RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Apache County, Arizona

Prepared by:

Staff, Canyon de Chelly National Monument

Concurred by: _____ 1/30/87
Superintendent, Canyon de Chelly N.M. Date

Approved by: _____ 3/20/87
Regional Director, Southwest Region Date

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

AND

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT

1982

Revised 1987

National Park Service

Department of the Interior

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INTRODUCTION

A Resources Management Plan is a strategic planning document and a key factor in good management and preservation of the resources. It describes constraints upon park management, as well as knowledge and actions necessary to maintain the park.

Project statements are determined on the basis of approved management objectives and land classification. Management constraints and completed research serve as guidelines for projects.

The Resources Management Plan serves the Superintendent in two ways:

1. As a manual for management activities (guidelines) which will as best possible preserve the natural, cultural, and environmental resources of Canyon de Chelly National Monument, in accordance with Park Service standards.

2. A set of research projects and priorities that are designed to obtain additional information for management and interpretation.

All Resources Management Plan actions include one, or a combination of four types:

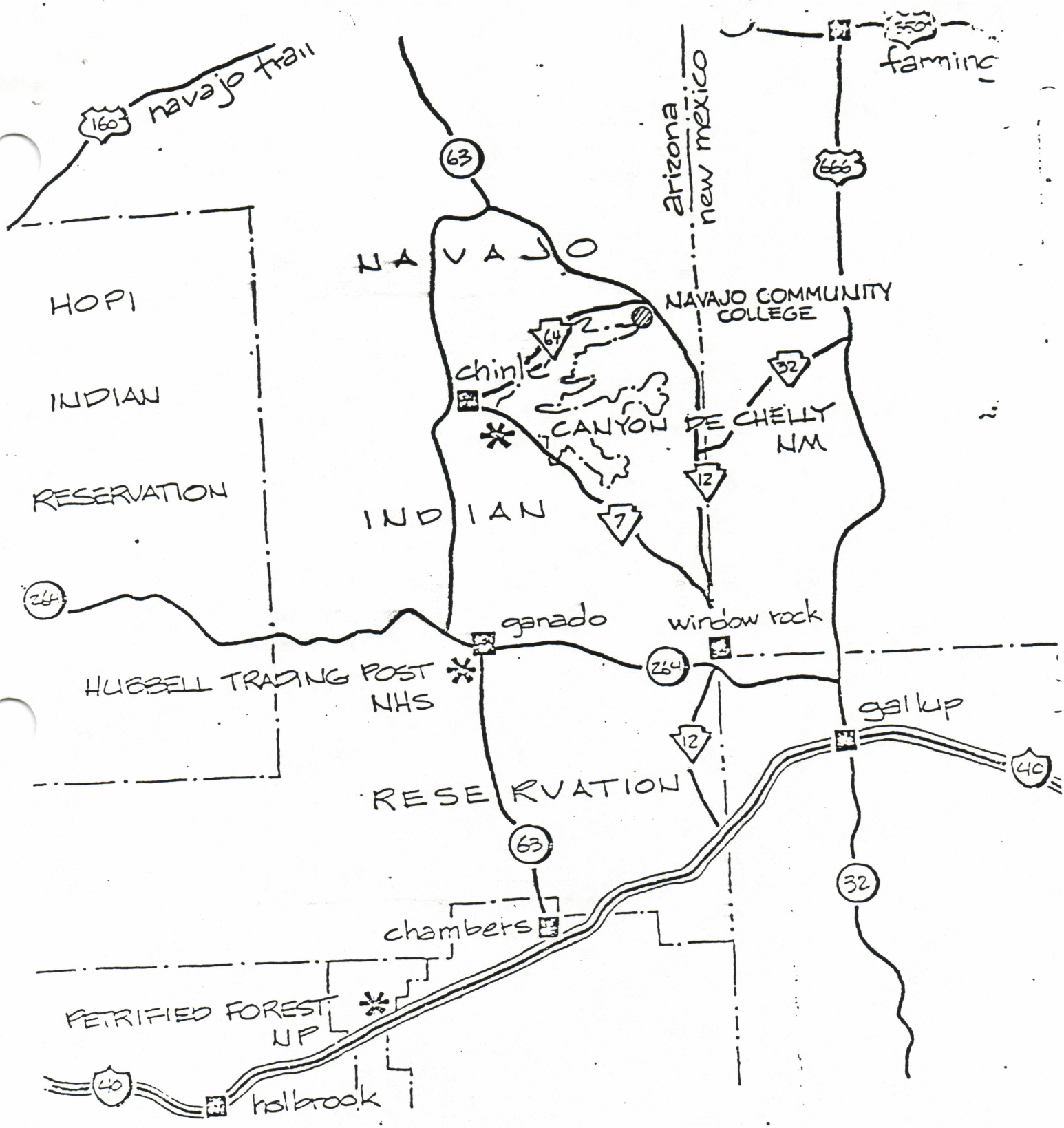
1. Actions that will have significant and measurable effect on the environment or are highly controversial.

2. Actions which will continue existing management activities.

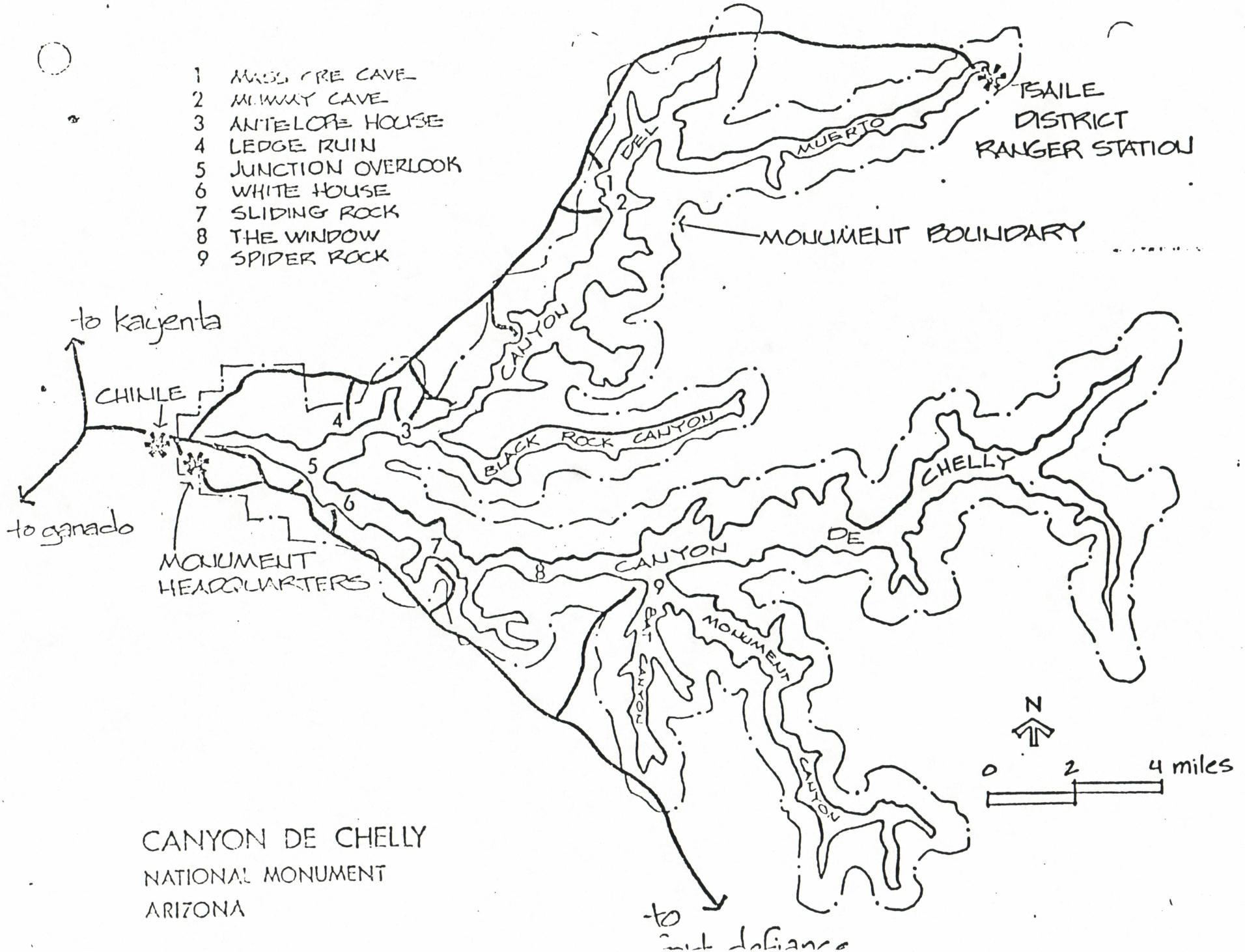
3. Actions which will initiate new management activities.

4. Research actions and activities.

All management actions must be in compliance with provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Archeological and Historic Data Preservation Act of 1974.



CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT VICINITY



CANYON DE CHELLY
NATIONAL MONUMENT
ARIZONA

MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

A. Purpose of the Monument

Canyon de Chelly National Monument was established by an Act of February 14, 1931 (41 Stat. 1161), to be administered by the National Park Service "...as it applies to the care, maintenance, preservation and restoration of the prehistoric ruins, or other features of scientific or historical interest within the area..." And as per the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, as" ...to conserve the...historic objects..therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

B. Significance of the Park Resources

The only resource specified in Canyon de Chelly's establishment authorization is the prehistoric ruins; however, there is a vague reference to "other features of scientific or historical interest."

The single most significant resource is the Monument's ruins and other archeological sites, representing at least two cultures. Within the Monument lie over 700 of these prehistoric remains (most date between A.D. 350 and 1300) and 2000 other sites such as rock art. Many of the ruin sites are in good states of preservation, such as Antelope House, Mummy Cave, and White House. Also there are indications of Hopi Indian occupation between A.D. 1300 and 1700, and Navajo occupation beginning about A.D. 1700 and continuing to the present.

The Monument contains other resources not mentioned in the Establishment Act, but of interest to monument visitors: in the 18th and 19th centuries, the Navajo used the canyon complex as a stronghold in their wars against the Spanish, Mexicans, and Anglo-Americans. IN 1864, it was here that Kit Carson with U.S. Army forces concluded the campaign against the Navajo, resulting in their temporary exile to Bosque Redondo, New Mexico. Today, Navajos living in the canyon make a partial living from farming and raising livestock.

C. Management Category

Historical (including archeological).

D. Land Classification

The Monument is listed in its entirety in the National Register of Historic Places; all 83,840 acres of Federal Lands within its boundaries are classified and managed by the National Park Service as a historic zone. This means that physical development within the Monument shall be the minimum tp preserve, protect, and interpret the archeological values.

(National Park Service Management Policies-1975); activities within the boundaries shall generally be limited to sightseeing and the study of cultural features.

E. Management Objectives

1. To protect and preserve the ruins and other archeological features and the natural history values of Canyon de Chelly National Monument.

2. To provide for a comprehensive visitor information program, which will emphasize pre-history, Navajo culture, ecology, and other natural-history values. These will be enjoyable, enlightening, and non-resource depleting experiences.

3. To maintain close cooperation with the Navajo Tribe, Navajo Community College, Federal, State, and local entities, in order to achieve the Monuments purpose of preservation and use.

4. To perpetuate the archeological features, and ecological communities, without impairing the quality of park resources.

F. Influences upon Management

1. Legislative and administration constraints.

   a. All planning, development, and management decisions and actions relating to Canyon de Chelly National Monument must comply with current National Park Service Management Policies.

   b. The rights of the Navajo Tribe as stated of the 1931 Establishment Authorization Legislation are: "...That nothing herein shall be construed as in any way, impairing the right, title, and interest, of the Navajo Tribe of Indians which they now have and hold to all lands and minerals, including oil and gas and the surface use of such lands for agricultural, grazing and other purposes, except as hereinafter defined, and the said tribe of Indians shall be and is hereby granted the preferential right, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior to furnishing riding animals for the use of visitors of the monument."

   c. The rights of the National Park Service as stated in the 1931 Establishment Authorization Legislation are: "...That the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of Interior, is hereby charged with the administration of the area of said monument, so far as it applies to the care, maintenance, preservation, and restoration of the prehistoric ruins, or other features of scientific or historical interest within the area, and shall have the right to construct upon the lands such roads, trails or other structures or improvements as may be necessary in connection with the administration and protection of the monument, and also the right to provide facilities of any nature whatsoever required

for the care and accommodation of visitors to the monument."

d. Special regulation U.S.C. Title 36, Chapter I, Part 7, Section 7.19, prohibits visitors from entering the canyons of Canyon de Chelly National Monument unless accompanied by N.P.S. employees or an authorized guide. The Superintendent may designate portions of the canyons that may be visited or entered without being so accompanied.

e. Being entirely within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Federal laws apply, and the Navajo Tribal Police exercise full jurisdiction, as do other Federal law-enforcement agencies. At the present, the Navajo Police are deputizing qualified park rangers.

CACH-N-001 Erosion and Arroyo Control

Soil erosion and severe arroyo cutting are serious problems which threaten irreplaceable cultural resources along the floors of Canyon de Chelly and del Muerto and their tributary canyons. These large canyons drain the Defiance Plateau and the Chuska Mountains. Stream flow is directly influenced by snow pack run-off and the intensity of summer rain storms. High spring season run-off and summer flash floods threaten many archaeological sites along the canyon floors. Past flooding and arroyo cutting has damaged large canyon floor sites such as White House Ruin, Antelope House Ruin, and TSE TA' A' Ruin. Many smaller sites and burials have also been damaged and destroyed by erosion within the canyons.

Threats to cultural sites must be properly monitored and efforts taken to protect sites from further erosion disturbance. These efforts may include gabion construction, bank stabilization and water diversion measures.

Budgetary/Manpower Requirements CACH-N-001

FY 87-91

1.	Personnel Service	$8,600.00
2.	Supplies and Materials	$3,000.00

CACH-N-003 Integrated Pest Management Program

National Park Service Management Policies Chapter IV states that "chemical pesticides of any type will be used only when feasible alternatives are not available or acceptable".

At Canyon de Chelly an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach will be used when monitoring has indicated that a target pest will cause unacceptable levels of economic, ecological, sociological, or aesthetic damage or if public health and safety are threatened. A general IPM decision process will be used to choose control techniques which are least disruptive to the natural systems.

The areas of IPM concern at Canyon de Chelly include grasshopper infestation within the canyons, the spread of tamarisk (salt cedar) in the riparian, environment and structural pest management. Also of concern is hazardous species control which includes ground squirrels, skunks, domestic cats and domestic dogs as positive plague and rabies vectors.

Budgetary/Manpwer Requirements CACH-N-003

FY 87-91

1. Personnel Services

GS-07 Ranger (240 manhours)	$2,200.00
GS-05 Ranger (80 manhours)	$ 700.00

2. Supplies and Materials $ 600.00

CACH-N-004 Peregrine Falcon Survey

The North American peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum) is a USFWS listed endangered species. There have been numerous confirmed peregrine sightings within the boundary of Canyon de Chelly National Monument over the last few years. Distances to water, the topographic relief and the availability of prey species combine to rate the habitat potential of the area as superior. However, the numbers of birds using the area, the possible existence of nesting pairs, seasons of use, and the local critical habitat requirements have not been studied in detail. The effects of management actions, recreational activities, and canyon farming and grazing on peregrine success have not been documented.

A comprehensive study of this nature would provide important information towards the development of management policies to protect the peregrine and their critical habitat.

Budgetary/Manpower Requirements CACH-N-004

FY 87-91

1. Personnel Services

Contract Research	$7,000.00
GS-07 Ranger (80 manhours)	$ 700.00

2. Supplies and Materials $ 700.00

RESOURCES PROGRAMMING SHEET

Canyon de Chelly (Park) | Southwest (Region) | Arizona (State) | X Natural | Cultural | 10-01-86 (Date) | Page 1 of 1

Park Priority	Ref.No.	Project Title	Action Type	Year 1 NPS M.Y.	Year 1 Cost/ $1000	Year 2 NPS M.Y.	Year 2 Cost/ $1000	Year 3 NPS M.Y.	Year 3 Cost/ $1000	Year 4 NPS M.Y.	Year 4 Cost/ $1000	Year 5 NPS M.Y.	Year 5 Cost/ $1000
	N-001	Erosion and Arroyo Control		.7	8.6	.7	8.6	.7	8.6	.7	8.6	.7	8.6
2.	N-003	Implementation of Integrated Pest Management Program			3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5
		A. Structural Pest Management			.5		.5		.5		.5		.5
		B. Hazardous Waste/Pesticide Removal			.0		.0		.0		.0		.0
		C. Hazardous Pest/Species Control		1.3	24	1.3	24	1.3	24	1.3	24	1.3	24
		D. Plant/Weed Management		.5	8	.5	8	.5	8	.5	8	.5	8
3.	N-004	Peregrine Falcon Survey		.1	4.4	.1	2						

Project Statement: Erosion and Arroyo Control

CACH-N-001

1. Statement of Issue or Concern

Erosion, bank cutting, and arroyo cutting are major threats to cultural resource sites within Canyon de Chelly National Monument. Canyon floor archaeological sites have been damaged in the past by high spring run-off and periodic flashfloods, and the potential for reoccurrence continues to exist. Numerous small sites and burials have also been damaged by erosion. The threats to the major canyon floor sites must be mitigated and the damage to lesser known sites identified and control measures undertaken.

1.1 Current Management Actions

The National Park Service has taken measures to control erosion in those areas where it threatens the major cultural resources, Water control gabions have been installed at White House Ruins and Antelope House Ruins. Russian olive trees planted in the early 1900's have effectively protected TSE TA' A' from further damage to date.

1.2 Results of Current Action

The use of gabions and plantings has been effective, though some water damage has occurred. However, the potential for damage to numerous smaller sites along the main washes and in side canyons continues to exist. Both surface and subsurface architectural features and burials have been damaged and destroyed due to erosion.

2. Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

2.1 No Action

This alternative would allow for increasing damage to irreplaceable cultural resources. The quality and effectiveness of erosion control devices currently in place would deteriorate and lose effectiveness without periodic maintenance. Numerous sites with the potential for erosion damage would suffer. This alternative would violate the executive direction of the Park Service at Canyon de Chelly.

2.2 Current Management Plan

The gabion devices installed at Antelope House and White House Ruins have been effective, however these devices will require periodic maintenance. Additional sites needing erosion protection will be identified over time.

2.3 Monitor all Cultural Resources for Erosion Potential, Develop Plans for Additional Erosion Control Measures, and Update Current Measures.

This alternative will renovate existing erosion control devices as needed. It will identify other cultural sites for erosion problems, plan and implement the placement of new devices within the canyons.

3. Recommended Course of Action

Continue current management actions, but be developing plans for updating current erosion control devices and installing additional devices as needed within the canyons.

Project Statement: Implementation of Integrated Pest Management Program

CACH-N-003

1. Statement of Issue or Concern

"Chemical pesticides of any type will be used only where feasible alternatives are not available or acceptable". (Management Policies, National Park Service, Chapter IV)

The integrated pest management program approach to controlling target pest species will be employed in those cases where monitoring has indicated that pest levels may cause unacceptable economic, ecological, sociological, or aesthetic damage or where threats to public health and safety exist.

1.1 Current Management Actions

Currently, target pests are identified, but no chemical or microbial control agents of any type are being employed. An IPM plan is being developed.

1.2 Results of Current Actions

There is no comprehensive program for pest monitoring. Some known pest species continue to cause damage, though unacceptable damage levels have not been identified. Pests and pest vectors which threaten public health and safety are mechanically controlled. Unidentified pest species most certainly continue to spread.

2. Alternative Actions and Impacts

2.1 No Action

This alternative would allow for the loss of host and host dependent species. It would allow target pest species to spread causing intolerable levels of damage and, possibly, leading to public safety hazards.

2.2 Chemical Controls Only

The sole use of chemical control agents is not consistent with NPS Management Policies, Chapter IV.

2.3 Natural Controls Only

Natural control agents are usually at work and are effective in controlling pests in macro-systems over time. However, due to a variety of man-caused and natural factors, specific pests do reach intolerable population levels. In these situations, natural agents are not in place to control the target pest, or pest populations do not allow for effective control before unacceptable levels of damage take place.

2.4 Integrated Pest Management

Implementation of an IPM program allows for a decision making process that identifies pest problems, establishes monitoring programs, determines injury levels, and determines which mix of treatment strategies to use.

3. Recommended Course of Action

Pest species, their hosts, distribution, natural control agents and pest habitat requirements will be monitored and treatment decisions made in keeping with an IPM strategy. Treatments may include combinations of no action, landscape redesign, habitat modification, human behavioral changes, physical controls, biological controls, or, where appropriate, spot treatments with chemical agents. The overall objective will be to suppress pest populations below injury levels through an active IPM program.

CACH-N-003 IPM Project Statement Sub-elements

A. Structural Pest Management

1. Statement of Issue or Concern

All structures and buildings at Canyon de Chelly, i.e. the Visitor Center, maintenance facilities, park housing, and the Thunderbird Lodge are vulnerable to structural pests. Buildings offer potential harbor to pests and pests may damage the fabric of the structures themselves or their contents. Certain structural pests may also constitute threats to public safety either directly or as vectors for disease. Skunks, mice, feral cats, feral dogs, wasps, and ants have created problems in structures, occasionally reaching levels where action must be taken to control them.

1.1 Current Management Actions

Structural target pests are identified and monitored for injury levels. In some cases, control agents are employed within IPM Guidelines. Feral domestic animals and skunks are mechanically reduced, their habitats are modified, or they are controlled physically. In most cases, target pests do not reach action levels.

1.2 Results of Current Actions

Current actions have so far been effective in controlling structural pests, though the guidance of a specific IPM plan is lacking. Future problems with structural pests may go unnoticed or uncontrolled with no IPM strategy.

2. Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

2.1 No Action

Damage to structural fabric, damage to structural contents, or threats to public safety may result.

2.2 Chemical Control

The sole use of chemical control agents is not consistent with NPS Management Policies and is not always the most effective control agent for structural pests.

2.3 Natural Controls

May not be effective enough to control target pests below injury/action levels.

2.4 Integrated Pest Management

Pests will be monitored and controlled in keeping with IPM strategy. The least disruptive treatment strategies will be used.

3. Recommended Course of Action

Implement IPM strategy. Continue controlling structural pests by mechanical reduction, habitat modification, and human behavioral changes. Monitor structures for pest related problems.

B. Hazardous Waste/Pesticide Removal

1. Statement of Issue or Concern

A primary concern in the use of chemical pesticides in pest management is the storage of potentially harmful chemical agents. Improper storage or control of pesticides can lead to the degeneration of chemical agents, leaks, or the potential for misuse by unauthorized persons. The professional clean up of improperly stored or used pesticides is both time consuming and costly.

1.1 Current Management Action

Currently, no hazardous waste or pesticides are used or stored at Canyon de Chelly.

2. Recommended Course of Action

Pesticides will be used only within the direction of an approved IPM program, and then, only when approved by the Regional IPM Coordinator. To keep storage problems to a minimum, only small amounts will be purchased for specific control problems. Only trained and authorized personnel will apply authorized pesticides.

C. Hazardous Pest/Species Control

1. Statement of Issue or Concern

Various species constitute potential health hazards in and around Canyon de Chelly. In 1984, the area around the Park Service housing area was identified as a positive plague area. Ground squirrels were the vector in this case. Squirrels, skunks, domestic cats, and domestic dogs are all in residence around Canyon de Chelly.

1.1 Current Management Actions

In 1984, the local ground squirrel population around the housing area was mechanically reduced. In 1986, the population appears to be on a comeback. Skunks around structures are trapped and efforts made to keep skunks from burrowing under structures. Semi-feral cats and dogs are mechanically reduced when necessary. No chemical control agents are currently being used.

1.2 Results of Current Actions

Hazardous pests are subjectively monitored. The reduction of pest species has prevented any direct health problems to date around the housing area. Little is known of pest related problems in the canyons.

2. Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

2.1 No Action

Without any monitoring or control efforts, potentially hazardous species may reach action/injury levels.

2.2 Chemical Controls Only

Inconsistent with IPM policy.

2.3 Natural Controls

Population density dependent factors may come into play when squirrel and skunk populations reach certain levels. However, these density dependent control factors may be the same factors which constitute the public health concerns in the first place. In addition, species can prevent health problems well below population levels where density dependent controls come into play.

There are no known natural control agents affecting the semi-feral cat and dog populations.

2.4 Integrated Pest Management

Monitor for problems and use the least disruptive method of reducing hazardous species.

3. Recommended Course of Action

Develop and implement an active IPM approach.

D. Plant/Weed Management

1. Statement of Issue or Concern

The exotic species tamarisk (salt cedar) is found throughout Canyon de Chelly and del Muerto. Tamarisk is a pest species which aggressively out-competes native trees and shrubs, transpires tremendous amounts of water, and is a poor source of food for wildlife. Tamarisk is resistant to control efforts and tends to form impenetrable thickets over time. Well rooted in the main canyons, it is spreading into the upper (drainages) and side canyons.

1.1 Current Management Actions

Seasonal floodwaters temporarily reduce tamarisk in the lower canyons below the high water line. However, tamarisk is a fast grower and quickly reinvades exposed areas before native species. Currently, there are now other control efforts.

1.2 Results of Current Actions

Tamarisk thickets proliferate and new stands and seed sources will be established upstream.

2. Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

2.1 No Action

Same results as current management actions.

2.2 Chemical Control

Herbicides Gardon and Tordon, manufactured by Dow Chemical, have been proven effective in containing or eliminating tamarisk from sections of Death Valley and Natural Bridges. An IPM program, including the use of these herbicides, may be effective in keeping tamarisk out of the upper canyon riparian zones. The application of the herbicides is extremely labor intensive and requires close supervision.

2.3 Natural Controls

There are no known natural controls effective in containing tamarisk spread within its habitat. The periodic scouring off of some tamarisk stands by flooding only temporarily contains it spread below the high water line.

2.4 Mechanical Control

Tamarisk is not effectively controlled by cutting at ground level or by prescribed burning. New growth quickly sprouts from the root systems long before other vegetation can take hold.

2.5 Integrated Pest Management

Tamarisk containment or removal experiments will be implemented in accordance with IPM guidelines. Treatment options will be researched, the current extent of the invasion will be mapped, and an experimental control program developed if feasible. Emphasis will be on an objective evaluation of results.

Project Statement: Peregrine Falcon Survey

CACH-N-004

1. Statement of Issue or Concern

The peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum) is a USFWS listed endangered species. The canyons of Canyon de Chelly National Monument offer the necessary habitat requirements for the peregrine. Numerous confirmed sightings have been documented in recent years. However, no comprehensive raptor surveys have been undertaken to determine if peregrines are present, when they are present, where they occur, and what their critical habitat preferences are. This base line information is valuable in protecting peregrines, protecting their habitat, and in avoiding conflicts between management actions, resource uses, and species protection.

1.1 Current Management Actions

Currently, the Park Service is not surveying the canyons for peregrine falcons. Sighting and documentation are random.

1.2 Results of Current Action

Confirmed sightings indicate that peregrines do exist within Canyon de Chelly, at least during certain times of the year. Canyon habitat factors are superior for peregrine habitat preferences (Ellis 1982). Without detailed information on species occurrence and locations no protective regulations can be enforced effectively or management policies developed to protect the species and habitat preferences.

2. Alternative Actions and Probable Impacts

2.1 No Action

No survey information will be generated. Appropriate plans cannot be developed to protect species and habitat. Conflicts between resource uses may adversely affect peregrine success within Canyon de Chelly National Monument.

2.2 Continue Random Surveys by NPS Staff

This alternative can provide random dates on peregrine sightings. However, information on numbers of birds, types of utilization, habitat preferences, aerie sites, and seasons of occurrence may not be detailed.

2.3 Conduct a Comprehensive Peregrine Survey

Implement a detailed, comprehensive survey on species occurrence, distribution and habitat preference. Develop specific management recommendations for protecting peregrines and habitat.

3. Recommended Course of Action

Plan and execute a comprehensive peregrine falcon survey.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SECTION

OVERVIEW AND NEEDS

CACH - C - 001 Protection of Archaeological Sites

Human impacts, stock damage, and natural agents of deterioration continue to threaten many recorded and unrecorded cultural resource sites within Canyon de Chelly National Monument. There are over 700 cultural sites that require some degree of assessment and stabilization efforts. These sites must be prioritized and stabilization needs determined on the basis of assessment. In addition, a thorough study of over 1000 rock art sites should be completed with attention to potential methods of stabilization and protection of these resources.

A thorough survey and assessment of these cultural resource sites is essential to the management of Canyon de Chelly. To accomplish this project, a professional archaeologist should be assigned to direct the survey, and to complete the necessary Historic Structures Reports and Preservation Guides for all significant ruins.

Budgetary/Manpower Requirements

FY 1987 - 1991

Historic Structures Reports/Preservation Guides

1. Personal Services

GS - 11 Archeolgist	26PP	= $ 31,566.30/yr.
$31,566.30 x 3.61 work years		= 113,954.00
GS - 9/1 Archeologist	24pp	= 24,955.00
GS - 7/1 Ranger	8pp	= 6,400.00
GS - 4/1 Ranger	12pp	= 6,600.00
WG - 8/1 Work Leader	12pp	= 13,393.00
	Total	$165,302.00

2. Supplies and Materials

668 work days @ $5.00	= $ 3,340.00
Printing and reproduction	= 1,570.00
	$ 4,910.00

Stabilization

1. Personal Service

668 man days @ $69.66 = $ 46,542.88

Fencing

1. Personal Services		= $ 2,000.00
2. Supplies and Materials		= $ 2,800.00
	Total	$ 4,800.00

Rock Art Study

1. Personal Services		
GS - 13/1 Archeologist	1pp/yr/5 yrs	= $ 7,523.00
GS - 9/1	1.5 yrs	= 37,433.00
2. Supplies and Materials		= 8,000.00
CACH - C - 001 TOTAL		= $274,511.28

CACH - C - 002 Identification/Evaluation Study - Cultural Resource Survey, Upper Canyons

Canyon de Chelly from the mouth to Monument Canyon, and Canyon del Muerto to just above Mummy Cave have been surveyed. However, Monument Canyon, the upper drainages of Canyons de Chelly and del Muerto, numerous side canyons, and the upper canyon rims either have not been surveyed, have only been partially surveyed, or have only dated survey data. A cultural resource survey, Archaeological Identification and Evaluation Study for these areas should be conducted and added to the CSI data for Canyon de Chelly.

Logging activities are pending both within and immediately adjacent to the boundaries of Canyon de Chelly. This activity will proceed right up to the rims of upper de Chelly and del Muerto. Currently there is little information on the location, condition, and extent of sites in these areas. Without adequate survey data, it is difficult to evaluate the potential threats to cultural resources from land management actions.

Continuing cultural resource surveys and an Identification/Evaluation Study would provide important data with which to evaluate current and future threats to the resources.

Budgetary/Manpower Requirements

FY 1987 - 1991

1. Personal Services

GS - 9/1 Archeologist	26 pp	=	24.955.00
GS - 7/1 Ranger	16 pp	=	12,800.00
GS - 4/1 Ranger	8 pp	=	4,400.00
2. Supplies and Materials		=	2,300.00
	TOTAL		$ 44,455.00

CACH - C - 003 Ethnographic Overview and Assessment

Canyon de Chelly National Monument is located in the heart of the Navajo Nation. Historically, culturally, and spiritually it is an extremely significant area to the Navajo People. Navajos continue to live in and use land within the canyons. In addition, the canyons are visited recreationally by Navajo people from throughout the Reservation.

The Park Service must be responsive to the interests and concerns of the Navajo People in the management of Canyon de Chelly and its resources.

An ethnographic study of Navajo land tenure patterns within the canyons has been completed. A current Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, using this document as a research base, would provide valuable data to develop a management approach that is sensitive to the ethnographic significance of the area.

Budgetary/Manpower Requirements

FY 1987 - 1991

1. Personal Services	=$ 30,000.00
2. Supplies and Materials	= 2,300.00

CACH - C - 004 Historic Resources Study

The area within and surrounding Canyon de Chelly is historically significant to the Navajo People and the nation as a whole. Among other events, it represents the focus of the historicaly events leading up to the Navajo Long Walk period.

A Historic Resource Study is needed to identify and evaluate the historical events of the area, and identify and locate sites of historical significance. It will identify sites eligible for the National Register. A Historic Resource Study is required under NPS-28 Guidelines.

As a result of the HRS and the Ethnographic Overview study, an Historic Base Map should be developed. This document would have both administrative and interpretive value.

Budgetary/Manpower Requirements

FY 1987 - 1991

1. Personal Services	= 26,000.00
2. Supplies and Materials	= 2,300.00

CACH - C - 005 Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

Canyon de Chelly is currently developing a Joint Management Plan in cooperation with the Navajo Tribe to establish long range planning guidelines for the area. The land within the boundaries of Canyon de Chelly is influenced not only by Park Service management actions, but by the land use management actions of Tribal Forestry, other Tribal entities, utility companies, new home site development, and the Navajo people living on and using the land within the canyons. All of these influences effect the cultural landscape. The management objectives of Canyon de Chelly are extremely complex. A current CLR would evaluate the cultural scene, develop options, and provide important data to supplement the Joint Management Plan.

Budgetary/Manpower Requirements

FY 1987 - 1991

1. Personal Services	=	30,000.00
2. Supplies and Materials	=	2,000.00
Total		32,000.00

Canyon de Chelly (Park) SWR (Region) Az (State) ___Natural __x__Cultural 01/18/87 (DATE) Page 1 of 1

Park Priority	Ref.No.	Project Title	Action Type	Year 1 NPS M.Y.	Year 1 Cost/ $1000	Year 2 NPS M.Y.	Year 2 Cost/ $1000	Year 3 NPS M.Y.	Year 3 Cost/ $1000	Year 4 NPS M.Y.	Year 4 Cost/ $1000	Year 5 NPS M.Y.	Year 5 Cost/ $1000
1.	C - 001	Protection of Arch sites											
		a. Historic Structures Reports/ Preservation Guides		2.23	82.9	1	31.5	1	31.5	1	31.5	.6	19.3
		b. Stabilization		2	36.6	.17	3.1	.4	6.8				
		c. Fencing				.07	5.8						
		d. Rock Art Study		1.53	38.9	.03	1.5	.03	1.5	.03	1.5	.03	1.5
2	C - 002	Identification/Evaluation Study				1.9	44.5						
3	C - 003	Ethnographic Overview/Assessment						1.5	30				
4	C - 004	Historic Resources Study				1	26						
5	C - 005	Cultural Landscape Report						1	30				

INFORMATION BASE CHECKLIST FOR CANYON DE CHELLY

1. Bibliographic Listings

   a. General

      A 240 item reference bibliography pertinent to Canyon de Chelly has been completed and is on file in the Canyon de Chelly library.

   b. Ruins Stabilization

      A bibliography of reports on major stabilization work conducted at Canyon de Chelly is on file in the monument library. The reports are on file at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, Arizona.

2. Climate

   Weather records for the Canyon de Chelly weather station are on file at the monument headquarters.

3. Collections

   A comprehensive listing of collections from Canyon de Chelly, the type of collections, and the current location of the collections is on file at Canyon de Chelly.

4. Cooperative Agreements

   a. Fire suppression

      The Cooperative Agreement between Canyon de Chelly National Monument and the Navajo Indian Reservation is on file at the monument headquarters.

5. Cultural Resources/Site Monitoring Reports

   Individual site reports, site condition reports, map feature reports, site maps, and photo documentation for cultural resource sites are on file at Canyon de Chelly. Copies are currently being prepared for the Southwest Regional Office.

6. Map Records

a. Cultural Resources

A variety of maps showing site locations, and the features of individual sites are located in the files of Canyon de Chelly. Site location maps are also on file in SWRCRC.

b. Political Subdivisions

Navajo Nation, Navajo Cartographic Facility, 1973. Map showing district and chapter boundaries is on file at Canyon de Chelly.

c. Topographic

Canyon de Chelly National Monument, USGS 1:48,000.

Canyon de Chelly National Monument the surrounding Navajo Reservation, USGS 15' quadrangles. On file at the monument headquarters.

7. Water

Water Resources Management Profile for Canyon de Chelly is on file at the monument headquarters.