RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Reccommended by: Kathleen D. Perry 12-30-94

for Superintendent, Fort Laramie National Historic Site — Date

Approved by: [signature] JAN 0 3 1995

for Regional Director, Rocky Moutain Region — Date

To the Reader:

The project statements contained in this plan are reviewed annually, which may result in revisions and updates. It is also possible that new project statements may be added periodically as needed, or deleted upon completion of a project. Such changes will alter the summary data found in Table 2 and in Programming Sheets 1 and 2. In addition, any changes in park staffing or resource management work distribution will be reflected in Table 1. If current information is required regarding project statements or Table 1 (NPS Resource Personnel), please contact the park directly.

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PROJECT STATEMENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

PARK PURPOSE

Definition: The reason or reasons for which Fort Laramie National Historic Site was set aside as a part of the National Park System are based upon legislation, legislative history, and historic trends.

The purpose statement below reflects what we believe is the legislative intent for Fort Laramie National Historic Site. Other legislation affecting the National Park System, such as the 1916 Organic Act, National Trails System Act, Historic Preservation Act, and others also influence management at Fort Laramie and every other unit in the system.

> The purpose of Fort Laramie National Historic Site is to preserve, protect, develop, and administer lands, structures, sites, and roads as a public historic site.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Establishment and Boundary Adjustments:

Fort Laramie National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation No. 2292 on July 16, 1938. Purposes stated in this initial legislation included:

Whereas,...for the purpose of improving, preserving, and conducting such lands and structures as a public historical site; and

Whereas, the lands and structures are of great historic interest and constitute a historical landmark; and

whereas, it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands and structures. A later Act of Congress (74 Stat. 83), Public Law 84-444, April 29. 1960, revised the boundaries and changed the name to Fort Laramie National Historic Site. A more recent Act of Congress (92 Stat. 3477), P.L. 95-625, November 10, 1978, was an amendment to the aforementioned Act of Congress and again revised the boundary of the National Historic Site. (Copies of each act are found in the 1991 SFM).

National Trails System Act:

The National Trails System Act (PL 90-543), as amended October 23, 1992 (PL 102-461), established the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California, and Pony Express trail routes as National Historic Trails. Fort Laramie was a major waystation on these trails and preserves, manages, and interprets remnants of them. Thus the Trails System Act has significant affect upon the site.

SIGNIFICANCE

Definition: The significance of Fort Laramie National Historic Site is summarized in the following statements which attempt to capture the essence of the site and its importance to our national heritage.

Fort Laramie is of transcendent significance in illustrating and commemorating the history of the United States and the story of westward expansion.

The confluence of the North Platte and Laramie Rivers was a strategic and significant meeting place for Native Americans and the hub of a major transportation and communication network.

Fort Laramie was located at the confluence of the North Platte and Laramie Rivers because of economic, communication, transportation, and strategic values associated with this site.

Fort Laramie is significant because it preserves and presents the history of the west in an unspoiled and intact setting reminiscent of times past.

Because of Fort Laramie's location along the 19th-century "interstate highway" to the West (North Platte River Valley) it played a major role in fur trade, Indian Wars, and westward migration and expansion.

Fort Laramie is the quintessential western historic site whose roots are tied to many of the most significant events of the west. Nowhere else do so many characters, events, and images come together as in this place, for everything and everybody that defines and delineates American frontier history is linked to and passed through here.

Fort Laramie presents the physical remnants of significant buildings, structures, and sites of the 19-century.

Fort Laramie was meeting place for diverse and often conflicting cultures.

Fort Laramie served as the site for the signing of significant treaties between the United States and many plains tribes.

Fort Laramie is a major economic influence in the region with its 100,000 visitors, $800,000+ budget, 17 permanent jobs and several seasonal positions.

Fort Laramie has the potential of attracting significant numbers of additional tourists to eastern Wyoming (both national and international).

Fort Laramie is the anchor site for the Cheyenne-Oregon Trail's Loop Tours.

Fort Laramie plays a significant role in promoting Wyoming tourism.

Fort Laramie is significant to the schools and others as a resource for instructors and provides insight into the way things were.

Fort Laramie is an outstanding interpretive resource, research facility, and museum and has significant library/archive resources on the history and culture of the American West.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

The three congressional Acts that established and enlarged Fort Laramie National Historic Site all addressed preservation and interpretation of historic resources, and outlined general guidelines for management of the area.

Fort Laramie is a historic site operating under the Management Policies of the National Park Service. Section 106 compliance is supported by the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement, (PMOA), negotiated between the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the State Historic Preservation Officers(SHPO). An exception has been granted for the routine maintenance and upkeep of the historic structures, by a blanket approval authorized by the Advisory Council in March of 1980. The 106 procedure includes initial consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. The park recently received delegation of responsibility for satisfactory completion of all 106 requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act. Development decisions and actions must also be in concurrence with the intent of the Antiquities Act if 1906; the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916; the Historic Sites Act of 1935; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1968; and Executive Order 11593, dated May 13, 1971.

Several county roads intersect or fringe park lands. With the exception of County Road 33, all are still in use. Maintenance of these roads is a county responsibility; however, the park assists when and wherever possible as stated in formal and informal agreements. One bridge, on County Road 95, within park boundaries is maintained by the county under cooperative agreement. Some private lands acquired when the historic site underwent boundary adjustments were subject to existing rights-of-way for pipelines, county roads, and a long-defunct railroad proposal. These conditions were noted as administratively acceptable at the time of purchase and are not likely to present a problem in the future.

Rights-of-way and special use permits must be considered and respected in any proposed development or action. The only anticipated management problem is vehicular use of an open field by pipeline personnel to access above ground controls. This access is also used by others to get to the North Platte River. This use is unauthorized but difficult to control. This use has caused scarring for about one hundred feet. The above ground gauges and controls are also a visual intrusion that cannot be changed in the foreseeable future.

Special use permits have been issued to the Wyrulec Company (REA) for a power line that serves the government facilities and the Belle Fourche Pipeline Company which has a crude oil pipeline that crosses the Historic Site. Two special permits have been issued to the United Telephone Company of the West for the purpose of burying the telephone line paralleling County Road 95 from its intersection with State Road 160 near the Iron Bridge to where County Road 95 leaves the historic site at its southeast boundary. The second to provide buried lines from the main trunk near the Laramie River Bridge to the Geological Survey gauging station upstream. A special use permit was issued to K&N Energy in 1991, for the purpose of installing a natural gas line to the government facilities.

Under a memorandum of agreement, the Geological Survey reinstalled its gauging station on the Laramie River. The station was washed out by the 1973 flood.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The Resources Management Plan for Fort Laramie National Historic Site is a working document developed in conjunction with the park's *General Management Plan and Statement for Management*, which describes the park's cultural and natural resources, evaluates current management activities, and prescribes long and short term action programs based on legislative and executive mandates,

National Park Service management policies, management zoning, and other provisions of related planning documents. This plan will address basic operational needs, and specific deficiencies in resource inventory, study, treatment, and interpretation.

The RMP constitutes a contractual agreement between the Superintendent and the Regional Director that certifies resource problems and data deficiencies and plots a logical course for addressing them. The plan will also serve as a budget development document and as a basis for establishing funding priorities and needs.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Management objectives are based on a recent management assessment workshop and are by definition statements of broad conceptual descriptions of what Fort Laramie National Historic Site could be like, based on the kind of resource conditions and the visitor experience we wish to provide.

1. Resource Protection

A. Fort Laramie has exemplary maintenance, restoration, and preservation programs with staff and resources available to carry out the plan and provide the park with its most important needs.

B. Fort Laramie has developed a comprehensive historical, archeological, and natural resource research project that supports park management objectives and park management decisions.

C. The library/archive houses one of the area's best 19th-century western expansion history collection.

D. Fort Laramie has implemented a Resources Management Plan, in conjunction with natural, cultural, and historic resources.

E. Fort Laramie has a sufficient land base to provide visitor services, manage resources, and administer the park.

F. Fort Laramie has identified and defined historic, natural, and cultural resources.

G. Fort Laramie is managed in accordance with policies and guidelines for historic and cultural areas.

The following Visitor Services goals and objects from the recent management assessment workshop are related to resource management and are included in this document:

2. Visitor Services

L. All Fort Laramie visitor facilities
-meet Americans with Disabilities Act standards
-safety standards
-are based on sustainable design principles

M. Fort Laramie has an extensive marketing program that promotes appropriate use, including large group participation consistent with resource management objectives.

N. All human and commercial impacts on the park are accurately measured and evaluated.

O. Visitor Center exhibits and sales desk completed and upgraded to enhance traffic movement in the Visitor Center and improve sales.

II. PRESENT STATUS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

CULTURAL RESOURCES BASELINE INFORMATION

The status of cultural resources documentation at Fort Laramie is summarized in this section and indicated in the Cultural Resource Documentation Checklist in the appendices. Other pertinent documentation may also be found in the appendices.

A. Inventories, Basic Documents, Resource Studies

1. Cultural Resources Bibliography (CRBIB)

The Cultural Resources Bibliography contains resource documentation including reports, studies, evaluations, plans, and assessments. It was last updated by the Regional Office in April, 1987. The current (CRBIB) has 125 listings. This record is not complete and does not include many recent titles. The park does not have a computerized data base to add missing and recent titles or to correct errors.

2. Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI)

A CSI was compiled by Midwest Archeological Center in 1990 to serve as a basic resource management tool. This compilation of data summarizes archaeological investigations to that date, archeological site data produced as a result of inventories and investigations, archeological base maps denoting the location of known sites, and base maps delimiting the areas that have been surveyed for cultural resources. A Debase III+ software package was included with information on four inventoried sites, no additional information is available to add to this database. In

addition, the Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI) will provide guidance for the park Superintendent in determining further research needs and developing management strategies for protecting and preserving these resources.

3. List of Classified Structures

The List of Classified Structures is an evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric structures that have archeological, historical and/or architectural/engineering significance. The List of Classified Structures (LCS) for Fort Laramie currently lists 31 such structures.

These significant physical remains at Fort Laramie provide the context for understanding human occupancy and historic events associated with the park.

These include eight visible foundations: the Icehouse (HS32), the outbuildings (HS33 and 34), the Married Enlisted Men's Quarters (HS29), the Three Company Barracks (HS24), and the Two-Company Enlisted Men's Barracks (HS25). The two and three company barracks remains (HS24 and 25), and the Married Enlisted Men's Quarters are not on the current LCS. All three sites have visible foundations above ground.

Eleven standing ruins remain at Fort Laramie: the Officers' Quarters Ruins (HS11), the Hospital (HS13), the Administrative Building (HS17), the Officers' Quarters B,C, and D, (HS 20, 19), and 18), the Married Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (HS 21), Powerhouse/Sawmill (HS 22), the New Bakery (HS 23), the General Sink (HS 26), and the 1850 Guardhouse (HS 27).

There are 13 historic buildings standing, ten of which are furnished to various periods of historic occupancy. They include: Old Bedlam (HS 1), the Sutler's Store (HS 2), Historic Privy (HS 3), Officers' Quarters A, E, and F (HS 7, 6, and 4), Cavalry Barracks (HS 5), Old Guardhouse (HS 8), Commissary Storehouse (HS 9), 1876 Bakery (HS 10), the Chicken House (HS 12), the Magazine (HS 14), and the new Guardhouse (HS 15).

Two historic structures have been identified and include: the Army Iron Bridge (HS-16), and a bird bath (HS-31).

The concrete obelisk containing the pony express markers was added to the listing in 1989 (HS42); 1994 inclusions are: Fort Laramie Bridge Civil Engineering marker (HS40), Mary Elizabeth Homsley Grave marker (HS41).

4. National Catalog of Museum Objects

At the present time the total collection summary is an estimated 43863 objects. The approximate number of objects in each of the seven classification categories is as follows:

1.	ARCHEOLOGY: 23017	2.	ETHNOLOGY: 221
3.	HISTORY: 16725	4.	ARCHIVAL: 3846
5.	BIOLOGY: 44	6.	PALEONTOLOGY: 0
7.	GEOLOGY: 10		

An estimated 19756 archeological specimens and 2300 field notes and project records are presently housed at MWAC with cataloging status incomplete. Objects and archives will remain at the center after the cataloging process is complete. Accessioning and cataloging at the park is currently up to date. All new acquisitions are entered into ANCS and old catalog records have been entered at the rate of 10000-15000 per year for the past 3 years. A substantial backlog of non-computerized records still exists and it is anticipated that it will be several years before these records meet current standards and requirements.

5. National Register of Historic Places

The area was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, with historic documentation completed in 1983 and finalized in 1986. Fort Laramie is classified as a district of public ownership; occupied with unrestricted accessibility; present use is listed as a museum/park.
The concrete obelisk was Determined Eligible by the NPS and WYSHPO on 1/24/89. 1994 inclusions to the List of Classified Structures are: Fort Laramie Bridge Civil Engineering marker (HS40), Mary Elizabeth Homsley Grave marker (HS41). These structures have not been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

B. Basic Cultural Resource Documents

1. Archeological Overview and Assessment

An Archeological Overview and Assessment for Fort Laramie was prepared by MWAC as a component of the Cultural Sites Inventory.

It does not include recent surveys and investigations and needs to be updated.

Archeological investigations at Fort Laramie NHS began in the 1930s. The earliest excavation at the site was conducted by G.

Hubert Smith (1939) at the old Powder Magazine, North Infantry Barracks, and Officers Quarters. Smith located many architectural features associated with these structures and recovered large quantities of artifactual material. A year later J.W. Hendron excavated Officers Quarters D (HS16), and a cellar designated Basement #1 of the Post Trader's Store (HS 3).

Paul Beaubien continued investigations between 1949-1954. Two trash pits were located under the Old Bakery (HS11) in 1949 that yielded substantial amounts of cultural materials (Beaubien 1949). He also excavated Post Traders' Store Basements, No.'s 2 and 3 and limited investigations at the sites of Fort John and the old Cemetery, (Beaubien 1951a). During land leveling activities west of the Post Trader's Store in 1951, 19th-century materials were located and Beaubien returned to Fort Laramie to conduct salvage excavations, (Beaubien 1951b). At this same time leveling activities were also occurring in the area that was believed to be the site of the first Fort Laramie, (Fort William). He also monitored this project. In 1954 Beaubien returned to conduct test excavations near the Cavalry Barracks preceding a ground leveling project. Additional tests were conducted at that time near the Officer's Quarters B.

Charles MC Nutt (1958) conducted the next archeological investigations at the site of Old Bedlam (HS 2) in anticipation of the planned restoration of that structure.

He returned in 1959 to evaluate the foundation of the 1850 Guardhouse, which was exposed during stabilization work on the 1876 Guardhouse. Two archeological investigations were accomplished in 1963. Will Logan investigated an ice chest discovered in a pit feature near Old Bedlam. Later that year, Willfred Husted conducted testing at the site of the proposed visitor center on the right bank of the Laramie River. Structural remains and cultural materials from the Ward and Guerrier Trading Post were identified. A prehistoric fire pit was also excavated. Husted and Jackson W. Moore Jr. (1970) returned in 1969 and tested proposed road alignments, utilities, maintenance, and residential sites in the visitor center development area. The next excavation focused on the drainage right-of-way which crosses the northern portion of the Fort and bisects the site of the Rustic Hotel. John Ehrenhard completed excavations of this site in the fall of 1973 and produced a model excavation report on a historic site. Adrienne Anderson conducted test excavations that same year for the proposed entrance road right-of-way. Raymond Mundell and John Ehrenhard inspected the soil beneath the floor boards of the Cavalry Barracks for subsurface remains and attempted to locate external privy pits (Ehrenhard 1973).

In 1976 further testing of the Ward and Guerrier Trading Post site was accomplished by John Weymouth, including a magnetic

survey which relocated a trash pit, the presence of a wall, and structural remains. In 1978 Craig Cellar and Mark Stiger tested the south end of the Cavalry Barracks to determine the dimensions of a shed that had once been attached to the end of the structure.

An abnormal rise in the Laramie River during the spring of 1984 created significant erosion along the river banks. Structural remains and artifactual material were exposed. Doug Scott and Melissa Connor recorded and mapped the archeological features and associated materials. The same year Christopher Schoen conducted salvage excavations in and around the Cavalry Barracks prior to its restoration. Large quantities of cultural debris were recovered from all periods of occupation. A foundation, which does not appear on base maps, was discovered during subfloor dirt removal. Doug Scott returned to complete testing on the foundation. Park staff monitored further activities involved with the Cavalry Barracks' restoration project.

Miscellaneous construction activities have occurred in recent years to necessitate the involvement of professional archaeologists and Fort Laramie staff. W.E. Sudderth monitored the installation of underground electrical service to several buildings in 1985. In 1987 Doug Scott conducted an archeological inventory of the site of the new parking lot. During the fall of 1988, Steven De Vore monitored the remote sensing efforts of Clark Davenport to identify subsurface features in and around the fort. Included in these activities was the site believed to be the location of Fort William, (report on file), and a small area used as a gravel quarry. Doug Scott monitored activities related to a new drainage system for the Burt House (HS 4) in May of 1989. Several trash pits, wooden posts and the 1880's waterline trench were identified. The most recent project was the installation of natural gas lines in July of 1991 and this activity was monitored by park staff, (Samson, report on file). Over the last 50 years, at least 24 separate archeological investigations have been conducted. The military period is well represented in the archeological record. However, other areas are not so well represented, including the important fur trade era where very little evidence has materialized.

2. Archeological Identification Studies

For the past several years, Fort Laramie has been the subject of Geophysical Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys . The earliest surveys were conducted at the suspected site of the earliest Fort on the Laramie, (Fort William). Though anomalies were noted, later soil penetrating investigations did not produce conclusive results. In 1993 surveys were conducted at the site of the second Fort on the Laramie (Fort John). This survey was conducted in conjunction with "A Cultural Resource Training

Activity". The results of the survey are presented as annotated profiles and a anomaly location plot. Identification of suspected fort related structural or later period cultural features, occurring at relatively shallow depths of approximately .5 meters, was achieved, (Don H. Heimer 1993). In 1994 GPR surveys were conducted at the site of the Quartermaster Depot dump site prior to soil penetrating investigations. These investigations revealed anomalies consistent with the location of the historic adobe corral and wagon yard, (Danny Walker report pending).

3. Archeological Evaluation Studies

The reports listed in the Archeological Overview and Assessment section serve, at least in part, as an evaluation of archeological resources surveyed at Fort Laramie National Historic Site. An opportunity still awaits the right time and an investigator to re-study and synthesize the data related to Fort Laramie's historic and prehistoric past. Archeological Evaluation Studies were produced in conjunction with the GPR surveys conducted on-site by Steven De Vore. An estimated 10% of the park has been surveyed using GPR methods.

Ethnographic Resources

Definition: Ethnographic resources, in this context, are park resources that have traditional subsistence, sacred ceremonial or religious, residential, or other cultural meaning for members of contemporary park-associated ethnic groups, including Native Americans. Some Ethnographic Sites associated with past residential use have been identified, (see Historical Base Map section).

4. Ethnographic Overview and Assessment

Historically, Fort Laramie was associated with many plains Indian tribes, among the most notable were Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, Arapaho, Shoshone, and Crow. Among the other principals who came to trade and rendezvous, in the early days of Fort Laramie, were the Ute and Nez-Perce. In many respects these native peoples were the reason for its existence. Eastern demand for beaver pelts and buffalo robes led to the establishment of fur trading posts (i.e. Fort William and Fort John). Early trade and intermingling of cultures between Euro-Americans and Native Americans were for the most part peaceful and productive. With the escalating encroachment of white settlers, in conjunction with the westward movement, on Indian lands, the need for peace keeping measures necessitated the establishment of military installations. Fort Laramie was purchased from its fur company owners by the United States government and reestablished as a military post. Subsequently two treaties were negotiated by the

U.S. Government and tribal representatives; one in 1851, which provided for the peaceful passage of Euro-Americans through Indian lands in exchange for goods and annuities. The other, in 1866-68, established reservations and hunting areas. Both treaties were initiated at Fort Laramie, although the actual signing of the treaty of 1851 took place 28 miles from the post.

Past dealings by the park, with some tribal elders descended from the above mentioned Native American groups, indicate that in this context Fort Laramie is viewed by them as a "meeting place" at best, and perhaps even less favorably as associated with the signing of two treaties which were later broken.

Fort Laramie's past affiliation with historic Native Americans may be divided into two segments, its fur trade past and it's military past. The perceptions of native peoples regarding these two very different facets of Fort Laramie's history should be explored. Also, almost nothing is known about the significance of this site to other ethnic groups, (i.e. Mexican Americans, associated with adobe brick construction, and farming and irrigation at or near the post; Mormons, who past through and used the fort; Black Americans who may have past through or resided at the post or in the area). These are all subjects for further study. An Ethnographic Overview and Assessment is proposed to provide an information base for development of future studies and programs, and for managing identified resources.

5. Ethnographic Oral Histories/Life Histories

Oral history interviews were conducted at Fort Laramie as early as 1954. The program continued intermittently until 1983 as funding and staffing permitted. A wealth of information has been compiled as a result of interviews with enlisted personnel and civilians who were associated with the fort during its military occupation and subsequent farming/homesteading period. A series of diaries, written by John Hunton, provides daily accounts of life in and around historic Fort Laramie. These diaries span a 61 year period of time when Mr. Hunton lived and worked at the fort and in surrounding areas. Brief glimpses of the earliest period of Fort Laramie's history can be found in these diaries. All of the oral history interviews conducted were with Anglo-Americans and though ethnic groups are mentioned in some of the accounts, the views and thoughts of contemporary Native Americans and other ethnic groups associated with the fort are not represented. Fort Laramie is proposing that an ethnographic overview and assessment research study be conducted for the park, not only to reflect contemporary knowledge of ethnographic resources within the park, but to determine what additional studies, if any, are needed.

6. Ethnographic Program

An Ethnographic program is not currently in place.

7. Historical Base Map

Base maps for all known historic structures and archeological sites have been developed for the park. The historic base map denoting all of the known historic sites and structures as they existed from 1841-1890 was prepared by the Midwest Regional Office in 1965. With the exception of a foundation ruin discovered during the 1980's renovation of the 1874 Cavalry Barracks, the information is comprehensive and current. The historic base map includes several sites that are designated as Indian camp sites and one site listed as Indian scaffold graves. Color coding of these sites indicates that the scaffold graves were still in evidence as late as 1888. It has not been determined if these sites have religious or sacred ceremonial or ancestral significance to contemporary Native Americans. The implementation of research projects and studies in this area might produce enough information to further define known sites and identify others. An archeological base map was produced as part of the Cultural Sites Inventory.

8. Historic Resource Study

As defined in NPS-28, a Historic Resources Study (HRS) is completed to identify and evaluate resources prior to determining eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Sufficient background information was available for Fort Laramie's resources to proceed with the inventory-nomination process without the completion of a Historic Resource Study.

9. Park Administrative History

Fort Laramie Park History 1834-1977 written by Merrill J. Mattes was completed in 1977. This document was prepared under a contract from the Rocky Mountain Regional Office. The existing document is thorough and complete but is now 18 years old. NPS-28 calls for periodic updates of park histories to cover new developments. A more comprehensive and current Administrative History is needed.

10. Scope of Collections Statement

A Scope of Collections Statement was written and approved for Fort Laramie NHS in 1984, the scope was revised in draft in 1989, the final draft was approved in 1993. The SOCS guides the park in the acquisition of objects for the collections, use of the museum collections, defines acquisition needs, and provides guidelines for overall management. When time permits the scope is reviewed on an annual basis to determine the need for revision and updates.

C. Special Resource Studies and Plans

1. Archeological and Ethnographic Collections Studies

Approximately 42000 objects, in the Fort Laramie collections, have been amassed as a result of archeological investigations and surface collecting. Few specific object class studies have been accomplished. Notable exceptions are the studies completed by Rex Wilson on the bottles excavated at Fort Laramie and Fort Union and clay pipes found at Fort Laramie. The Fort Laramie collections have not, to the present, generated much interest from outside researchers, and due to a traditionally small staff, time and funding has not been available to accomplish in-house research projects.

2. Archeological Data Recovery Studies

Since the 1930's, the bulk of archeological investigations at Fort Laramie have been in response to developmental and or rehabilitation/restoration projects, as opposed to (true) surveys. Excavations, analysis, and published reports have preceded all developmental projects. A summary of data recovery studies can be found in the Archeological Overview and Assessment section of this plan. No current plans for developmental or interpretive activities are pending. A data recovery study is currently underway in conjunction with the River Bank Stabilization Project which will follow last summer's archeological investigations conducted at the Quartermaster Depot dump site. Procedures follow section 110 (c) of the Historic Preservation Act.

3. Collection Management Plan

A Collection Management Plan for Fort Laramie was completed by Wendy Jessup (conservator), of Wendy Jessup and Associates in February, 1992. The plan was developed to provide guidance for park management and curatorial staff in managing and caring for the museum collections. The plan assess the Scope of Collections Statement, museum record keeping system, museum security, and museum environment, and provides recommendations for improving collections care and management. It also serves as a guideline for staffing and funding museum operations.

4. Collection Storage Plan

In 1983, the 1874 Cavalry Barracks was restored for exhibit purposes and adaptive use. The North section of the building was renovated as curatorial office, laboratory, collection storage, and work space. Plans for the collection storage area were incorporated into the overall plans for the facility. The collection storage facility is inadequate for some of the FOLA collections and is still in need of refinement.

The collections Management Plan provides some recommendations for improving the situation. A comprehensive storage plan is not needed but a "mini-plan" and equipment purchase and arrangement assistance is needed before the facility will meet all the standards set forth in Special Directive 80-1.

5. Collection Condition Survey

A collection Condition Survey has not been accomplished for the park. A FOLA Feasibility Study was conducted by Carl Patterson (conservator) in August, 1988. General conditions were noted and recommendations made for improving the overall environment of the collections on exhibit. An object-specific assessment of conservation needs was not addressed in this study.

6. Cultural Landscape Report

A preliminary Cultural Landscape Report was prepared by Thomas G. Keohan as part of the General Management Plan (GMP), final draft approved in 1993. The preliminary Cultural Landscape Report contains an Introduction, Landscape History, Analysis and Evaluations of the Landscape, Recommendations and Development Guidelines, and Illustrations and Photographs. This report is not comprehensive and does not address some important issues; a complete study is needed. This study could also include an element addressing Ethnographic issues and would serve as an alternative to Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Report and Traditional Use Study.

7. Ethnohistory

Historic affiliation with the park by Native Americans is well documented. Cultural, traditional, subsistence, or religious significance of the park to Native Americans or other Park-associated ethnic groups has not been established. An ethnographic overview and assessment with associated groups is proposed to assist the park in managing any identified ethnographic cultural or natural resources. An Ethnohistory can be combined with this study.

8. Exhibit Plan

The park Visitor Center contains exhibits, representative of some of the interpretive themes relevant to Fort Laramie's past history (primarily military); these exhibits are staff constructed and decades old. The Visitor Center is housed in the 1884 Commissary Storehouse and has always been viewed as "temporary".

The park recently installed a professionally designed time-line photo exhibit illustrating the sequence of events from Fort Laramie's beginnings to the present. The recently approved General Management Plan includes, as the preferred alternative, construction of a new visitor center and administrative facility across the river from the historic fort and grounds. In reality, the current visitor may be in use for many years to come. An exhibit plan and upgrade of current exhibits is a primary park need.

9. Historic Furnishings Report

Furnishing Studies were developed for all of the historic buildings before furnishings were installed. These plans were completed in the 1960's for Bedlam, Burt House, Captain's Quarters, Surgeons Quarters, Bakery, Cavalry Barracks, Post Traders Store Complex, and 1866 Guardhouse. Long-range plans for the park include restoring and refurnishing the Commissary Store House to its historical period in the 1880's. When and if the administrative functions are moved to a new facility, a furnishings study/report will be needed for this structure. The existing furnishings studies should be reevaluated to determine appropriateness of museum collection material currently on exhibit in these structures. Historic data should be reassessed for accuracy based on current information.

10. Historic Structure Preservation Guides

Historic Preservation Guides exist for standing structures in the park. These documents are currently only marginally useful. Funding for cyclic maintenance projects for the standing structures at Fort Laramie is continuous and on-going. The expertise for updating these guides is available through the park Exhibit Specialist position pending guidelines from Regional or National offices.

11. Historic Structure Reports

Historic Structures reports for all of the standing structures in the park were developed in the 1950's, 1960's, and 1970's, when the park was undergoing major stabilization, restoration, and rehabilitation of the numerous historic structures that compose the 19th century military post. In the 1980's intervention into the 1874 Cavalry Barracks occurred when the building received major rehabilitation and restoration. New power and security systems were also added. Foundation work at the Burt House and routine maintenance projects have been accomplished. Historic Structures Reports need to be updated to reflect this work.

12. Social Impact Study

A Social Impact Study is not needed for Fort Laramie NHS as no traditional use resources have been identified.

13. Special History Study

Through the course of the years, Fort Laramie has been the focus of many individual studies related to personalities and events germane to the opening and settlement of the American West. This area is rich in western history and any publication related to this facet of American history can hardly be written without some mention of Fort Laramie. Among the most comprehensive of these publications is Fort Laramie and the Pageant of the West, by Le Roy Hafen, and Fort Laramie and the Sioux Indians, by Remi Nadeau, and the most recent study undertaken was Fort Laramie in 1876:Chronicle of a Frontier Post at War, by Paul Hedren. Fort Laramie Park History 1834-1977, by Merrill J. Mattes also provides baseline data on the history of the park. Information gaps still exist. Specific history study needs which have been identified are: research Fort Laramie's Homestead Era-1890-1928, research Quartermaster operations at Fort Laramie 1849-1890, research the effect on native wildlife of immigration/settlement of Fort Laramie region, research Medical Department operations at Fort Laramie 1849-1890, historic grounds study, American Indian history and prehistory, the fur trade, and the preservation period.

4. Traditional Use Study

No traditional use of the park by people historically associated with it is known. Two events in the last several years have brought some descendants of historic Native Americans to Fort Laramie, both of these events were initiated by The NPS. Traditional ceremonies and historic reenactment of treaty councils occurred. Aside from these organized events the park is unaware of any traditional use or any interest by Indian or other ethnic groups in obtaining rights to use park resources. Neither cultural or natural resources are currently impacted in any way by traditional use.

CULTURAL CONTEXT/THEME

A Revision of the National Park Service's Thematic Framework was accomplished in June 1994. The old "Yellow Book" theme and context statements are no longer valid. A Thematic Framework section is needed.

FOLA-C-032.000 Revise Cultural Context/Theme Statement

III. PRESENT STATUS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

This section examines and assesses the significant natural resources and provides background data and general information on existing conditions. The framework for the natural resources section is based on NPS-77, Natural Resources Management Guidelines.

NATURAL RESOURCES BASELINE INVENTORY/INFORMATION

Historical Database

A DeBase 111+ software package was compiled for the park in 1991, by Carla Knowlton. The inventory meets the requirements set forth in Appendix A of NPS-75 and includes lists of the following biota identified as occurring in the park:

* Vascular plants
* Vertebrate animals

No species of special concern habitat the park
No known threatened or endangered species reside in the park, so none are listed.

The inventory includes species information, species list and biological surveys.

Species status and distribution information is not applicable for: State and Federally listed threatened and endangered species, or species of special concern

Vegetation Management

Fort Laramie National Historic Site comprises 832.85 acres and is below the surrounding high plains on the floodplain of the North Platte and Laramie rivers. There are bluffs, approximately 1/2 mile to the north and south of the post from the rim of the river valley. Grasslands surround the entire area. Approximately 40 miles to the west of the fort lies the Laramie Mountain Range dominated by Laramie Peak, which rises to an elevation of 10,274 feet, and is prominently visible from the post.

Studies on existing vegetation of the area reveal continuous transformations and changes in plant populations over the past hundred years, largely due to human migration and development activities. Most of the area has been used for farming and ranching purposes, both of these activities have changed the composition of the vegetation. Agricultural practices eliminate most native plant populations and allow exotic species to colonize the terrain. Livestock habitation alters the natural grazing regime and many native plants do not reproduce and grow through their normal stages. Although these practices did not alter the appearance of the land around the fort, they have altered the floristic elements of the site.

Existing vegetation both contributes to and detracts from the visual qualities of the historic scene. During most of the occupation of the Fort, few, if any, trees or woody plants would have been found along the banks of the North Platte or Laramie rivers, most having been used for fuel and construction purposes. After the fort was abandoned in 1890 trees and woody plants quickly reclaimed the river banks. Today, Fort Laramie has a variety of plant life. Moderate stands of cottonwood, ash, and willow, grow on the river banks, in addition to such plants as wild grape, wild brushwood, wild hopvine, buffalo berry, boxelder, chokecherry, and buckbrush. Principal native grasses include blue grama, western wheat grass, buffalo grass, crested wheatgrass, and sand dropseed. Forbes and other plants include cactus, Canadian thistle, bindweed, and spurges. The area south of the Laramie River and north of Fort Laramie Canal has become swampy because of high water table and supports watergrass and cattails. The park does not meet NPS-75 requirements for digital maps of vegetation association in the park and environs.

The park does not meet NPS-75 requirements for digital cartographic data-including, digital elevetion models/digital line graphs (DEM/DLGs), consisting of hydrography, hysography, boundaries, and transportation.

Soils

The soils of the historic site are composed of Banks Loamy Fine Sand and sandy silt overlaying river gravel. Soil permeability is good-to-moderate. Recurrent construction activity in the area has resulted in a mixed condition, with a saturation of cultural litter and debris. Unconsolidated sand and gravel are saturated to a depth of over 150 feet in the fort area, in a narrow gravel-filled channel, which rapidly diminishes south of the river. The water table is higher south of the river, because of seepage from the Fort Laramie Canal, with water standing in lower holes and Oregon Trail ruts.

The park does not have digital soils maps.

Floodplains

The fort is below the surrounding high plains on the floodplains of the North Platte and Laramie Rivers. The Grayrocks dam (16 miles upstream) was completed in 1980. The Laramie River (to the east) has flood potential. The highest on record occurred in 1983 the second highest in the spring of 1973. The Grayrocks Reservoir, though not a flood control confinement, could moderate flows along the lower Laramie River. The floodplain areas surrounding the fort are assessed as 100 year, 500 year, and a floodplain area that would be immersed in the case of failure of the Grayrocks dam. Maps indicate that no existing historic buildings or anticipated construction lies within the 100 year floodplain area.

On the southeast side of the river several significant ruins lie within the 100 year flood plain area. There are dams on both the Laramie and North Platte Rivers. As indicated flooding did occur in 1983 after the construction of the Grayrocks dam/reservoir on the Laramie River in 1980. The flood of 1983 caused major river erosion near the fort.

Wetlands

There are wetlands within the floodplain; riparian areas and artificial wetlands have been created in areas of seepage caused by the Fort Laramie Canal. The North Platte and Laramie Rivers are sources for farm irrigation water. The large Fort Laramie Canal which carries North Platte River water to Nebraska, parallels about 2 1/2 miles of the historic site's southeastern boundary. Seepage from this canal, during irrigation season often results in small areas of standing water on lower park lands, and is likely the reason for a high water table in some areas. These wet conditions cause some unnatural pockets of vegetation, create adverse construction conditions, and require additional engineering considerations. Investigations of this area indicate isolated pockets of wetlands near existing roads (Bilodeau, 11/91). Upgrading of present roads and construction of new roads on the southeast side of the Laramie River in conjunction with the proposed site of the new visitor center/adm./main. facilities could impact wetlands.

Water Resources Inventory

Two rivers skirt park boundaries,(the North Platte on the north, and the Laramie on the South and east). The Laramie is a major tributary of the North Platte River and principal surface water source in the area of the fort. The Laramie River originates in the Medicine Bow Mountains of north central Colorado, upon entering Wyoming it flows northeast approximately 218 miles to its confluence with the North Platte a few miles east of the fort grounds and buildings, draining nearly 4,564 square miles. Near the mouth of the Laramie the stream flow, as measured by the United States Geological Survey, has averaged 128 cfs over a 16-year period. Flows have rarely dropped below 20 cfs in recent years. Due to irrigation waters being taken out and returned, flows may be greatly reduced in the lower reaches. The only perpetual tributary stream is Chugwater Creek at the lower end of the watershed. It is a slow small stream in a moderately wide floodplain which varies from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in width. The Environmental Reconnaissance Study of the Wheatland-Torrington Wyoming Area for the Management Committee of the Joint System Power Project, and Report on the Envionmental Analysis for the Laramie River Station of the Missouri Basin Power Project conducted in 1973, prior to construction of the power plant 16 miles west of the fort assessed the conditions of both the Laramie and the North Platte River, for the following conditions:

* Alkalinity
* PH
* Conductivity

* Dissolved oxygen

The studies include information on the following:

* Rapid bioassessment baseline (EPA/State protocols, fish and macroinvetebrates)
* Temperature
* flow

The rivers were also tested for toxins, clarity/turbidity, Phosphate/phosphrous, chlorophyll, sulfates, and bacteria.

The above testing resulted in the surface and groundwater of the park being determined as medium quality.

Wildlife

A variety of bird life lives in the area, common species include black-billed magpie, cliff swallow, horned lark, western mockingbird, sparrow, goldfinch, red-winged blackbird, western meadowlark, robin, red-shafted and red-headed woodpecker, night and sparrow hawk, horned owl, mourning dove, killdeer, ring-necked pheasant, and mallard and teal ducks. Bald eagles use areas along the river as wintering habitat.

An abundance of wildlife take refuge at the fort; deer, (whitetail and mule) coyote, beaver, fox,(red and Gray), antelope (pronghorn), and other species inhabit the scene. Some common small animals include rabbit,(cottontail and jack), ground squirrel, gopher, field mouse, and muskrat. Large bat colonies, predominately, Little Brown, (Myotis Lucifugus), inhabit the historic structures from early spring until late fall.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The most recent report of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (6/30/91), states that the endangered bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocehpalus) might occur as a migrant and could be a winter resident; the endangered peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum) might appear as a migrant; and the endangered black-footed ferret might be a resident in a prairie dog (Cynomys sp.)colony near the fort. According to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service other candidate species could occur in the area, including the swift fox (Vulpes velox), the ferruginous hawk (Buteo regalis), the mountain plover (charadrius montanus), and long-billed curlew (Numenius americanus).

According to park biologists none of the above mentioned species presently reside within park boundaries; The only sightings of any of the listed species have been of the migrating bald eagle during the winter months.

Air Quality

Air quality is Class 11 at the park. The latest information available (6/90) indicates that the area is unclassified for ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides. The area meets air

quality standards and is rated attainment for sulfur dioxide and particulate matter. The need for air quality stations at the park is undetermined.

Precipitation/Meteorological Data

A National Weather Service observation station was installed in the park in 1989. Daily records have been kept for the NWS since that time. The data meets/exceeds requirements for:

* Precipitation amount
  Relative Humidity
* Wind Speed and direction
* Maximum and minimum air temperature (daily)

The current weather station provides all of the above data, with the exception of relative humidity. The park's fire/weather station is not currently operational to provide this data.

IV. RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Management

For the past several decades resources management at Fort Laramie National Historic Site has been oriented to achieve a balance between visitor use activities and resource protection. Management strategies involved tying these functions together with a Chief of Visitor Services and Resource Protection position. The museum object collection was also managed as a component of this Division. Responsibility for management and routine upkeep of the historic buildings, grounds, and roads/trails has always been a maintenance function. The addition of an Exhibit Specialist position, to the maintenance staff, in 1987 provided in-house expertise for the management and stabilization of the park's most significant resource, its historic structures.

The first Cultural Resources Management Plan for Fort Laramie was developed in 1983. Preparation of this plan was accomplished by a graduate student associated with Colorado State University.

In 1990 the organization chart was changed to include a Cultural Resources Division with the Museum Specialist serving in that capacity. In reality this function still remains a shared responsibility. The Division of Visitor Services and Resources Management was changed to the Division of Visitor Protection and Resources Management in 1990.

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT CULTURAL PROGRAMS AND NEEDS

Sites

Sites of relevant importance such as river terraces are being severely impacted by natural changes in the river channel and controlled ebb and flow of water in conjunction with the

Grayrocks dam/reservoir. Vehicular and animal use should be reevaluated in the area of the quartermaster dump site. An archeological base map is being completed by Regional Office staff. However, a comprehensive archeological study including continuation of non-destructive analysis is needed to determine more precisely the location and the importance of hundreds of identified and unidentified historic structure subsurface remains, for a possible expanded interpretive story and to determine a course of action to better protect these important resources. An estimated 10% of the park has been surveyed using GPR methods.

Location of the earliest fur trading post (Fort William), has been a continuing source of speculation. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys were conducted at one suspected site and provided possibilities, but physical investigations proved not to bear out these findings.The park should continue these surveys and correct the following deficiencies.

1. A systematic and comprehensive inventory of areas not previously surveyed within the park. This work would include the relocation and documentation of previously recorded archeological sites for which adequate descriptive, locational, and evaluative data are lacking.

2. The National Register of Historic Places significance of the archeological sites in Fort Laramie National Historic Site should be addressed. Archeological contexts should be developed as specified in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. All known sites/structures within the park should be evaluated within these contexts. Sites currently being impacted by erosion or other factors (such as sites along the river bank) should be evaluated so that steps may be taken to preserve them if necessary.

   A. This deficiency was partially corrected with the investigations at the Quartermaster Depot dump site conducted by Danny Walker and the State of Wyoming in a cooperative effort with the NPS in the summer of 1994. (report pending). The riverbank stabilization project that was to ensue archeological investigations at this site has not been programmed or funded.

3. A detailed, synthetic study documenting known prehistoric and historic-period human activities in the park as they relate to the general region should be developed.

4. The park should continue to control unauthorized activities which would in any way jeopardize the resource, by visitor education, signing as appropriate, and ranger patrols.

5. An Ethnographic Overview and Assessment should be programmed and prepared or an alternative method of Ethnographic site identification and traditional use study should be accomplished, to ensure that park developmental/rehabilitation, and or interpretive activities are not impacting sites with traditional value or significance.

FOLA-C-016.00	Comprehensive Parkwide Archeological Base Map
FOLA-C-009.000	Ethnographic Overview and Assessment
FOLA-C-012.000	Locate Fort William
FOLA-C-031.000	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Surveys

The proposal to construct new visitor center, adm., maint, facilities and Alternative A relocating maintenance facilities to the south side of the Laramie River will not impact known archeological sites. Prior to any land modifying activities, an archeologist will inspect the site and surrounding areas for cultural remains. Should previously unrecorded historic or prehistoric sites be discovered further investigations will be conducted.

No Known Ethnographic sites will be impacted by either of the above projects.

Structures

The variety of materials and architectural styles combined with the number of buildings and standing ruins at Fort Laramie present a continuing complex maintenance problem. Lime-grout, a readily available and inexpensive building material used by the army, is an unstable substance that requires continuous patching. To date formulas created to replicate this material have not successfully withstood the test of time. Routine and cyclic maintenance occurs on all of the buildings annually, including painting and other techniques and applications for preserving wood members, repairing and replacing porches, roof repairs, and eliminating weed growth from foundations and ruins. Reroofing and reshingling also occur in ten to twenty year cycles. A preventive maintenance inspection is made annually to examine the flashing, gutters and downspouts, chimneys, mortar joints, foundations, sidings, and roofs. This inspection is the basis for programming the following year's work. Despite the addition of an Exhibit Specialist to the permanent staff the work load and insufficient cyclic and ONPS funding have created a backlog of maintenance projects; staffing deficiencies have created a reduction of routine maintenance that will, over time, have serious impacts on the buildings. More emphasis should be placed on preventive care. Additional staffing and funding are needed.

FOLA-C-025.000 Routine Maintenance of Hist strc
FOLA-C-003.000 Stabilize Historic Structures
FOLA-C-010.000 Replace Bakery Roof/stabilize Strc
FOLA-C-008.000 Paint and Repair Bedlam
FOLA-C-005.000 Replace Roofs on three Buildings
FOLA-C-004.000 Replace Roof on Magazine
FOLA-C-028.000 Install Replica Roofs Four Hist. strcs

Objects (Museum Collections)

The museum collections at Fort Laramie are dispersed in eleven buildings, including displays in the park visitor center and the 1876 Guardhouse. Approximately 21,000 items are managed and cared for on-site, the remainder are housed at the Midwest Archeological Center. A small biological collection is retained at the University of Colorado.

The CMP was recently completed and approved; a Collections Conditions Survey is needed to determine technical preservation needs of the collection. ANCS database must be completed before a Collection Condition Survey can be accomplished. Although the collection storage facility is new, and was adaptively restored for this purpose, it has proven to be inadequate and in some instances inappropriate for the kinds of materials in the reference collection. A "mini" Collection Storage Plan is needed to determine if better utilization of this space can be accomplished and to establish the need for additional space.

FOLA-C-018.000 Develop Storage Plan

With the exception of the Cavalry Barracks and Commissary (Visitor Center and Admn. Offices) none of the buildings are equipped with environmental controls, only two of the buildings,(the Burt House HS 4 and the Sutler's Store HS 2), are equipped with electrical power. A two phase project to install fire suppression systems in six of the furnished buildings and the park Visitor Center has been implemented. The planning phase is now complete and the installation is not yet programmed.

FOLA-C-017.000 Plan/Install Fire Detect.
Suppression sys.

Routine housekeeping in the furnished buildings, non-technical object preservation, environmental monitoring and data assimilation, the IPM program, and exhibit preparation and maintenance, are on-going. Written housekeeping plans are being developed for each furnished structure. These plans will include sections on environmental monitoring, (light, humidity, temperature), and IPM monitoring for insects and rodents. Currently these activities occur based on staffing availability schedules. The recent addition of a permanent part-time Museum Aid to the staff should greatly increase the routine and technical care of the artifacts on exhibit and in collection storage.

The park Visitor Center contains thematic exhibits (primarily military). The cases that house these exhibits are a conglomerate of staff' produced relics constructed decades ago and surplus cases from other parks which substantially predate the mission 66 period. These cases not only fail to provide adequate protection for some of the park's most significant objects but are in such a state of deterioration that the objects within do not receive proper maintenance because the cases can no longer be accessed. The development of an exhibit plan and subsequent upgrade of the museum exhibits to include an expanded interpretive theme and appropriate support equipment is a primary park need.

FOLA-C-020.00 Develop Exhibit Plan

The Laramie River situated east of the fort is subject to flooding, if dam failure (16 miles upstream) should occur, tornadoes occur during the summer months in the vicinity of the fort buildings and grounds, the potential for fire always exists, these and other natural disasters could take place which would jeopardize the museum collections. A natural disaster plan is needed to deal with possible natural disasters and the ensuing aftermath.

FOLA-C-023.000 Natural Disaster Plan/Museum Collections

Security and Environmental Monitoring

Security is provided by commissioned Law Enforcement personnel on a 24-hour a day basis. All exhibit spaces in the furnished historic structures are secured with plexiglass barriers and dead bolt locks. Personnel are assigned keys to enter the exhibit spaces on an as needed basis. Selected buildings,including the Post Traders Store, Enlisted men's Bar, Bakery, and west side of the Captain's Quarters are accessible to the visiting public during the summer months (Jun-Aug). Living History activities are conducted in these areas with interpretive personnel providing security for these stations. In some cases original museum objects have been replaced with uncataloged reproductions or removed from potential contact with visitors entering these spaces. The south section of the 1874 Cavalry Barracks is refurnished as an Enlisted men's Barracks. The squad bay, on the second story, has been secured with plexiglass barriers and provides controlled accessibility to the public in the same manner as the other furnished structures. The first level includes the remaining living quarters of the two companies of soldiers. Because of its complex configuration it is not accessible to the public except on a guided tour basis. Additional security is needed for this exhibit and other vulnerable spaces, including the Park Visitor Center which currently relies on vigilance of personnel at the information desk to provide security for the displays.

Although measures have been taken to protect original or cataloged reproductions from potential damage/theft in areas where co-operating Association sales and interpretive activities

occur, (Jun-Aug), there still remains a conflict between artifact preservation/protection (i.e. Post Traders Store) where 75% of the furnishings are, at the present time, original material cataloged into the museum system. Some losses occur in these spaces as a direct result of interpretive activities. A strategy is needed to achieve a better balance between interpretive/sales activities and museum collection protection.

A plan is needed to address the use of original collection materials and cataloged reproductions in areas used for costumed interpretation and theme related sales; as well as in other structures throughout the park where environmental/climate controls do not presently exist. This plan should address the desirability, need, and feasibility of replacing sensitive and/or deteriorating original collection material with reproductions. Accountability issues, (who, what system, etc.) should be considered.

FOLA-C-034.000 Artifact Protection/Preservation Plan

Environmental monitoring is conducted on a regular basis. Hygrothermographs operating on 31 day rotation schedule are operating in 12 exhibit and storage spaces. This equipment is calibrated on a 3-month schedule with a sling or battery powered psychrometer. Hygrometers are also installed in these areas for comparison purposes. Data is retrieved each month and mean averages documented. Calibration of this equipment is very difficult in extreme cold and alternative methods of calibration should be explored. Lux and Ultra-violet light readings are taken in exhibit and storage spaces and findings documented as time and staffing permits.

Accessioning and cataloging at the park is current and up to date, all new accession and catalog records are being entered in to the ANCS program. There remains a substantial backlog of old records to enter into this system to bring record keeping up to present standards.

FOLA-C-029.000 Data Entry Ancs

Library Resources

The 4,000 volume library is used by staff, summer seasonals, and an increasing number of visitors and researchers. It provides a readily available source to answer inquiries from all over the United States and many foreign countries. The library is open to the public during hours of visitation and researchers may be assisted by a part-time librarian or staff member if an appropriate employee is available. The library is not a lending library. A check-out system has been developed for park employees.

The library is located in a newly constructed quarters in the north portion of the Cavalry Barracks. The rare books are housed in a separate room with additional security and tighter check-out controls.

The library also contains an oral history collection. The collection is composed of 28 tapes. Interviewing persons either with military or civilian background relating to Fort Laramie has been an on-going project for the past 20 years. A grant from the Wyoming Council of the Humanities in the early 1980's allowed the park to continue the project.

The library contains 204 rolls of microfilm and a microfilm reader/printer. These archival materials are predominately military records and logistical information.

A 10-drawer map file is maintained on both aerial, historical and contemporary plats. A total of 153 maps of or related to the fort site, underground utilities, and construction drawings are available. A vertical research file containing 1,120 files on a wide variety of subjects relating to military and civilian life is maintained for staff and visitor use.

Photo/Slide Collection

Approximately 800 historical photos are maintained here at the site. In addition, 1,200 contemporary photos are also filed for use. The historical photos and negatives are filed separately and coded for easy retrieval. The contemporary photos have been filed according to the standardized NPS Photo File System. The park maintains 2,000 slides. The original slides are stored in a locked storage system which allows the slides to be viewed without being handled. These slides are used for research, and in developing off-site and on-site interpretive programs.

The library was identified, in the recent Management Assessment Workshop, as being a significant resource with deficiencies in organization, staffing, and technology. A strategy/plan is needed to identify and correct these deficiencies.

FOLA-C-035 Library Management Plan

Cultural Landscapes

A preliminary Cultural Landscape Report was developed as a component of the recently approved General Management Plan. This plan makes recommendations for recreating cultural features that existed during the last decade of the fort's military occupation. This study also assesses current vegetation management practices and recommends procedures for improving present operations. This plan does not address all the issues relevant to the management of Fort Laramie's cultural landscape and does not meet the criteria set forth in NPS-28. A more complete study is needed. A need for an Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, Traditional Use Study, and Ethnographic Program has been established. These studies, though a significant need, may not be possible to

complete because funding may not be appropriated. An alternative solution might be to deal with these issues as a component of the Cultural Landscape Study. Another consideration will be a revision/update of the National Register of Historic Places upon completion of a Cultural Landscape Study.

FOLA-C-021.000 Cultural Landscape Study
FOLA-C-033.000 Update National Register of Historic Places

Historic Water Resources

The Fort Laramie Ditch Company's irrigation ditch passes through Fort Laramie ground. The fort is a company member and has water rights encompassing 302 acres. The irrigation water is carried through the park by pipe and lateral ditches. The park uses the open ditches each summer for grounds irrigation. An additional water right was acquired from Goshen Irrigation District for 25.5 acres in conjunction with the purchase of an inholding, this water is delivered by pipe. The lateral ditches are historic (over 50 years old), but were not in use during the military period. Further research is needed to determine if irrigated farming took place on the military reservation.

FOLA-C-030.000 Research Historic Water Resources

Ethnographic Resources

A listing of Ethnographic objects, in the museum collection has been compiled in compliance with NAGPRA. The completed list was added to the Rocky Mountain Region's master list in 1992.

Current Programs (Cultural)

At the present time, the park devotes most of its funding and staffing to the following cultural resource related projects and issues:

Building Maintenance
Grounds Maintenance
Museum Collection Management and Preservation
Routine Resource Protection
Maintenance Management
Visitor Use Programs

The park has identified deficiencies and future needs in the following cultural programs:

New visitor center/adm./Maint. facility
Baseline information to establish an Ethnographic Program
Baseline data to manage and reestablish historic landscape
Baseline information to identify and manage archeological resources
Historic research
Existing cultural resources related documents

Interdisciplinary Management of Cultural and Natural Resources
Management, preservation and, protection of museum collections.
Maintenance of historic structures
Impact studies related to visitor use
Management of historic trail remnants
Preservation and Protection of park boundaries

Staffing:

Current organization and responsibility for cultural resources programs includes the following:

Cultural Resources

Museum Specialist (Permanent)	GS-1016-9
Museum Tech (PPT)	GS-1016-3/4
Museum Aid (SEA)	GS-1016-3/4

Maintenance

Maintenance Foreman (Permanent)	WS-4749-7
Exhibit Specialist (Permanent)	GS-1010-11
Maintenance Worker (Permanent)	WG-4749-7
Maintenance Worker (Permanent)	WG-4749-7
Maintenance Worker (SEA)	WG-4749-5

Primary Program areas:

Painting, patching, and repairing historic structures. Mowing, watering and general maintenance of fort proper grounds. Routine maintenance of furnished period rooms, exhibits and collection storage materials. Special projects, (i.e.roofing, replacing building features, investigative archeological programs), funded by Regional cyclic maintenance or cultural cyclic funds.

Funding:

Routine Maintenance historic buildings:	$56,100
Routine Maintenance Grounds:	$75,000
Museum Collections:	$63,000
Special Projects:	$22,000

The historian position currently in the Division of Interpretation has overall responsibility of the park's extensive reference library and photo/slide collection, assisted by volunteer and seasonal personnel.

The recently approved General Management Plan (GMP) recommends as the preferred alternative, construction of a new visitor center and administrative/maintenance facility across the river from the fort proper. This project is, at the present time, totally unfunded. The following cultural resources projects relate to this long-range project.

FOLA-C-001.000	Implement GMP Recommendations
FOLA-C-013.000	Restore Commissary Building
FOLA-C-022.000	Visitor Use Study
FOLA-N-003.000	Comprehensive Vegetation Management Plan

CULTURAL RESOURCES PROJECT STATEMENTS (Rev. 1995)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE
FOLA-C-001.000	IMPLEMENT GMP RECCOMMENDATIONS
FOLA-C-002.000	UPDATE CRBIB
FOLA-C-003.000	STABILIZE HISTORIC STRUCTURES
FOLA-C-004.000	REPLACE ROOF COVERING OF MAGAZINE
FOLA-C-005.000	REPLACE ROOFS ON TWO BUILDINGS
FOLA-C-006.000	REBUILD OVEN IN BAKERY
FOLA-C-007.000	UPDATE CULTURAL THEME/CONTEXT
FOLA-C-008.000	PAINT AND REPAIR BEDLAM
FOLA-C-009.000	ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT
FOLA-C-010.000	REPLACE ROOF OF OLD BAKERY/STABLIZE STRUCTURE
FOLA-C-011.000	DEVELOP CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY
FOLA-C-012.000	LOCATE FORT WILLIAM
FOLA-C-013.000	RESTORE COMMISSARY BUILDING
FOLA-C-014.000	PRESERVE & REPAIR ROOF/EXTERIOR SURFACE OF STORE
FOLA-C-015.000	UPDATE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY
FOLA-C-016.000	COMPREHENSIVE PARKWIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL BASE MAP
FOLA-C-017.000	PLAN/INSTALL FIRE DETECTECTION & SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
FOLA-C-018.000	UPGRADE MUSEUM COLLECTION STORAGE
FOLA-C-019.000	DEVELOP/UPDATE FURNISHING PLANS
FOLA-C-020.000	DEVELOP EXHIBIT PLAN
FOLA-C-021.000	IMPLEMENT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY
FOLA-C-022.000	VISITOR USE STUDY
FOLA-C-023.000	NATURAL DIASTER PLAN/MUSUEM COLLECTION
FOLA-C-024.000	LAND PROTECTION PLAN
FOLA-C-025.000	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE/PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTUES
FOLA-C-027.001	STABILIZE ERODING RIVER BANK, ARC/QMD INVESTIGATION
FOLA-C-028.000	INSTALL REPLICA ROOFS ON FOUR HISTORIC STRCS
FOLA-C-029.000	DATA ENTRY ANCS
FOLA-C-030.000	RESEARCH HISTORIC WATER RESOURCES
FOLA-C-031.000	GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR) SURVEYS
FOLA-C-033.000	UPDATE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
FOLA-C-034.000	ARTIFACT PROTECTION/PRESERVATION PLAN
FOLA-C-035.000	LIBRARY MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMS AND NEEDS

The historic scene at Fort Laramie is an integral part of the overall management, preservation, and protection of the park. Park management strategy is to preserve the relatively unspoiled and undeveloped landscape by: reestablishment and promotion of native plants and animals that contribute to and create the park's historic scene to the greatest degree possible; assisting and working with local officials and private landowners, neighbors, and others in promoting and preserving the historic scene and historical appearance of the surrounding landscapes.

Soils/Vegetation

Some exotic species of both flora and fauna will always exist within park boundaries. Changing environmental conditions, both natural and produced, over time may take the observer further from the experiences of the emigrants who viewed the landscape both upon approaching the site and from within. The management objective is to return, to the extent possible, the landscape as it was in the period of 1849-1890, while continuing to preserve, protect, and maintain some existing ecosystems and natural resources in their present condition. The long-term management of restored prairie sites should consist of either mowing or burning. Mowing should be accomplished once every five years. The use of fire would be an even better management alternative because of the important role that fire plays in grassland systems. If burning is selected a cycle of once every five to ten years, depending on climatic conditions and litter accumulation, should be adequate. See; *Restoration Recommendations for Fort Laramie National Historic Site* submitted by Edward F. Redente.

Vegetation management in the area of the historic buildings and structures is a combination of recreations of historic verdure from specific periods of time, and contemporary land management practices. Twenty ash trees are planted around the parade ground. These are replaced as needed and maintained in their historic context of the 1880's. Other deciduous and evergreen trees in the building and visitor use areas will be allowed to run their natural course, and will not be removed or pruned unless they present a safety hazard. Natural grasses are mowed and watered on a reccurring basis and weed populations are controlled for visitor protection and fire prevention, as well as for aesthetic purposes.

Impacts of the construction of a proposed new visitor center, access roads, parking lot, and administrative/maintenance facilities south of the Laramie River would result in disturbance of about six acres of sandy silt. About three acres of this area are already occupied by roads and trails. Most of this soil is compacted by trail and road usage. Three acres of vegetation will also be destroyed by this proposal. Top soil will be removed prior to construction, stored, and replanted upon completion of

construction. Only a minimum amount of erosion is expected to occur until revegetation (one season) is complete.

Trails will be established and maintained along the river and to and from the new visitor center. Visitors will be encouraged to stay on designated trails.

Impacts of Alternative A (GMP). Proposes moving the maintenance buildings from the fort grounds to the south side of the Laramie River. This proposal would impact 1 acre of soil and 1 acre of vegetation. About 9 acres of land, including the site of the present maintenance area, would be restored to natural grasses.

Under this alternative a new information kiosk site and trails would result is soil and vegetation compaction in these area but it is anticipated that random traffic would be reduced.

No Action alternative would result in status quo random visitor patterns and would not result in any additional disturbances to vegetation or soils.

Project/problem statements related to the above proposed construction and change in visitor use patterns are addressed in:

FOLA-C-022.000 Visitor Use Study
FOLA-N-003.000 Comprehensive Vegetation Management Plan

Wildlife

Wildlife populations that inhabit the fort area do not present a significant management problem with the exception of the bats, which roost in the historic buildings. Their presence, over the years, has caused some structural and artifactual damage, as well as objectionable odors, which are noticed by the visiting public. The park is currently involved in a highly experimental program to relocate the bats to more suitable quarters.

FOLA-N-002.000 Bat Management/Relocation Program

Impacts of the proposed new visitor facilities will not adversely effect wildlife populations. Some displacement of small animal and insect life may result because of lost vegetation. It is expected that these species will relocate to similar habitat within the park.

Relocation of maintenance facilities will have similar impacts on insects and small animal populations with a minimal loss of current habitat. Restoration of vegetation in alternate areas will produce similar habitat.

No action alternative will not alter current habitat of birds, fish, or other wildlife populations. Under the no action alternative continued attempts should be made to produce alternate habitat for the Little Brown Bat populations.

Water Resources

Potable water for the park is drawn through wells from underground sources. Nitrate and nitrite tests are conducted annually and almost always meet minimal standards. Bacterial tests are conducted bi-monthly, samples normally meet required standards.

The rivers are used for irrigation on adjacent lands. The Laramie River (directly adjacent to the fort proper) is closed to recreational use. Swimming and fishing in the immediate area of the historic structures is prohibited. Some rafting occurs on the outer extremities of park boundaries on the North Platte River. Fishing is permitted on both rivers out of the immediate area of the fort proper. Swimming is prohibited within park boundaries on both rivers.

Mineral Rights and Easements

The park has acquired lands from private owners and unextinguished claims of mineral rights and easements may exist within park boundaries. These rights could have future detrimental effects on managing the site. An investigation is needed to determine if any unextinguished claims exist and and a plan formulated to extinguish any unextinguished claims.

FOLA-N-005.000 Mineral Rights and Easement Study

Interpretive Issues

Interpretive activities are also limited to the immediate area of the structures. At the present time nature walks, or specific programs on natural resources are not developed or presented as part of the park's interpretive program. Interpretive programs will need to be reevaluated when the new visitor center and support facilities are constructed on the south side of the river (see GMP).

FOLA-N-006.000 Trails System

Current Programs (natural)

At the present time the park devotes most of its funding and staffing to the following natural resources projects:

Prairie restoration

a. Past planting and mowing
b. Biological controls (insects)

Baseline information (herbarium)

The park has identified deficiencies in the following natural resources programs:

Prairie maintenance through Rx Burns
Trail construction in accordance with the park's GMP
Fencing newly acquired BLM land (acquisition pending)

Natural Resources are currently managed by the protection staff (who's primary duty is to provide 24 hour a day protection for the site), as a collateral duty, and as time, interest, and expertise of individuals is available.

Staffing:

Chief Ranger L.E.(permanent)	GS-025-11
Ranger L.E. (permanent)	GS-025-7/9
Ranger L E. (permanent)	GS-025-7/9
Ranger L.E.(permanent)	GS-025-7/9
Ranger L.E. (STF)	GS-025-7/9
Ranger L.E. (STF)	GS-025-7/9

Primary Program Areas:

Maintaining a short grass prairie, establishing an insect program as a biological control for eradication of canada thistle, mowing, planting, and burning are primary programs. These programs are designed to maintain a healthy ecosystem that was present during the mid to late 1880's. The trail system is a tool mentioned in the GMP and Management Assessment to broaden the visitor experience without interfering with the site's mission. The fencing would be required to delineate NPS lands from surrounding grazing acreage.

Skills:

There are currently no professional resource managers at FOLA. At present the resource management duties are accomplished as a collateral duty. The need for a professional natural resource manager has been identified and requested through the R-MAP program for FY 95-97. The park should consider background/knowledge in working with GIS systems in this position. Though the benefits of managing both natural and cultural resources using this system is apparent, virtually no efforts have been made to begin work in this area.

Funding:

FY 1995 funding (6,000) was granted for prairie restoration. Tentative plans are for allocating $1,900 for biological controls of exotic weeds (insect release), and funding of a Rx burn for weed control/fuel reduction.

Priority

The above mentioned bio control and Rx burn match FOLA's priorities.

NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT STATEMENTS (Rev. 1995)

FOLA-N-001.001	PRAIRIE HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT, CONTROL BURN
FOLA-N-002.000	BAT MANAGEMENT/RELOCATION PROGRAM
FOLA-N-003.000	COMPREHENSIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOLA-N-005.000	DEVELOP AN AIR QUALITY STUDY
FOLA-N-006.000	FOLA TRAIL SYSTEM

V. APPENDICES

Cultural Resources Documentation Checklist
Cultural Resources Status Summary Charts
- Archeological Sites
- objects
- Structures
- Cultural Landscapes
- Ethnographic Resources
- Natural Resource Baseline Information

Organization Chart
Prioritized List of Park Projects

CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST

TITLE	CURRENT AND APPROVED	INCOMPLETE: NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING	NEEDED
BASIC CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTS (cont.)			
Ethnographic Overview & Assessment			X
Ethnographic Oral Histories & Life Histories			X
Ethnographic Program			X
Historical Base Map	X		
Park Administrative History		X	
Scope of Collection Statement	X		
SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDIES AND PLANS			
Archeological & Ethno. Collections Studies			
Archeological Data Recovery Studies		X	
Collection Management Plan	X		
Collection Storage Plan		X	
Collection Condition Survey			X
Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)			X
Ethnohistory			
Exhibit Plan			X
Historic Furnishing Report		X	
Historic Structure Preservation Guide (HSPG)		X	
Historic Structure Report		X	
Social Impact Study			
Special History Study		X	
Traditional Use Study			X

CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST

Place an X in the appropriate column. Leave columns blank if document is not required for the park. Remember that items in the first section, PLANNING DOCUMENTS, may also apply to natural resources. See NPS-28, Chapter 2 for description of each inventory or study.

TITLE	CURRENT AND APPROVED	INCOMPLETE; NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING	NEEDED
PLANNING DOCUMENTS			
Preauthorization and Authorization	X		
Statement of Management (SFM)	X		
Outline of Planning Requirements (OPR)	X		
General Management Plan (GMP)	X		
Development Concept Plan (DCP)	X		
Resources Management Plan (RMP)		X	
Interpretive Prospectus (IP)	X		
SERVICEWIDE INVENTORIES, LIST, CATALOGS AND REGISTERS			
Cultural Resources Bibliography (CRBIB)		X	
Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI)		X	
List of Classified Structures (LCS)	X		
National Catalog of Museum Objects	X		
National Register of Historic Places		X	
BASIC CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTS			
Archeological Overview and Assessment	X		
Archeological Identification Studies		X	
Archeological Evaluation Studies		X	

SUMMARY CHART FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Significance		CONDITION					IMPACTS				DOCUMENTATION		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Destroyed	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National	1					1				1		1	
State & Regional													
Local													
Not Evaluated	3					3				3			3
TOTALS	4					4				4		1	3

SUMMARY CHART FOR OBJECTS

DOCUMENTATION Form 10254 Submitted to National Catalog at Harper's Ferry	Archeology	Ethnology	History	Archives	Biology	Paleontology	Geology	TOTALS
Registration Data Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration & Catalog Data	3276	225	(16739)	1388	44	0	10	(21682)
Total Items Cataloged	3276	225	(16739)	1388	44	0	10	(21682)
Backlog to be Cataloged	(19754)	0	2	(2220)	0	0	0	(21976)
Total Collection Summary	(23030)	225	(16736)	(3608)	44	0	10	(43653)

ALL RECORDS NOT YET COMPUTERIZED; PERCENTAGES BELOW ARE AN INHOUSE ESTIMATE

CONDITION The percentage of collection in the following categories:	Archeology	Ethnology	History	Archives	Biology	Paleontology	Geology
Excellent		25.0	20.0		100.0		
Good	30.0	70.0	50.0	30.0			100.0
Fair	14.5	4.0	25.0	50.0			
Poor	10.0	1.0	5.0	20.0			
Unknown	45.5						

SUMMARY CHART FOR STRUCTURES

Significance		CONDITION					IMPACTS				DOCUMENTATION		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Destroyed	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National	31	17	4	0		*10		1	23	7	24	7	0
State & Regional													
Local													
Not Evaluated													
TOTALS	31	17	4	0		*10		1	23	7	24	7	0

* not enough remains to evaluate

SUMMARY CHART FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Significance		CONDITION				IMPACTS				DOCUMENTATION		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National												
State & Regional												
Local												
Not Evaluated												
TOTALS												

Fort Laramie qualifies as a cultural landscape; a formal evaluation has not been completed

SUMMARY CHART FOR ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

NUMBER	DOCUMENTATION LEVEL				NATIONAL REGISTER	AUTHORITY	NON-RECREATIONAL USE
	good	fair	poor	unknown			
SITES							
STRUCTURES							
OBJECTS 8				8	ID (8)	EL (8)	
NATURAL RESOURCES							
ETHNOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPES							

SUMMARY
OF
NATURAL RESOURCE BASELINE INFORMATION

Meets, does not meet, or exceeds the recommended minimal set of natural resource information in Appendix A of NPS-75.

INVENTORY COMPONENTS	DOES NOT MEET	MEETS	EXCEEDS
Historical Data Base		X 1992	
Species Information		X 1992	
Species List		X 1992	
Biologic Surveys		X 1992	
Species Distribution	X		
Digital Vegetation Maps	X		
Digital Cartographic Maps	X		
Digital Soils Map	X		
Digital Geology Map	X		
Water Resource Inventory			
Water Quality Data			
Air Quality Stations	X		
Air Quality Data	X		
Precip./Meteorological Data	x		

National Weather Service observation station located at Park. Daily records have been kept since 1989 for NWS} Does not provide RH data

03/29/95
21:00:42

PERSONNEL TABLE
(current year only)

FY: 1995
Park: FOLA
Region: RMRO

TYPE OF NPS EMPLOYEE	FTEs OF RESOURCES WORK		
	Natural	Cultural	Total
Research Scientists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resources Specialists	0.0	2.0	2.0
025 Park Rangers Res Mgmt	0.3	0.3	0.6
025 Park Rangers Res Prot	0.6	2.0	2.6
025 Park Rangers Res Interp	0.2	2.6	2.8
Maintenance Personnel	0.9	2.7	3.6
Total of RES Personnel	2.0	9.6	11.6
TOTAL PARK FTE: 21.0 PERCENT	9.5%	45.7%	55.2%

End of data

Louise 12/43

SUPERINTENDENT - CANDELARIA

1420-01 GS-0025-12

SECRETARY - Leach

1420-10 GS-318-5

ADMINISTRATION	INTERPRETATION	RM & VP	CULTURAL RES	MAINTENANCE
ADMIN. OFFICER Perry 1420-05 GS-341-9 **ADMIN. CLERK** Vacant 1420-12 GS-303-3/4	**SUPV P RANGER** Threlkeld 1420-03 GS-025-9 **HISTORIAN** Fullmer 1420-07 GS-170-7/9	**SUPV P RANGER** Cahill 1420-15 GS-025-7/9 **PARK RANGER** Joy 1420-25 GS-025-4/5 **PARK RANGER** Piercy 1420-27 GS-025-4/5 **PARK RANGER** Drews 1420-30 GS-025-4/5 **PARK RANGER** Reilly 1420-801 GS-025-4/5 **PARK RANGER** Vacant 1420-805 GS-025-4/5	**MUS SPECIALIST** Samson 1420-17 GS-1016-9 **MUS TECHNICIAN** Vacant 1420-803 GS-1016-3/4 **MUSEUM AID** Vacant 1420-707 GS-1016-3/4	**MAINT. FOREMAN** Potter 1420-35 WS-4749-7 **EX. SPECIALIST** LaDeaux 1420-37 GS-1010-11 **MAINT. WORKER** Bowsher 1420-34 WG-4749-7 **MAINT. WORKER** Clayborn 1420-36 WG-4749-7 **CUST. WORKER** Mueller 1420-705 WG-3566-2

03/29/95
20:03:41

UNFUNDED TABLE
CULTURAL
UNFUNDED AMOUNTS
($ in thousands - by funding type)

Page: 0001
FY: 1995
Park: FOLA
Region: RMRO

FUNDING TYPE	TOTAL	RES	MIT	MON	PRO	INT	ADM
Cyclic	149.00	0.00	149.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Onetime	3435.00	196.50	3236.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00
Recur.	134.50	84.00	43.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
TOTAL	3718.50	280.50	3428.50	0.00	2.50	0.00	7.00

End of data

03/29/95
20:04:25

UNFUNDED TABLE
NATURAL
UNFUNDED AMOUNTS
($ in thousands - by funding type)

Page: 0001
FY: 1995
Park: FOLA
Region: RMRO

FUNDING TYPE	TOTAL	RES	MIT	MON	PRO	INT	ADM
Onetime	39.50	32.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	39.50	32.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

End of data

03/29/95
20:01:14

FUNDED TABLE
CULTURAL
FUNDED AMOUNTS
($ in thousands - by activity type)

Page: 0001
FY: 1995
Park: FOLA
Region: RMRO

FUNDING SOURCE	TOTAL	RES	MIT	MON	PRO	INT	ADM
PCR1	10.40	0.00	10.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RMCM	22.00	0.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	32.40	0.00	32.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

End of data

03/29/95
20:02:03

FUNDED TABLE
NATURAL
FUNDED AMOUNTS
($ in thousands - by activity type)

Page: 0001
FY: 1995
Park: FOLA
Region: RMRO

FUNDING SOURCE	TOTAL	RES	MIT	MON	PRO	INT	ADM
SNRP	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

End of data

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
NATURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1995 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1996 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1997 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1997 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1998 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1998 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
001.001 N	PRAIRIE HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT CONTROL BURN		CULL	N08 N03	NRPP	MIT	R	8.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	8.00	0.00
1 projects printed																	
					Grand Total $$			8.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		8.00	
					Grand Total FTE			0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	

End of data

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
CULTURAL
FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1995 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1996 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1997 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1997 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1998 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1998 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
003.000 C	STABILIZE HISTORIC STRUCTURES		STRC	C55	PKBASE-CR	MIT	C	10.40	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.40	1.00
010.000 C	REPLACE ROOF OF OLD BAKERY /STABLIZE STRC		STRC	C55	RG-REG-MT	MIT	C	5.50	0.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.50	0.10
025.000 C	ROUTINE MAINT/PRES OF HIST STRC		STRC	C55 C54	RG-REG-MT	MIT	C	16.50	0.30	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	16.50	0.30
3 projects printed																	
					Grand Total $$			32.40		0.00		0.00		0.00		32.40	
					Grand Total FTE			1.40		0.00		0.00		0.00		1.40	

End of data

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
CULTURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1995 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1996 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1997 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1997 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1998 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1998 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
8 C	014.000	PRES.& REPAIR ROOF/EXTER.SURFACE STORE	178	STRC	C54 C56	RES	O	30.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	30.00	0.00
						MIT	O	.00	.00	50.00	.00	50.00	.00	.00	.00	100.00	0.00
				Subtotal				30.00	.00	50.00	.00	50.00	.00	.00	.00	130.00	0.00
26 C	015.000	UPDATE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY	188		C37	ADM	R	5.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.00	0.00
18 C	016.000	COMPREHENSIVE PARKWIDE ARC. BASE MAP	165	SITE	C03	RES	R	20.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	20.00	0.00
3 C	017.000	PLAN/INSTALL FIRE DETECT.SUPPRES. SYS		STRC	C50 C72	MIT	O	160.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	160.00	0.00
16 C	018.000	UPGRADE MUSEUM COLL STORAGE		OBJC	C42	RES	O	10.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.00	0.00
20 C	019.000	DEVELOP/UPDATE FURNISHING PLANS			C44	RES	R	22.00	.00	10.00	.00	12.00	.00	12.00	.00	56.00	0.00
23 C	020.000	DEVELOP EXHIBIT PLAN	187			RES	O	10.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.00	0.00
						MIT	O	20.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	20.00	0.00
				Subtotal				30.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	30.00	0.00
24 C	021.000	IMPLEMENT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY		CULL	C10 C11	MIT	O	30.00	.00	30.00	.00	15.00	.00	5.00	0.10	80.00	0.10
25 C	022.000	VISITOR USE STUDY			C71	RES	O	30.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	30.00	0.00
21 C	023.000	NATURAL DIASTER PLAN/MUSUEM COLLECTION		OBJC	C70 C72	RES	O	1.50	0.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.50	0.20
						PRO	O	2.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.50	0.00
				Subtotal				4.00	0.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4.00	0.20
19 C	024.000	LAND PROTECTION PLAN		COMB	C73	RES	O	30.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	30.00	0.00
2 C	025.000	ROUTINE MAINT/PRES OF HIST STRC		STRC	C55 C54	MIT	C	42.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	42.00	0.00

continued..

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
CULTURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1995 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1996 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1997 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1997 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1998 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1998 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
1 C	001.000	IMPLEMENT GMP RECCOMMENDATIONS			C56	MIT	O	3000.00	.00	3000.00	.00	3000.00	.00	3000.00	.00	12000.00	0.00
30 C	002.000	UPDATE CRBIB			C60	RES	R	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	0.00
4 C	003.000	STABILIZE HISTORIC STRUCTURES		STRC	C55	MIT	C	43.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	43.00	0.00
7 C	004.000	REPLACE ROOF COVERING OF MAGAZINE		STRC	C54	RES	O	10.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.00	0.00
						MIT	R	.00	.00	8.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	8.00	0.00
				Subtotal				10.00	.00	8.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	18.00	0.00
6 C	005.000	REPLACE ROOFS ON TWO BUILDINGS		STRC	C55	MIT	C	15.00	0.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	15.00	0.20
10 C	006.000	REBUILD OVEN IN BAKERY		STRC	C54	MIT	R	30.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	30.00	0.00
999 C	007.000	UPDATE CULTURAL THEME/CONTEXT				RES	R	1.00	0.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	0.03
9 C	008.000	PAINT AND REPAIR BEDLAM		STRC	C55	MIT	C	37.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	37.00	0.00
999 C	009.000	ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT			C21	RES	O	25.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	25.00	0.00
5 C	010.000	REPLACE ROOF OF OLD BAKERY/STABLIZE STRC		STRC	C55	MIT	C	12.00	0.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.00	0.20
999 C	011.000	DEVELOP CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY			C10 C11	RES	R	40.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	40.00	0.00
13 C	012.000	LOCATE FORT WILLIAM	167	SITE	C04	MIT	R	2.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.50	0.00
29 C	013.000	RESTORE COMMISSARY BUILDING	168	STRC	C56 C44	RES	O	30.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	30.00	0.00
						MIT	O	.00	.00	100.00	.00	75.00	.00	.00	.00	175.00	0.00
				Subtotal				30.00	.00	100.00	.00	75.00	.00	.00	.00	205.00	0.00

continued...

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1995 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1996 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1997 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1997 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1998 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1998 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
11 N	001.001	PRAIRIE HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT CONTROL BURN		CULL	N08 N03	MIT	R	.00	.00	2.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.00	0.00
15 N	002.000	BAT MANAGEMENT/RELOCATIO N PROGRAM			N02	RES	O	2.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.00	0.00
22 N	003.000	COMPREHENSIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN		CULL	N03 N08	RES	O	20.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	20.00	0.00
28 N	005.000	DEVELOP AN AIR QUALITY STUDY			N14	RES	O	10.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.00	0.00
999 N	006.000	FOLA TRAIL SYSTEM		COMB	N08 N18	MIT	O	7.50	0.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	7.50	0.20
5 projects printed																	
			Grand Total $$					39.50		2.00		0.00		0.00		41.50	
			Grand Total FTE					0.20		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.20	

End of data

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
CULTURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	ACT TYP	T Y P	CURRENT YEAR 1995 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1996 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1997 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1997 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1998 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1998 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
1	027.001 C	STABILIZE ERODING RIVER BANK ARC/QMD INVESTIGATION		SITE	C04 N12	MIT	O	.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	100.00	0.00
999	028.000 C	INSTALL REPLICA ROOFS ON FOUR HISTORIC STRCS	100	STRC	C56	MIT	O	20.00	.00	50.00	.00	20.00	.00	20.00	.00	110.00	0.00
999	029.000 C	DATA ENTRY ANCS		OBJC	C46	MIT	O	6.00	0.80	6.00	0.80	6.00	0.80	.00	.00	18.00	2.40
999	030.000 C	RESEARCH HISTORIC WATER RESOURCES			C38	RES	O	20.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	20.00	0.00
999	031.000 C	GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR)SURVEYS			C02 C03	MIT	R	5.00	.00	5.00	.00	5.00	.00	6.00	.00	21.00	0.00
999	033.000 C	UPDATE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES			C36	ADM	R	2.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.00	0.00
999	034.000 C	ARTIFACT PROTECTION/PRES. PLAN		OBJC	C72	MIT	R	1.00	0.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	0.03
999	035.000 C	LIBRARY MANAGEMENT PLAN			C83	MIT	R	5.00	0.80	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5.00	0.80
						MIT	O	.00	.00	5.00	.00	5.00	.00	5.00	.00	15.00	0.00
		Subtotal						5.00	0.80	5.00	.00	5.00	.00	5.00	.00	20.00	0.80
		33 projects printed															
				Grand Total $$				3718.50		3364.00		3188.00		3048.00		13318.50	
				Grand Total FTE					2.26		0.80		0.80		0.10		3.96

End of data

PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SUB-TITLE	FUNDED	UNFUNDED	PROP YEAR	LAST UPDATE
1	FOLA-C-001.000	IMPLEMENT GMP RECCOMMENDATIONS		0.00	12000.00	1994	/ /
30	FOLA-C-002.000	UPDATE CRBIB		0.00	1.00	1994	/ /
4	FOLA-C-003.000	STABILIZE HISTORIC STRUCTURES		10.40	43.00	1994	03/07/95
7	FOLA-C-004.000	REPLACE ROOF COVERING OF MAGAZINE		0.00	18.00	1994	/ /
6	FOLA-C-005.000	REPLACE ROOFS ON TWO BUILDINGS		0.00	15.00	1994	03/07/95
10	FOLA-C-006.000	REBUILD OVEN IN BAKERY		0.00	30.00	1994	/ /
999	FOLA-C-007.000	UPDATE CULTURAL THEME/CONTEXT		0.00	1.00	1995	/ /
9	FOLA-C-008.000	PAINT AND REPAIR BEDLAM		0.00	37.00	1994	/ /
999	FOLA-C-009.000	ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT		0.00	25.00	1995	03/20/95
5	FOLA-C-010.000	REPLACE ROOF OF OLD BAKERY/STABLIZE STRC		5.50	12.00	1994	03/06/95
999	FOLA-C-011.000	DEVELOP CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY		0.00	40.00	1995	/ /
13	FOLA-C-012.000	LOCATE FORT WILLIAM		2.50	2.50	1994	/ /
29	FOLA-C-013.000	RESTORE COMMISSARY BUILDING		0.00	205.00	1994	/ /
8	FOLA-C-014.000	PRES.& REPAIR ROOF/EXTER.SURFACE STORE		2.00	130.00	1994	03/09/95
26	FOLA-C-015.000	UPDATE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY		0.00	5.00	1994	/ /
18	FOLA-C-016.000	COMPREHENSIVE PARKWIDE ARC. BASE MAP		0.00	20.00	1994	/ /
3	FOLA-C-017.000	PLAN/INSTALL FIRE DETECT.SUPPRES. SYS		60.00	160.00	1994	/ /
16	FOLA-C-018.000	UPGRADE MUSEUM COLL STORAGE		0.00	10.00	1994	/ /
20	FOLA-C-019.000	DEVELOP/UPDATE FURNISHING PLANS		0.00	56.00	1994	03/21/95
23	FOLA-C-020.000	DEVELOP EXHIBIT PLAN		60.00	30.00	1994	03/08/95
24	FOLA-C-021.000	IMPLEMENT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY		0.00	80.00	1994	/ /
25	FOLA-C-022.000	VISITOR USE STUDY		0.00	30.00	1994	/ /
21	FOLA-C-023.000	NATURAL DIASTER PLAN/MUSUEM COLLECTION		0.00	4.00	1994	/ /
19	FOLA-C-024.000	LAND PROTECTION PLAN		0.00	30.00	1994	/ /
2	FOLA-C-025.000	ROUTINE MAINT/PRES OF HIST STRC		16.50	42.00	1994	03/09/95
1	FOLA-C-027.001	STABILIZE ERODING RIVER BANK	ARC/QMD INVESTIGATION	82.00	100.00	1994	03/14/95
999	FOLA-C-028.000	INSTALL REPLICA ROOFS ON FOUR HISTORIC STRCS		0.00	110.00	1994	/ /
999	FOLA-C-029.000	DATA ENTRY ANCS		0.00	18.00	1994	/ /
999	FOLA-C-030.000	RESEARCH HISTORIC WATER RESOURCES		0.00	20.00	1995	/ /
999	FOLA-C-031.000	GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR)SURVEYS		0.00	21.00	1995	03/15/95
999	FOLA-C-033.000	UPDATE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES		0.00	2.00	1995	/ /
999	FOLA-C-034.000	ARTIFACT PROTECTION/PRES. PLAN		0.00	1.00	1995	03/16/95
999	FOLA-C-035.000	LIBRARY MANAGEMENT PLAN		0.00	20.00	1995	03/20/95
11	FOLA-N-001.001	PRAIRIE HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT	CONTROL BURN	15.50	2.00	1994	03/16/95
15	FOLA-N-002.000	BAT MANAGEMENT/RELOCATION PROGRAM		0.00	2.00	1994	/ /
22	FOLA-N-003.000	COMPREHENSIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN		0.00	20.00	1994	/ /
28	FOLA-N-005.000	DEVELOP AN AIR QUALITY STUDY		0.00	10.00	1994	/ /
999	FOLA-N-006.000	FOLA TRAIL SYSTEM		0.00	7.50	1994	/ /

38 projects printed

End of data

PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SUB-TITLE	FUNDED	UNFUNDED	PROP YEAR	LAST UPDATE
1	FOLA-C-001.000	IMPLEMENT GMP RECCOMMENDATIONS		0.00	12000.00	1994	/ /
1	FOLA-C-027.001	STABILIZE ERODING RIVER BANK	ARC/QMD INVESTIGATION	82.00	100.00	1994	03/14/95
2	FOLA-C-025.000	ROUTINE MAINT/PRES OF HIST STRC		16.50	42.00	1994	03/09/95
3	FOLA-C-017.000	PLAN/INSTALL FIRE DETECT.SUPPRES. SYS		60.00	160.00	1994	/ /
4	FOLA-C-003.000	STABILIZE HISTORIC STRUCTURES		10.40	43.00	1994	03/07/95
5	FOLA-C-010.000	REPLACE ROOF OF OLD BAKERY/STABLIZE STRC		5.50	12.00	1994	03/06/95
6	FOLA-C-005.000	REPLACE ROOFS ON TWO BUILDINGS		0.00	15.00	1994	03/07/95
7	FOLA-C-004.000	REPLACE ROOF COVERING OF MAGAZINE		0.00	18.00	1994	/ /
8	FOLA-C-014.000	PRES.& REPAIR ROOF/EXTER.SURFACE STORE		2.00	130.00	1994	03/09/95
9	FOLA-C-008.000	PAINT AND REPAIR BEDLAM		0.00	37.00	1994	/ /
10	FOLA-C-006.000	REBUILD OVEN IN BAKERY		0.00	30.00	1994	/ /
13	FOLA-C-012.000	LOCATE FORT WILLIAM		2.50	2.50	1994	/ /
16	FOLA-C-018.000	UPGRADE MUSEUM COLL STORAGE		0.00	10.00	1994	/ /
18	FOLA-C-016.000	COMPREHENSIVE PARKWIDE ARC. BASE MAP		0.00	20.00	1994	/ /
19	FOLA-C-024.000	LAND PROTECTION PLAN		0.00	30.00	1994	/ /
20	FOLA-C-019.000	DEVELOP/UPDATE FURNISHING PLANS		0.00	56.00	1994	03/21/95
21	FOLA-C-023.000	NATURAL DIASTER PLAN/MUSUEM COLLECTION		0.00	4.00	1994	/ /
23	FOLA-C-020.000	DEVELOP EXHIBIT PLAN		60.00	30.00	1994	03/08/95
24	FOLA-C-021.000	IMPLEMENT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY		0.00	80.00	1994	/ /
25	FOLA-C-022.000	VISITOR USE STUDY		0.00	30.00	1994	/ /
26	FOLA-C-015.000	UPDATE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY		0.00	5.00	1994	/ /
29	FOLA-C-013.000	RESTORE COMMISSARY BUILDING		0.00	205.00	1994	/ /
30	FOLA-C-002.000	UPDATE CRBIB		0.00	1.00	1994	/ /
999	FOLA-C-007.000	UPDATE CULTURAL THEME/CONTEXT		0.00	1.00	1995	/ /
999	FOLA-C-009.000	ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT		0.00	25.00	1995	03/20/95
999	FOLA-C-011.000	DEVELOP CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY		0.00	40.00	1995	/ /
999	FOLA-C-028.000	INSTALL REPLICA ROOFS ON FOUR HISTORIC STRCS		0.00	110.00	1994	/ /
999	FOLA-C-029.000	DATA ENTRY ANCS		0.00	18.00	1994	/ /
999	FOLA-C-030.000	RESEARCH HISTORIC WATER RESOURCES		0.00	20.00	1995	/ /
999	FOLA-C-031.000	GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR)SURVEYS		0.00	21.00	1995	03/15/95
999	FOLA-C-033.000	UPDATE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES		0.00	2.00	1995	/ /
999	FOLA-C-034.000	ARTIFACT PROTECTION/PRES. PLAN		0.00	1.00	1995	03/16/95
999	FOLA-C-035.000	LIBRARY MANAGEMENT PLAN		0.00	20.00	1995	03/20/95
11	FOLA-N-001.001	PRAIRIE HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT	CONTROL BURN	15.50	2.00	1994	03/16/95
15	FOLA-N-002.000	BAT MANAGEMENT/RELOCATION PROGRAM		0.00	2.00	1994	/ /
22	FOLA-N-003.000	COMPREHENSIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN		0.00	20.00	1994	/ /
28	FOLA-N-005.000	DEVELOP AN AIR QUALITY STUDY		0.00	10.00	1994	/ /
999	FOLA-N-006.000	FOLA TRAIL SYSTEM		0.00	7.50	1994	/ /

38 projects printed

End of data