

# GMP Dynamic Sourcebook, version 2.1 - Appendix E: Foundation Statements

## E.1 Examples of How All Elements of a Foundation Statement Interrelate

### City of Rocks National Reserve

#### Purpose

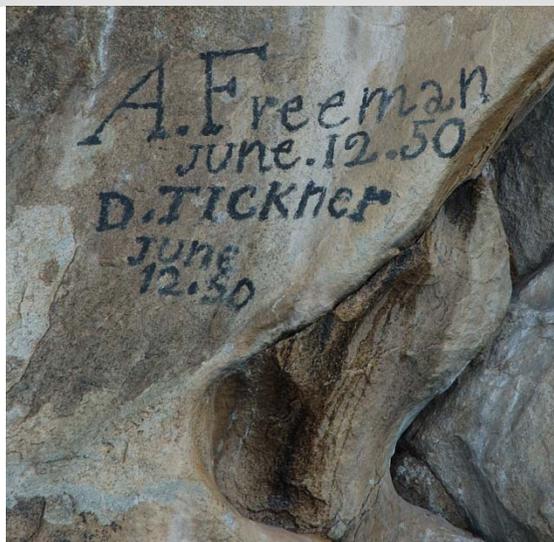
City of Rocks National Reserve was created to preserve through cooperative efforts the scenic qualities and attributes of the California Trail landscape, historic rural setting, and granite features.

#### City of Rocks National Reserve — Significance Statement 1

As part of the largest overland emigration route in American history, City of Rocks National Reserve preserves the most intact and authentic setting of the California Trail. The trail served as a landmark and critical refuge that inspired numerous written accounts of the landscape.

#### Primary Interpretive Theme

City of Rocks National Reserve was a major landmark for emigrants traveling along the California Trail. City of Rocks provided rest and inspiration for the many weary travelers who were heading for Granite Pass and ultimately for California or Oregon.



#### Fundamental Resources and Values Associated with Park Significance Statement 1

- 1.1) the California Trail remnants and artifacts, such as wagon ruts, inscriptions, and encampments
- 1.2) the diaries, art, and other written records documenting the experiences and thoughts of emigrants passing through City of Rocks
- 1.3) the historic vegetation communities (1840-1870) observed by the emigrants
- 1.4) the geologic formations that provided landmarks and inspiration for the emigrants (e.g., naming of rocks)
- 1.5) the archives of the national reserve that document the signatures, historic vegetation communities, and emigrant encampments

#### Analysis of the Fundamental Resource 1.1 — The California Trail

The California Trail remnants and artifacts, such as wagon ruts, inscriptions, and encampments	
<b>Importance of this Resource</b>	The remnants and artifacts of the California Trail are evidence of a nationally significant event. The preserved resources demonstrate the stories and facts that support the primary interpretive themes of the national reserve. These cultural resources distinguish this national park system unit from the countless miles of trail corridor that no longer provide actual evidence, bolstering their integrity and national significance.
<b>Current Conditions, Trends, and Potential Threats</b>	The California Trail remnants and artifacts, such as wagon ruts, inscriptions, and encampments, are still obvious and recognizable. These cultural resources are well documented and investigated with ongoing study and research of the landscape and archeological resources that provide a baseline of information. The associated fundamental resources continue to degrade due to the forces of nature and will not remain into perpetuity, especially signatures and wagon ruts.  The potential threats to the California Trail remnants and artifacts, such as wagon ruts, inscriptions, and encampments, include vandalism, cattle grazing, weather and erosion, private land uses, and visitor use impacts.

**Analysis of the Fundamental Resource 1.1 — The California Trail**

**Stakeholders**

State Historic Preservation Office — mission is to document and protect the historic values of Idaho  
Oregon–California Trail Association — a nonprofit organization advocating for preservation of the trails  
Access Fund — interested in climbing and recreation issues related to City of Rocks National Reserve

**Laws and Policies**

**Archeological Resources**

*Source:*

National Historic Preservation Act; Archeological Resources Protection Act; the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*; Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995); *NPS Management Policies 2001*; NPS "Cultural Resources Management Guideline" (DO-28, 1996)

*Policy Direction:*

Archeological sites are identified and inventoried and their significance is determined and documented. Archeological sites are protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable. When disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, the site is professionally documented and excavated and the resulting artifacts, materials, and records are curated and conserved in consultation with the Idaho state historic preservation office (and American Indian tribes if applicable).

**Cultural Landscapes**

According to the National Park Service's "Cultural Resource Management Guideline" (DO-28), a cultural landscape is a *reflection of human adaptation and use of natural resources and is often expressed in the way land is organized and divided, patterns of settlement, land use, systems of circulation, and the types of structures that are built. The character of a cultural landscape is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls, and vegetation, and by use reflecting cultural values and traditions.*

*Source:*

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470); Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800); *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996); *NPS Management Policies 2001*; NPS "Cultural Resources Management Guideline" (DO-28, 1996)

*Policy Direction:*

Cultural landscape inventories are conducted to identify landscapes potentially eligible for listing in the national register and to assist in future management decisions for landscapes and associated resources, both cultural and natural.

The management of cultural landscapes focuses on preserving the landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when that use contributes to its historical significance.

The preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of cultural landscapes is undertaken in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guideline's for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

**Historic Structures**

*Source:*

National Historic Preservation Act; the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*; *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*; Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995); *NPS Management Policies 2001*; NPS "Cultural Resources Management Guideline" (DO-28, 1996)

*Policy Direction:*

Historic structures are inventoried and their significance and integrity are evaluated under National Register of Historic Places criteria. The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing of historic structures on the national register are protected in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable)