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (5.1) "Research" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (5.3.5.5) "Museum Collections" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (9.4.2) "Museum Collections Management Facilities" • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology, 4A(3)</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III



Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Special Designations

National Historic Landmark

Fort Bowie is a national historic landmark and contains 74 structures that are in the park’s List of Classified Structures. The park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 29, 1972. The national register documentation lists 38 structures as contributing to the significance of the district. These structures are significant because of their association with units of the United States Army in the last half of the 19th century, the battles with Apaches that took place in the area, and the Butterfield Overland Mail Route that passes through Apache Pass.

Administrative Commitments

Title/Agency/Organization	Purpose/Description	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Memorandums of Understanding			
Cooperative national security and counterterrorism efforts on federal lands along US borders	Strengthen coordination related to border security. Signed in 2006.	No expiration	US Department of Homeland Security, US Department of the Interior, and US Department of Agriculture
The national trails system memorandum of understanding	Long-term interagency coordination and cooperation under the authorities of the National Trails System Act to enhance visitor satisfaction, coordinate trailwide administration and site-specific management, protect resources, promote cultural values, foster cooperative relationships, share technical expertise, and fund lands and resources associated with National Trails. Agreement 06-SU-11132424-196.	2016	Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Highway Administration
Memorandum of understanding among US Department of the Interior National Park Service, Chiricahua National Monument, Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Coronado National Memorial, and State of Arizona Cochise County Sheriff	To establish the terms and conditions under which parties will provide mutual law enforcement assistance in and near SEAZ units.	2017	Cochise County Sheriff’s Office

Title/Agency/ Organization	Purpose/Description	Expiration Date	Responsible Party
Memorandum of understanding between Chiricahua National Monument / Fort Bowie National Historic Site and The Bowie Chamber of Commerce	For maintenance of interpretive displays and areas adjacent to the kiosk in the town of Bowie.	None	The Bowie Chamber of Commerce and the National Park Service
Memorandums of Agreement			
Joint management for Southeast Arizona Parks	Concurrent jurisdiction for all three SEAZ parks.	No expiration	National Park Service
Interagency Agreements			
Joint fire management	Provide mutual aid in controlling wildfires.	2016	US Forest Service
Special Park Uses			
Rights-of-way for gas pipelines	These uses predate park establishment when the land was under Bureau of Land Management ownership. The bureau issued rights-of-way with no ending date or specific terms to El Paso Natural Gas Company, LLC to bury two pipelines.	No expiration date	El Paso Natural Gas Company (a.k.a. Kinder-Morgan)
Rights-of-way and/or easements for Apache Pass electricity-transmission line	Maintenance of electric utility lines.	Unknown	Sulphur Springs Valley Electric Cooperative
Rights-of-way for telephone line	Telephone line.	Unknown	Valley Telephone
Special use permit–Kinder-Morgan gas line	Maintenance and administration of El Paso Natural Gas Company, LLC (Kinder-Morgan) gas line.	2011	Kinder-Morgan
Special use permit – Kinder-Morgan cathodic protection station	Maintenance and administration of El Paso Natural Gas Co. [Kinder-Morgan] cathodic protection station.	2011	Kinder-Morgan
Commercial Services			
Special use permits and commercial use authorizations	In 2014, the park issued two authorizations for guided horseback riding and one authorization for guided hiking. There were no permits issued in 2014.	Varies	Varies

Appendix D: Traditionally Associated Tribes

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Apache Business Committee
PO Box 1330
Anadarko, OK 73005

Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Fort Sill Apache Business Committee
43187 US Hwy 281
Apache, OK 73006

Hopi Tribe of Arizona

Hopi Tribal Council
PO Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico

Jicarilla Apache Tribal Council
PO Box 507
Dulce, NM 87528

Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico

Mescalero Apache Tribal Council
PO Box 227
Mescalero, NM 88340

San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona

San Carlos Apache Tribal Council
PO Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Tohono O'Odham Nation of Arizona

Tohono O'Odham Tribal Council
PO Box 837
Sells, AZ 85634

Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona

Tonto Apache Tribal Council
Tonto Reservation No. 30
Payson, AZ 85541

White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona

White Mountain Apache Tribal Council
PO Box 700
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico

Pueblo of Zuni Tribal Council
PO Box 339
Zuni, NM 87327

**Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Fort Bowie National Historic Site**

January 2016

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

Allen S. Etheridge _____ *January 11, 2016* _____
RECOMMENDED
Allen Etheridge, Superintendent, Fort Bowie National Historic Site Date

Sue E. Masica _____ *1/22/16* _____
APPROVED
Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region Date



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

FOBO 424/129852
January 2016

Foundation Document • Fort Bowie National Historic Site

