NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Foundation Document

San Juan National Historic Site

Puerto Rico

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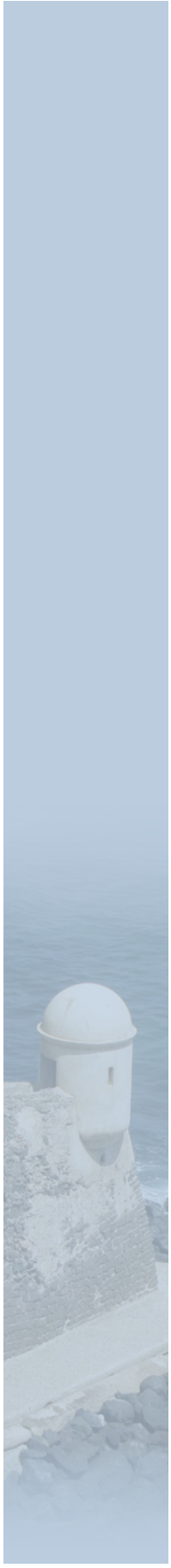
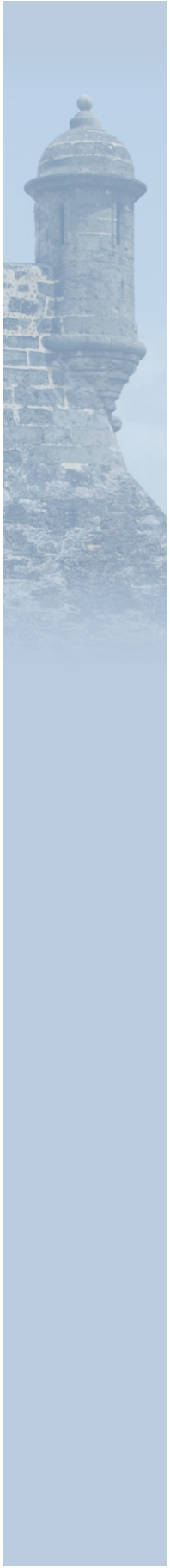


Castillo San Felipe del Morro, 'El Morro'
Lighthouse
Faro
Entrance
Entrada
Bookstore
Librería
Dry moat
Foso seco
Cementerio María Magdalena de Pazzis
Bastion
Bastión
Ballajá Barracks
Cuartel del Ballajá
San José Church
Iglesia San José
Institute of Puerto Rican Culture
Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña
SAN SEBASTIÁN
SOL
OLD SAN JUAN
Casa Blanca
San Juan Cathedral
Catedral de San Juan
Old City Hall
Alcaldía
PLAZA DE ARMAS
RECINTO OESTE
CRISTO
SAN JOSÉ
CRUZ
San Juan Gate
Puerta de San Juan
Christ Chapel
Capilla del Cristo
La Fortaleza
Puerto Rico Tourism Company
Compañía de Turismo de Puerto Rico
ASEO DE LA PRINCESA
(WALKWAY)

Castillo San Cristóbal
OUTER DEFENSES
DEFENSAS EXTERIORES
Devil's Sentry Box
Garita del Diablo
Embrasures
Troneras
NORZAGARAY
Historic entrance
Entrada histórica
Ravelin
Revellín
TANCA
SAN JUSTO
O'DONNELL
MUÑOZ RIVERA
Visitor Center
Bookstore
Centro de Informacíon
Librería
Main entrance
Entrada principal
VIEJO SAN JUAN
PLAZA
COLÓN
PONCE DE LEÓN
SAN FRANCISCO
COVADONGA
AERIAL IMAGE COURTESY OF THE USGS
FORTALEZA
ETUÁN
RECINTO SUR
Tourism information
Información turística
MARINA
Pier 2
Muelle 2
Pier 3
Muelle 3
Ferry dock
Lancha
Pier 1
Muelle 1



Mission of the National Park Service

The mission of the National Park Service is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.

The National Park Service (NPS) is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. Although numerous national parks had been created earlier, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the act formally establishing the National Park Service to manage these sites.

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and currently comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These areas include national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of national park units throughout the nation require the same commitment to resource stewardship and management in order to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.

Approximately 22,000 diverse professionals work for the National Park Service, and each year approximately 281,300,000 people visit the many units of the national park system. To meet the needs of the American people, the National Park Service cooperates with partners and works with dedicated volunteers to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout the United States and the world.

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

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is required to have a formal statement of its core mission that will provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending demand that all stakeholders are aware of the purpose, significance, interpretive themes, fundamental resources and values, and special mandates and administrative commitments of a park unit, as well as the legal and policy requirements for administration and resource protection that factor into management decisions.

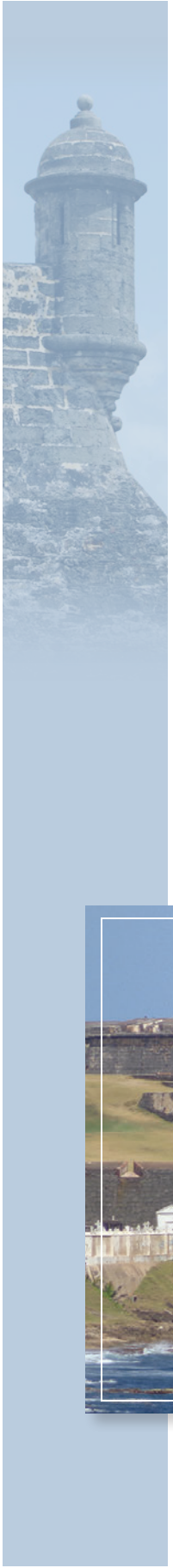
The process of developing a foundation document provides the opportunity to gather together and integrate all varieties and hierarchies of information about a park unit. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and stakeholders in identifying information that is necessary for future planning efforts.

A foundation document serves as the underlying guidance for all management and planning decisions for a national park unit. It describes the core mission of the park unit by identifying the purpose, significance, fundamental and other important resources and values, interpretive themes, assessment of planning and data needs, special mandates and administrative commitments, and the unit's setting in the regional context.

The foundation document can be useful in all aspects of park management to ensure that primary management objectives are accomplished before addressing other factors that are also important, but not directly essential to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation document for San Juan National Historic Site is necessary to effectively manage the park over the long term and protect park resources and values that are integral to the purpose and identity of the park unit.

This foundation document was developed as a collaborative effort among park staff, the Denver Service Center Planning Division, and the Southeast Region. A workshop to facilitate this process was held on June 25–27, 2012, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. A complete list of attendees and preparers is included in part 3 of this document.

The park atlas is also a part of the foundation project. It is a geographic information system (GIS) product that can be published as a hard copy paper atlas and as electronic geospatial data in a Web-mapping environment. The purpose of the park atlas is to act as a reference for park projects and to facilitate planning decisions as a GIS-based planning support tool. The atlas covers various geographic elements that are important for park management such as natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, and facilities. It can be developed as part of a planning project (e.g., general management plan, foundation document), although it can also be designed as an independent product.



Part 1: Core Components

All foundation documents include the following core elements:

The park purpose is the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of the legislation (or executive order) and legislative history of the park, and may include information from studies generated prior to the park's establishment. The purpose statement goes beyond a restatement of the law to clarify assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The significance statements express why the resources and values of the park are important enough to justify national park designation. Statements of park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are verified by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions because the resources and values may have changed since the park was established.

Interpretive themes connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive objective of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of park resources. In other words, interpretive themes are the most important messages to be conveyed to the public about the park. Interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.

Fundamental resources and values are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park that merit primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving park purpose and maintaining park significance.

Other important resources and values are resources and values that are determined to be important and integral to park planning and management, although they are not related to park purpose and significance.

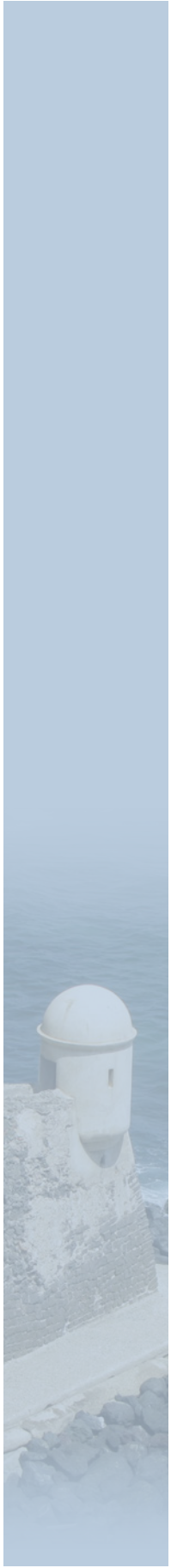
Brief Description of the Park

San Juan National Historic Site encompasses the historic fortifications of Castillo San Felipe del Morro (also known as El Morro), Castillo San Cristóbal, Fort San Juan de la Cruz (also known as El Cañuelo), and most of what remains of the fortress wall that surrounds Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. Called the "Gibraltar of the Caribbean," this system of fortifications became one of the key frontier outposts of Spain's West Indies dominions. The physical remains of the defenses encapsulate the history of the Spanish Empire. The major themes of this history at San Juan involve: (1) the initial settlement of Hispanic America, reflecting a major shift in European affairs from a Mediterranean toward an Atlantic emphasis; (2) Spain's rise to preeminent power in the world, deriving in major part from the riches of the Americas; (3) the struggle for dominance in the West Indies that made the San Juan forts' possession a vital consideration in world politics for several centuries;(4) the long but inexorable decline of the Spanish Empire marked by the independence won by most of the colonies; and (5) the aftermath of Spain's military and political rule in the Western Hemisphere.

Puerto Rico's location at the western edge of the Caribbean Sea made control of the island the focus of several centuries of military and diplomatic schemes. For this reason the Spanish fortified the island's major port of San Juan with a forceful system of defense. The fortification system of the park exemplifies important developments in military architecture and engineering spanning almost five centuries and represents the oldest fortifications of European design in the United States. The fortification structures retain features demonstrating advanced 18th century defense technology, as applied to the steep topography of the San Juan islet. Built on the foundations of Castillo San Felipe del Morro in 1539, the system of fortifications also bears evidence imparted by 16th, 17th, and 18th century military construction, reflecting Medieval Italian Renaissance, Baroque, and French Enlightenment architectural design for defensive installations. The fortifications also include 19th and early 20th century military construction.

The strategic location of the fortifications and their transfer from the Spanish government to the United States in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War set the stage for the eventual establishment of the San Juan fortifications as a national historic site. In 1898, the Treaty of Paris transferred the forts and 210.86 acres of land in the garrison of San Juan to the United States military, which designated the area the San Juan Reservation. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt reserved the buildings and lands for U.S. military purposes. The U.S. Army officially designated the reservation Fort Brooke in 1943 for the duration of World War II, when San Juan's fortifications became integral parts of the U.S. military post in the Caribbean.

In 1949, the Secretary of the Interior established a portion of the Fort Brooke area as the designated San Juan National Historic Site under the provisions of the 1935 Historic Sites Act. The 1949 establishment order recognized the historic significance of San Juan's Spanish Colonial empire fortifications and authorized the development of a cooperative agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army to preserve the site. On December 31, 1966, the U.S. Army declared all lands under its jurisdiction at Fort Brooke as excess, an action that initiated the eventual transfer of most of the fortification properties from the U.S. Army to the National Park Service. With the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, San Juan National Historic Site was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1972, a formal national register nomination for the site was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. In 1983, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designated the San Juan National Historic Site and the Commonwealth-owned site La Fortaleza World Heritage Site in recognition of the forts' international significance in European military history and architectural history.



The major features and resources within the NPS-administered San Juan National Historic Site include Castillo San Felipe del Morro (1540–1790), the dominant fort poised on the cliffs overlooking the entrance to San Juan Bay; the 23-acre grassy area in front of Castillo San Felipe del Morro called the esplanade; Castillo San Cristóbal (1634–1790), fort at the east side of the park; El Cañuelo (1601–1609), a smaller fort directly across from Castillo San Felipe del Morro on the Isla de Cabras; and portions of the city's fortress walls and bastions (1634–1800s) that extend from the forts and enclose the district of Old San Juan. With the exception of El Cañuelo, most of the historic fortifications are located in Old San Juan, population 7,963. Today, the modern city of San Juan (population 434,374) goes well beyond the boundaries of the historic forts and walls of the islet to encompass a busy metropolitan area, serving the capital of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The park's 75 acres provide the largest open green space in Old San Juan, and are host to a variety of recreational activities enjoyed by city residents and visitors, including kite flying, jogging, and dog walking.

The primary fortifications of San Juan National Historic Site are on a rocky promontory rising over 80 feet above sea level, with the Atlantic Ocean on the north side and San Juan Bay at the west and southwest edges of the park boundary. Much of the park boundary includes shoreline, which has been identified as susceptible to coastal flooding and sea level rise. Historical sea level trends along the Atlantic Coast show that sea levels are rising at approximately the same rate as global average sea level rise, which is 1.8 ±0.5 mm per year. Future projections indicate that storm intensity is likely to increase, which means that while the number of storms and their paths may not change, it can be expected that storm surges will increase as storm intensity increases. In comparison to the rest of the continental United States, San Juan has not been in the path of many hurricane-strength storms since 1842, although there have been a number of tropical storms. The impacts of climate change can be expected to contribute to the ongoing weathering of the centuries-old structures and landscape features in a coastal environment.

To maintain its cultural resources, San Juan National Historic Site has developed a preservation program consisting of a specialized laboratory and workshop dedicated to developing historic preservation techniques and performing repairs and restoration. The preservation program is staffed by masons specially trained in traditional historic masonry techniques. The objective of the program is to preserve the park's vast collection of stone fortifications, including its fortresses, defensive walls, and other associated structures. The park's high level of expertise in this specialized area makes it a worldwide leading authority in historic masonry preservation.

Park Purpose

Purpose statements identify the specific reason for the establishment of a particular park. Purpose statements are crafted through a careful analysis of the enabling legislation and legislative history that influenced the development of San Juan National Historic Site, which was designated on February 24, 1949, through an establishment order issued by the Secretary of the Interior (see appendix A for establishment order). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management administration and use decisions. The following purpose statement was based on the review of park legislation, previous management documents, and discussions with park staff:

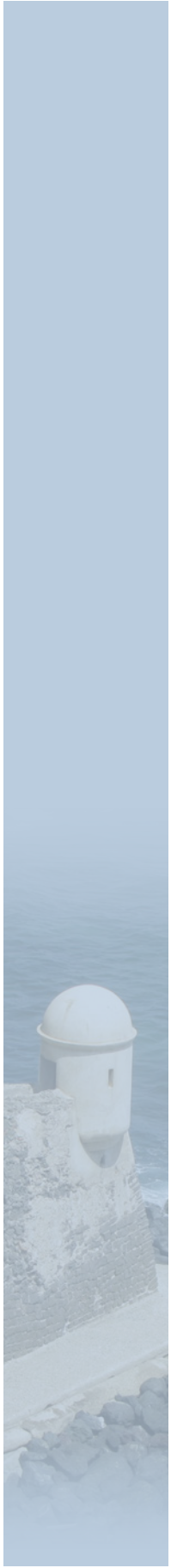
Representing 500 years of history and the importance of the island's strategic location in the Caribbean, San Juan National Historic Site preserves, protects, and interprets the oldest and largest Spanish fortification system in the United States.

Park Significance

Significance statements express why San Juan National Historic Site's resources and values are important enough to merit national park unit designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park unit, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Significance statements describe the distinctive nature of the park and inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park unit.

The following significance statements have been identified for San Juan National Historic Site. (Please note that the statements are in no particular order):

- San Juan National Historic Site preserves and protects an internationally significant example of a complex system of fortifications built by the Spanish Crown to defend its empire and interests in the New World.
- San Juan National Historic Site is a premiere example of military engineering and architectural design and is one of the best preserved examples of Spain's grand colonial coastal and land defense system in the Americas.
- The fortifications have been adapted architecturally and functionally over the past 500 years to serve as a center of Spanish and U.S. political, social, and military global influence.
- Designated in 1983 as a world heritage site, San Juan National Historic Site is a potent symbol of cultural heritage linking the history of Puerto Rico to the Hispanic culture and provides a common identity with other Latin American countries.
- Because of Puerto Rico's strategic location, control of San Juan's fortifications enabled military powers command of and access to the Caribbean and the commercial routes to and from the Americas.
- For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.



Interpretive Themes

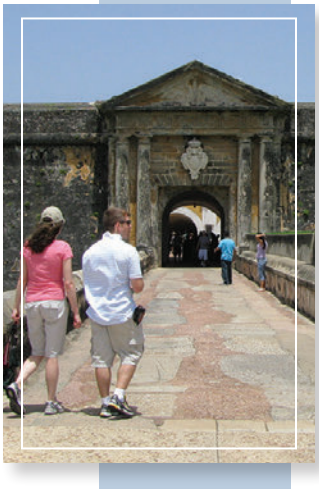
Interpretive themes, which are based on park purpose and significance, provide the basis for interpretive and education programs at San Juan National Historic Site. The themes do not include all park elements that can be interpreted, but they do address the ideas that are essential to visitor enjoyment and appreciation of park significance. Effective interpretation is achieved when visitors are able to connect concepts (intangibles) with resources (tangibles) and derive something meaningful from the experience.

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

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who are not connected to an event, time, or place.

While themes are important as an organizational tool to guide management decisions, they are not intended for public use. The themes offer park staff guidance on focusing on relevant visitor experience. What matters to the public is how these themes are represented through park services, media, programming, and facilities.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for San Juan National Historic Site in the 2006 long-range interpretative plan:



1. **Strategic Location.** The massive fortifications and their continued use by two world powers across five centuries serve as a powerful reminder of the strategic location of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean. The Spanish constructed and manned the fortifications from 1539 to 1898. The importance of the fortifications is highlighted by the number of major attacks brought against them. Marauding pirates and military conquests from England, France, and Holland prompted the Spanish Crown to turn this key outpost into a stronghold for the defense of the Spanish Empire. Following the Spanish-American War, the fortifications became an important U.S. military site. Renamed Fort Brooke, the fortifications were used by the army through the Cold War era.

    - **Subtheme "Gateway to Riches."** Puerto Rico played a vital role in protecting Spanish trade routes in the New World. The fortifications of San Juan Islet and Cabras Island were part of a chain of frontier outposts in "Spain's West Indies" territory in the Caribbean. Puerto Rico helped control access to the Spanish possessions in the New World and the Pacific trade across Mexico to the Caribbean. As a result of the Portuguese conquest to the east, Spain was forced to the west (the Atlantic Ocean) in pursuit of Oriental wealth. Puerto Rico, the easternmost Spanish colony and the first to be reached from Europe, served as Spain's gateway to the Caribbean and the "key to the Indies," protecting Spain's New World and Oriental trade. The fortifications and their inhabitants protected the interests of the Spanish Empire in peacetime and in war for four centuries.

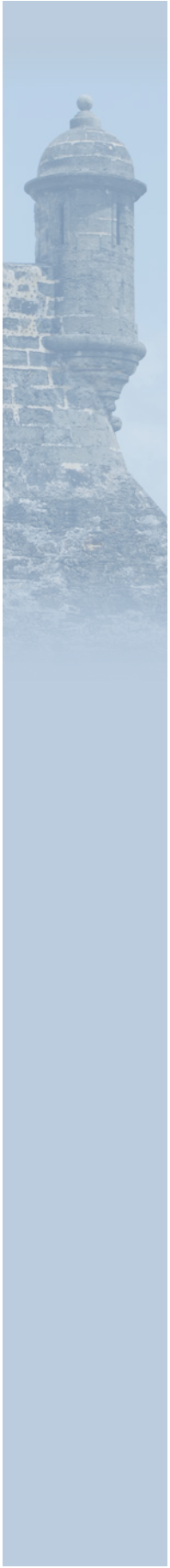
» **Subtheme "U.S. Period of Development."** During the first half of the 20th century, the U.S. Army controlled the fortifications and named the installation Fort Brooke. With new construction, the complex grew to include the headquarters of the military department of Puerto Rico, an army general hospital, and auxiliary structures and services for the headquarters of the 65th Infantry Regiment (Puerto Rico's own) and its 1st Battalion. Coastal defense batteries, emplacements, and lookouts were constructed during the World War II period and illustrated the versatility of the fortifications.

2. **Fort Construction and the Soldier Experience.** From medieval fortresses to World War II watchtowers, the fortifications at San Juan National Historic Site provide a visual record of the evolution of military engineering of coastal fortifications. The structures also give insight into the many innovations and challenges faced by those charged with the defense of this stronghold. Fort construction changed as new technology was developed or a military need was identified, while troop composition, military skills, and the everyday soldier experience transformed as well. Each of these changes was a product of its time and served a particular need in the overall defense of this strategic entrance to the Caribbean Sea.

3. **Life in a Fortified Town.** The construction of the forts established a military outpost that grew with the increase of soldiers, slaves, contractors, religious leaders, government officials and their families (including women and children) who together established a city and a way of life dictated by the Spanish military. The city walls were gated and access controlled by a sentry. No one could go out or come in between sunset and sunrise. There was no civil elected governor, but instead a military appointee. The wall determined class—those who lived within and those not allowed.

4. **Preservation and Stewardship.** The history and strength of the fortifications has endured since the 16th century. The National Park Service uses preservation methods, often developed on-site by the staff, to maintain the historic features and structural integrity. The fortifications are a place for personal connections providing opportunities to assist with the preservation and shared stewardship of valuable resources.

Please refer to appendix B for "Supplementary Workshop Notes on Interpretive Subthemes."



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to merit primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance.

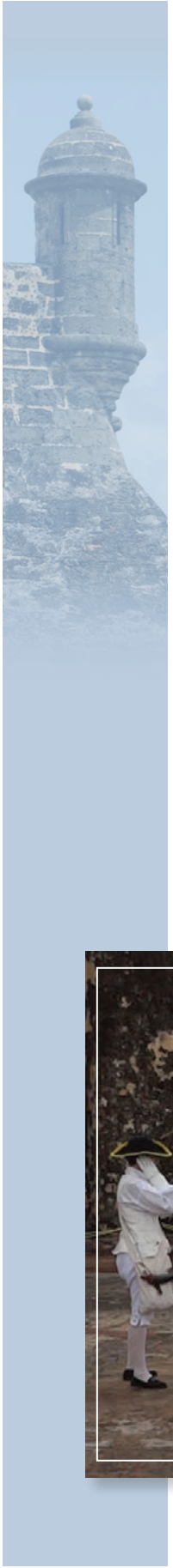
The most important responsibility of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called fundamental resources and values. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. FRVs help focus planning and management processes on what is truly significant about the park. If FRVs are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be interpreted as meaning that some park resources are not important. This evaluation is made to separate those resources or values that are covered by NPS mandates and policies from those that have important considerations to be addressed in other planning processes.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for San Juan National Historic Site:

- **Castillo San Felipe del Morro and Esplanade**
  Named in honor of King Philip II of Spain, El Morro's size and position at the entrance to San Juan Bay makes it the most renowned fortification in the San Juan defense system. The fort's primary mission was to defend the harbor by preventing a seaborne penetration into the bay. The multilevel, amphitheater-like configuration of El Morro's sea batteries permitted the engagement of multiple targets at varying distances and locations. The esplanade is the open terrain behind the fort, which was shaped into a slope that denied cover and concealment to advancing enemy infantry and gave the defenders an unobstructed field of fire. Collectively, El Morro and its esplanade are integral components of the cultural, historical, and architectural ensemble of the San Juan fortifications, and today they remain as the primary attraction within the park.
- **Castillo San Cristóbal and Outer Defenses**
  Constructed after a land attack by the Dutch in 1625, Castillo San Cristóbal was started in 1634 to defend the land approaches from the unprotected eastern side of the islet of San Juan. However, because the fort's secondary mission was sea defense, some of its batteries are directed toward the Atlantic Ocean to the north. Typical of land defense fortifications, the fort was designed using a horizontal defense system involving smaller detached fortifications known as outworks. The outworks provided a "defense in depth," keeping an attacking force away from the principal fort and protecting key terrain to prevent its use by the enemy. Castillo San Cristóbal and its outer defenses represent a continuum of history and are exemplary of the evolution of fortification development over five centuries.
- **Fort San Juan de la Cruz (El Cañuelo)**
  Fort San Juan de la Cruz, commonly called El Cañuelo, is a small auxiliary fortification in the harbor defense system poised on the west side of the opening to San Juan Bay, directly across the harbor from Castillo San Felipe del Morro. El Cañuelo commanded the mouth of Bayamón River, which became a main supply route when Castillo San Felipe del Morro was besieged. El Cañuelo was also capable of cross-firing its cannons with Castillo San Felipe del Morro, preventing enemy landings on the mainland area west of the harbor.

- **City Walls**
  San Juan's city walls encompass approximately 2.5 miles of massive stone masonry that served to enclosed the old city and unify the city's fortification system. Gates along the walls provided access by land and sea to the fortified city. Over time, portions of the city walls and several gates were demolished to allow for urban growth. Together with Castillo San Felipe del Morro and Castillo San Cristóbal, the city walls represent the extensiveness and widely scattered nature of the fortifications in Old San Juan.
- **El Polvorín de Santa Elena**
  El Polvorín de Santa Elena is a gunpowder magazine at the southwest side of the Castillo San Felipe del Morro esplanade. The magazine served a key supporting function for the fort's defensive fire power.
- **Military Viewshed**
  The military viewshed encompasses broad, sweeping views extending out from the forts toward San Juan Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, as well as between the fortifications within the San Juan defensive system. This viewshed afforded fort defenders protection from enemy attack from land and sea and was a critical component of the fortification design. Because this viewshed remains largely intact today, it continues to convey its historical function at the park.
- **Preservation Program**
  San Juan National Historic Site's preservation program is dedicated to maintaining and preserving the park's vast fortification system of fortresses, defensive walls, and associated structures. The program includes a specialized laboratory and workshop for developing preservatin techniques for traditional masonry and performing repairs and restoration under the guidelines of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The preservation program is staffed by masons specially trained in traditional masonry, and the program has become world-renown authority in this area.



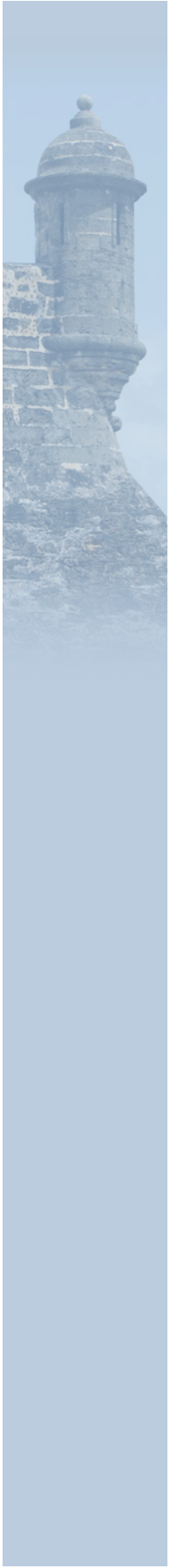
- **Natural Topography**
  The topography of the park, consisting of high cliffs, rocky coastline, and reefs, has been an important aspect of military strategy in the history of the forts. These protective natural features have aided in the defense of the city and San Juan Bay, while the expansiveness of the topography deterred enemy advancement for over a 2-mile distance from approach by land or from the sea.
- ***Garitas***
  The forts and city walls are dotted by garitas—small, circular sentry boxes that provided protection for guards who watched over the city and forts. The historical garita has become a national symbol for all of Puerto Rico, representing its culture, pride, history, and identity.
- **San Juan Gate**
  For hundreds of years, the San Juan Gate served as the primary entrance from port to the city of San Juan, penetrating the massive city wall. The entrance provided ceremonial passage for dignitaries and allowed access for critical supplies brought to the fortified city. Today, the San Juan Gate resonates with the community of San Juan as the welcoming portal from the old country to the new world.
- **Connections to the City of San Juan**
  For almost 500 years, the forts and San Juan community have been economically interconnected, determining the city population and strongly influencing tourism, business interests, prosperity, security, economic stability, development, government establishment, and military presence in San Juan. Today, the location of the fort relative to the community of San Juan has created an interdependent landscape shaped by urban design and recreation opportunities. This relationship means that the preservation of park lands and structures is dependent on a continued connection between the park and the San Juan community.
- **Historic cannons**
  The fortifications served as guardians and protectors of the Spanish Empire for about 400 years, during which the Spanish armed the fortifications of San Juan throughout the centuries to ensure dominion of the Caribbean. The 24 original cannons and the artillery at the park are prime examples of Puerto Rico's great military importance for Spain.

Other Important Resources and Values

San Juan National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose and significance of the park, but are important to consider in management and planning decisions. These are referred to as other important resources and values.

Following are other important resources and values for San Juan National Historic Site:

- **Castillo San Felipe del Morro Lighthouse**
  El Morro is the site of the original lighthouse erected in 1846. The current lighthouse (1908), like the other three previous ones in El Morro, serves as the main lighthouse in Puerto Rico.
- **Discovery Center**
  The Discovery Center, which opened its doors in January 2012, was created as a place especially for young visitors to get more involved in the park's education programs. The Discovery Center features hands-on activities in a stimulating environment created to arouse curiosity and interest in the fortifications of Old San Juan, while providing ways for children to connect to their shared heritage and the stories of those who built and preserved these structures.
- **Park housing and other administrative buildings**
  These buildings form a complex of three historic 19th century buildings that are used for park housing (209A, 210, and 211), as well as park headquarters and training room. These historic structures were used as officer quarters and are significant to the fort's period of significance.
- **World War II adaptations: Building 213, bunker, fire control stations**
  After the Spanish-American War of 1898, the U.S. Army occupied the fortifications of San Juan and made major changes and adaptations to them. During World War II (1941–1945), as part of the effort to protect the United States from its enemies, the U.S. military established a coastal artillery defense project at San Juan, resulting in construction of the new fortifications incorporated into the existing defenses. These World War II-era structures are now part of the architectural evolution of the fortifications.
- **Paseo del Morro (Walkway)**
  The Paseo del Morro was built in 1999 with funds from the Puerto Rico Tourism Company through a cooperative agreement between the agency and the National Park Service. The Paseo was originally a dirt trail along the San Juan Bay shoreline to El Morro that was used to provide access to the preservation work area on the historic walls and fortifications. The Paseo del Morro was designated a national recreation trail in May 2001. The trail is 1.5 miles round-trip and has interpretive waysides for visitors to learn about the history of the walls and Castillo San Felipe del Morro.
- **Cooperative stewardship and preservation**
  Through cooperative partnerships, park staff and students from local universities are engaged in scientific research, monitoring, training, and historic preservation activities related to the protection and management of the park's cultural resources, including the historic fortification structures. This collaboration is an important part of the ongoing stewardship of the park's fundamental resources and values. Moreover, for the first time, these partnerships allow park staff to share technical preservation methods of historic architecture with students and staff in other organizations and agencies that are responsible for maintaining sections of the historic structures in San Juan that lie outside the park boundary.



Summary

San Juan National Historic Site is a dynamic unit of the national park system where the multiple goals of natural and cultural resource protection and recreational use and enjoyment must be carefully balanced. By stating the park purpose, articulating significance statements, understanding primary interpretive themes, and identifying the fundamental resources and values that need protection, clear management decisions that fulfill the purpose of the park unit can be made. This foundation document serves as the cornerstone for the future direction of the San Juan National Historic Site.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

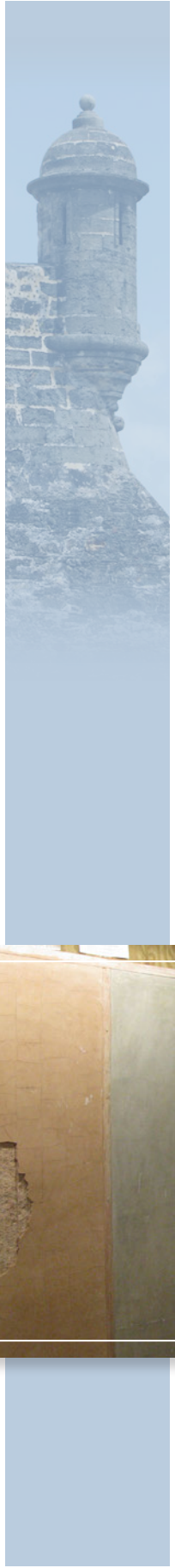
Part 2 consists of two components:

- special mandates and administrative commitments
- assessment of planning and data needs

These components may change after this foundation document is published and may need to be updated periodically.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many of the management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utilities, and other partners. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park, which expand on or contradict the legislated purpose of the park unit. They are park-specific legislative or judicial requirements that must be fulfilled, along with the park purpose, even if the requirements do not relate to that purpose. Administrative commitments in general are agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, such as memoranda of agreement. These agreements can form a network of partnerships designed to fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. All of these mandates and commitments either dictate some form of management action or will allow particular uses on park lands (e.g., permissible traditional uses, easements or rights-of-way, maintenance needs, use of park facilities or lands, or emergency service responses). Thus, these mandates and commitments are an essential component in the foundation document and in managing and planning for San Juan National Historic Site.



Special Mandates

The park does not have any special mandates.

Administrative Commitments

- Cooperation in conducting scientific research—The School of Architecture at the Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico, in progress as of September 2012
- Conduct research on historic and archeological resources—Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Puerto Rico y el Caribe (CEAPR), in progress as of September 2012
- World heritage site status—Department of Transportation and Public Works, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, State Historic Preservation Office, and Municipality of San Juan (memorandum of understanding), December 8, 2006
- Law enforcement dispatch services—San Juan Municipality Police (memorandum of agreement), October 1, 2002
- Las Palmas and Las Palomas Bastions projects—Municipality of the City of San Juan (general agreement / memorandum of agreement), February 14, 2000
- Development of the Shoreline Trail—Puerto Rico Tourism Company (memorandum of agreement), May 1999
- Lighting system for the Norzagaray sidewalk—Municipality of San Juan (memorandum of agreement), May 1997
- Restoration and preservation of Santa Elena guardhouse—Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (memorandum of agreement), August 20, 1994
- Exclusive use of El Polvorín—Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (memorandum of agreement), December, 11, 1991
- Space in Parcel B or Parcel C—Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (cooperative agreement), 1976

For more information about the existing commitments for the park, please see the inventory of administrative commitments matrix in appendix C.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once park purpose and significance statements and fundamental resources and values have been identified, it is important to consider what additional information and planning tasks may be necessary to aid the National Park Service in its mission. The assessment of planning and data needs identifies any inherent conditions or threats contained in the gathered information and determines whether any additional planning steps, data needs, and management efforts may be necessary to maintain or protect the existing fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values.

There are three parts that make up the planning and data needs assessment:

1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. identification of key or major parkwide issues that need to be addressed by future planning
3. identification and prioritization of data and planning needs

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of major issues leads up to and supports the identification and prioritization of needed plans and studies.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, its current status, potential threats and opportunities, needed data, planning and management decisions, and relevant laws and NPS policies related to management of the resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Castillo San Felipe del Morro	
Related Significance Statements	• San Juan National Historic Site preserves and protects an internationally significant example of a complex system of fortifications built by the Spanish Crown to defend its empire and interests in the New World. • San Juan National Historic Site is a premiere example of military engineering and architectural design and is one of the best preserved examples of Spain's grand colonial coastal and land defense system in the Americas. • The fortifications have been adapted architecturally and functionally over the past 500 years to serve as a center of Spanish and U.S. political, social, and military global influence. • Designated in 1983 as a world heritage site, San Juan National Historic Site is a potent symbol of cultural heritage linking the history of Puerto Rico to the Hispanic culture and provides a common identity with other Latin American countries. • Because of Puerto Rico's strategic location, control of San Juan's fortifications enabled military powers command of and access to the Caribbean and the commercial routes to and from the Americas. • For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Overall, structure is in fair condition, but deteriorating. • Recent examples of collapse around walls indicating future collapses are imminent if not properly stabilized within the next five years. • During the 20th century, temperature and sea level have increased. The source for this information is *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Castillo San Felipe del Morro	
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • North side of wall—erosion under base. • South side wall—erosion of rocks. • Vandalism—graffiti. • Wear and tear of floor and stairs. • Visitors climbing on walls—resource and visitor safety threat. • Lightning strike of garitas due to the use of metal rebar during 1930s rebuild. • Human waste in garitas. • Bees nests. • Iguanas burrowing exacerbates erosion. • Visitor impacts to esplanade (vehicles, trash, dog waste, kite flying, people walking on the grass, social trails made by bicycles, trash, and vandalism). • Climate change: (a) specific to the Caribbean: Temperature is projected to increase and rainfall is projected to decrease in the Caribbean (source: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.); (b) specific to San Juan National Historic Site: sea level is projected to increase 1 to 3 inches by 2020; 28 to 57 inches by 2100. The range is based on three different emission scenarios (B1, A1B, A2) (see M. Caffrey report). • Effect of portland cement patches on historic masonry. • Deterioration of terracotta plaques. • Deterioration of painted surfaces. • Deterioration of sandstone masonry. • Deterioration of historic graffiti and decorative paintings. • Impact of natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. • Effects of water infiltration, drainage, and disposal. **Opportunities** • Public education and awareness of the site to help reduce visitor-caused impacts.
Identified Data Needs	• Oral history project—concentrate on Fort Brooke. • Survey the south side of Castillo San Felipe del Morro as part of erosion study. • Advanced interpretation of the FRV and how the FRV is influenced by changes in climate.
Identified Planning Needs	• Visitor use plan, which would include environmental analysis of recreational uses at the esplanade. • Climate change scenario plan.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies* 2006 • *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* • Secretarial Order 3289 (climate change impacts and long-range planning)

Fundamental Resource or Value: Castillo San Cristóbal and Outer Defenses	
Related Significance Statements	• San Juan National Historic Site preserves and protects an internationally significant example of a complex system of fortifications built by the Spanish Crown to defend its empire and interests in the New World. • San Juan National Historic Site is a premiere example of military engineering and architectural design and is one of the best preserved examples of Spain's grand colonial coastal and land defense system in the Americas. • The fortifications have been adapted architecturally and functionally over the past 500 years to serve as a center of Spanish and U.S. political, social, and military global influence. • Designated in 1983 as a world heritage site, San Juan National Historic Site is a potent symbol of cultural heritage linking the history of Puerto Rico to the Hispanic culture and provides a common identity with other Latin American countries. • Due to Puerto Rico's strategic location, control of San Juan's fortifications enabled military powers command of and access to the Caribbean and the commercial routes to and from the Americas. • For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Overall, structure is in fair condition, but deteriorating. • Recent examples of collapse around walls near Garita del Diablo. • During the 20th century, temperatures and sea levels have increased. The source for this information is: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Castillo San Cristóbal and Outer Defenses	
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Erosion of walls. • Vandalism, including graffiti. • Wear and tear of floor, ramps, stairs. • Visitors climbing on walls—resource and visitor safety threat. • Lightning strike of garitas due to the use of metal rebar during 1930s rebuild. • Human waste in garitas. • Bees nests. • Iguanas burrowing, erosion. • Trash on the beach area. • Climate change: (a) specific to the Caribbean: Temperature is projected to increase and rainfall is projected to decrease in the Caribbean (source: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.); (b) specific to San Juan National Historic Site: sea level is projected to increase 1 to 3 inches by 2020; 28 to 57 inches by 2100. The range is based on three different emission scenarios (B1, A1B, A2) (see M. Caffrey report). • Effect of portland cement patches on historic masonry. • Deterioration of painted surfaces. • Deterioration of brick masonry. • Deterioration of sandstone masonry. • Impact of natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. • Effects of water infiltration, drainage, and disposal. **Opportunities** • Public education and awareness of the site to help reduce visitor-caused impacts. • Advanced interpretation of the FRV and how the FRV is influenced by changes in climate.
Identified Data Needs	• Oral history project—concentrate on Fort Brooke. • Survey the north side—erosion study. • Hazmat survey for San Miguel because of sewage that is flowing to the ocean.
Identified Planning Needs	• Nonnative species / pest management plan. • Visitor use plan. • Climate change scenario plan.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* • Secretarial Order 3289 (climate change impacts and long-range planning)

Fundamental Resource or Value: Fort San Juan de la Cruz (El Cañuelo)	
Related Significance Statements	• San Juan National Historic Site preserves and protects an internationally significant example of a complex system of fortifications built by the Spanish Crown to defend its empire and interests in the New World. • San Juan National Historic Site is a premiere example of military engineering and architectural design and is one of the best preserved examples of Spain's grand colonial coastal and land defense system in the Americas. • The fortifications have been adapted architecturally and functionally over the past 500 years to serve as a center of Spanish and U.S. political, social, and military global influence. • Designated in 1983 as a world heritage site, San Juan National Historic Site is a potent symbol of cultural heritage linking the history of Puerto Rico to the Hispanic culture and provides a common identity with other Latin American countries. • Because of Puerto Rico's strategic location, control of San Juan's fortifications enabled military powers command of and access to the Caribbean and the commercial routes to and from the Americas. • For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Overall, structure is in poor condition, but condition is stable (level of deterioration is not getting worse). • During the 20th century, temperatures and sea levels have increased. The source for this information is: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Fort San Juan de la Cruz (El Cañuelo)	
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Erosion of walls. • Vandalism such as graffiti, climbing walls, inappropriate use, removing material from walls. • Wear and tear. • Human waste in garita. • Iguanas burrowing, erosion. • Trash on the beach area. • Sea level rise and climate change: (a) specific to the Caribbean: Temperature is projected to increase and rainfall is projected to decrease in the Caribbean (source: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.); (b) specific to San Juan National Historic Site: sea level is projected to increase 1 to 3 inches by 2020; 28 to 57 inches by 2100. The range is based on three different emission scenarios (B1, A1B, A2) (see M. Caffrey report). • Vegetation. • Deterioration of brick masonry. • Deterioration of sandstone masonry. • Impact of natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. **Opportunities** • Public education and awareness of the site to help reduce visitor-caused impacts. • Partnership with the National Park Company to help maintain the structure and grounds, share profits. • Advanced interpretation of the FRV and how the FRV is influenced by changes in climate.
Identified Data Needs	• Erosion study. • Historic structure report.
Identified Planning Needs	• Nonnative species / pest management plan. • Visitor use plan (expanded area, stairs and rails). • Transportation plan (ferry). • Climate change scenario plan.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* • Secretarial Order 3289 (climate change impacts and long-range planning)

Fundamental Resource or Value: City Walls	
Related Significance Statements	• San Juan National Historic Site preserves and protects an internationally significant example of a complex system of fortifications built by the Spanish Crown to defend its empire and interests in the New World. • San Juan National Historic Site is a premiere example of military engineering and architectural design and is one of the best preserved examples of Spain's grand colonial coastal and land defense system in the Americas. • For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Overall, structural condition is poor and deteriorating. • Walls are deteriorating faster than park can manage to preserve and maintain them. • During the 20th century, temperatures and sea levels have increased. The source for this information is: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Traffic vibrations. • Aging. • Lack of preservation work. • Vegetation. • Pollution. • Vandalism. • Incompatible materials. • Iguanas burrowing exacerbates erosion. • Erosion. • Drain system. • Climate change: (a) specific to the Caribbean: Temperature is projected to increase and rainfall is projected to decrease in the Caribbean (source: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.); (b) specific to San Juan National Historic Site: sea level is projected to increase 1 to 3 inches by 2020; 28 to 57 inches by 2100. The range is based on three different emission scenarios (B1, A1B, A2) (see M. Caffrey report). • Effect of portland cement patches on historic masonry. • Deterioration of brick masonry. • Deterioration of sandstone masonry. • Deterioration of historic graffiti and decorative paintings. • Impact of natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. **Opportunities** • Increased training mason on traditional techniques. • Preservation program. • Stabilize walls. • Educate public on negative impacts caused by visitor use and vandalism. • Advanced interpretation of the FRV and how the FRV is influenced by changes in climate.
Identified Data Needs	• Ground penetrating radar study. • Database for current and future information on preservation techniques. • Best practices guidebook on historic preservation methods to be prepared by park staff.

Fundamental Resource or Value: City Walls	
Identified Planning Needs	• Historic structure report update (overall report and identify priority areas). • Boundary study to determine exact ownership. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change scenario plan.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* • Secretarial Order 3289 (climate change impacts and long-range planning)

Fundamental Resource or Value: El Polvorín de Santa Elena	
Related Significance Statements	• San Juan National Historic Site preserves and protects an internationally significant example of a complex system of fortifications built by the Spanish Crown to defend its empire and interests in the New World. • San Juan National Historic Site is a premiere example of military engineering and architectural design and is one of the best preserved examples of Spain's grand colonial coastal and land defense system in the Americas. • The fortifications have been adapted architecturally and functionally over the past 500 years to serve as a center of Spanish and U.S. political, social, and military global influence. • Designated in 1983 as a world heritage site, San Juan National Historic Site is a potent symbol of cultural heritage linking the history of Puerto Rico to the Hispanic culture and provides a common identity with other Latin American countries. • Due to Puerto Rico's strategic location, control of San Juan's fortifications enabled military powers command of and access to the Caribbean and the commercial routes to and from the Americas. • For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Overall, condition of structure is fair, but deteriorating. • During the 20th century, temperature and sea level have increased. The source for this information is: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Vandalism, including graffiti, climbing walls, inappropriate use, removing material from walls. • Wear and tear. • Human waste in garitas. • Iguanas burrowing, erosion. • Kite strings and abandoned kites littering the building. • Climate change: (a) specific to the Caribbean: Temperature is projected to increase and rainfall is projected to decrease in the Caribbean (source: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.); (b) specific to San Juan National Historic Site: sea level is projected to increase 1 to 3 inches by 2020; 28 to 57 inches by 2100. The range is based on three different emission scenarios (B1, A1B, A2) (see M. Caffrey report). **Opportunities** • Public education and awareness of the site to help reduce visitor-caused impacts. • Acquisition of parcel B. • Exploration of alternative energy other than wind. • Advanced interpretation of the FRV and how the FRV is influenced by changes in climate.
Identified Data Needs	• Historic structure report. • Alternative energy study.
Identified Planning Needs	• Visitor use plan. • Climate change scenario plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value: El Polvorín de Santa Elena	
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* • Secretarial Order 3289 (climate change impacts and long-range planning)

Fundamental Resource or Value: Military Viewshed	
Related Significance Statements	• Because of Puerto Rico's strategic location, control of San Juan's fortifications enabled military powers command of and access to the Caribbean and the commercial routes to and from the Americas. • For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Overall, condition of the viewshed is good and is static (unchanging). • During the 20th century, temperature and sea level have increased. The source for this information is: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Parked vehicles, including government vehicles, negatively impact views of park from water vessels such as cruise ships. • Trees conceal view of bastions. • Climate change: (a) specific to the Caribbean: Temperature is projected to increase and rainfall is projected to decrease in the Caribbean (source: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.); (b) specific to San Juan National Historic Site: sea level is projected to increase 1 to 3 inches by 2020; 28 to 57 inches by 2100. The range is based on three different emission scenarios (B1, A1B, A2) (see M. Caffrey report). **Opportunities** • Partnerships with local governments and conservation groups. • Advanced interpretation of the FRV and how the FRV is influenced by changes in climate.
Identified Data Needs	• Cultural landscape report for all areas of the park.
Identified Planning Needs	• Climate change scenario plan.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* • Secretarial Order 3289 (climate change impacts and long-range planning)

Fundamental Resource or Value: Preservation Program	
Related Significance Statements	• San Juan National Historic Site preserves and protects an internationally significant example of a complex system of fortifications built by the Spanish Crown to defend its empire and interests in the New World. • San Juan National Historic Site is a premiere example of military engineering and architectural design and is one of the best preserved examples of Spain's grand colonial coastal and land defense system in the Americas. • Designated in 1983 as a world heritage site, San Juan National Historic Site is a potent symbol of cultural heritage linking the history of Puerto Rico to the Hispanic culture and provides a common identity with other Latin American countries. • For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Overall, condition of the preservation center is good and is improving and expanding.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Lack of funding. • Lack of trained personnel. • Loss of personnel, expertise, skill, and leadership. **Opportunities** • Training partnership (cooperative agreements) with local universities, Commonwealth. • Internships, such as working with local universities where students may earn credits and do their practical training with the National Park Service. • Youth programs. • Educational programs, such as the park's Little Masons Program. • Developing a historic masonry certification program. • Expand program to include material testing area outdoors.
Identified Data Needs	• Database for current and future information on preservation techniques. • Oral history on how preservation center was created and operates.
Identified Planning Needs	• Best practices guidebook on historic preservation methods to be prepared by park staff.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*

Fundamental Resource or Value: Natural Topography	
Related Significance Statements	• Because of Puerto Rico's strategic location, control of San Juan's fortifications enabled military powers command of and access to the Caribbean and the commercial routes to and from the Americas.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Overall condition of the topography is not stable due to increased erosion in the cliffs and adjacent coastal areas. • Park areas within the viewshed are being maintained. • During the 20th century, temperature and sea level have increased. The source for this information is: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Climate change: (a) specific to the Caribbean: Temperature is projected to increase and rainfall is projected to decrease in the Caribbean (source: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.); (b) specific to San Juan National Historic Site: sea level is projected to increase 1 to 3 inches by 2020; 28 to 57 inches by 2100. The range is based on three different emission scenarios (B1, A1B, A2) (see M. Caffrey report). • Visitors climbing on walls—resource and visitor safety threat. • Incompatible human use (i.e., climbing on walls, vandalism. • Erosion. • External development. • Air quality. • Existing development plan for new entrance to the park on the outworks; threat vs. opportunity dependent on how it is designed and managed. **Opportunities** • Create educational waysides. • Connection of recreationists to military viewshed—increase education awareness of users. • Partner with community on zone changes and other community activities to ensure no incompatible development. • Existing development plan for new entrance to the park on the outworks. • Advanced interpretation of the FRV and how the FRV is influenced by changes in climate.
Identified Data Needs	• Impact of air quality. • Erosion study and control. • Cultural landscape report for all areas.
Identified Planning Needs	• Visitor use plan. • Climate change scenario plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Natural Topography	
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • DO-77: Natural Resource Management • Secretarial Order 3289 (climate change impacts and long-range planning)

Fundamental Resource or Value: *Garitas*	
Related Significance Statements	• San Juan National Historic Site preserves and protects an internationally significant example of a complex system of fortifications built by the Spanish Crown to defend its empire and interests in the New World. • San Juan National Historic Site is a premiere example of military engineering and architectural design and is one of the best preserved examples of Spain's grand colonial coastal and land defense system in the Americas. • The fortifications have been adapted architecturally and functionally over the past 500 years to serve as a center of Spanish and U.S. political, social and military global influence. • Designated in 1983 as a world heritage site, San Juan National Historic Site is a potent symbol of cultural heritage linking the history of Puerto Rico to the Hispanic culture and provides a common identity with other Latin American countries. • For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Increasing use of the garita as a symbol. • Park has 29 garitas. • Majority of the garitas are in good condition, but some need repair and preservation. • Some garitas are original (El Cañuelo, Garita del Diablo, Castillo San Cristóbal on 2nd level, etc.) and some are reconstructed. • Partial access – some garitas are closed to the public due to vandalism and/or misuse. • Condition assessments are up to date.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Climate change: (a) specific to the Caribbean: Temperature is projected to increase and rainfall is projected to decrease in the Caribbean (source: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.); (b) specific to San Juan National Historic Site: sea level is projected to increase 1 to 3 inches by 2020; 28 to 57 inches by 2100. The range is based on three different emission scenarios (B1, A1B, A2) (see M. Caffrey report). • Deterioration. • Vandalism, such as graffiti. • Human waste. • Unrestricted access. **Opportunities** • Increase interpretation in park brochure and waysides by making it an educational component. • Greater interpretation and growing symbolism could entice greater preservation and funding. • Education and research opportunities exploring how every sentry box is different in design, reflecting its age and designer. This could allow for greater funding for external research and grants specific to garitas. • Advanced interpretation of the FRV and how the FRV is influenced by changes in climate.
Identified Data Needs	• Research on the history and design of garitas. • Historic structure report.
Identified Planning Needs	• Visitor use plan. • Climate change scenario plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value: *Garitas*	
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* • Secretarial Order 3289 (climate change impacts and long-range planning)

Fundamental Resource or Value: San Juan Gate	
Related Significance Statements	• Designated in 1983 as a world heritage site, San Juan National Historic Site is a potent symbol of cultural heritage linking the history of Puerto Rico to the Hispanic culture and provides a common identity with other Latin American countries. • For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Structural condition is fair; there is some structural damage. • Three entities with vested interest: National Park Service, Puerto Rican Tourism Company, and Commonwealth government; there is an agreement between the National Park Service and the Puerto Rican Tourism Company to provide security on the Paseo; there is an agreement between the National Park Service and Commonwealth government on common use of the gate. • There are some interpretive signs for the gate.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Vandalism, including graffiti. • Excessive use of vehicles; threat of vehicle damage and vehicle and people conflict. • Safety issue—slippery slope causes visitors to slip. **Opportunities** • Agreement with Puerto Rican Tourism Company should be improved for better security enforcement; improve agreement between the National Park Service and Commonwealth to reduce conflict and streamline communication and control. • Increase interpretation of historical importance such as providing an information booth. • Roving ranger to assist in visitor wayfinding, reduce visitor use conflicts.
Identified Data Needs	• Assessment of use conflict through the gate.
Identified Planning Needs	• Visitor use plan.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*

Fundamental Resource or Value: Connections to the City of San Juan	
Related Significance Statements	• For over 500 years, the fortifications of San Juan have remained an important element of the community and cultural landscape of Puerto Rico. • Designated in 1983 as a world heritage site, San Juan National Historic Site is a potent symbol of cultural heritage linking the history of Puerto Rico to the Hispanic culture and provides a common identity with other Latin American countries.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Current activities are increasing in terms of type, visitation, and number of days. • Current conflict exists between tram and people on road to Castillo San Felipe del Morro. • Increased tourism and visitation. • Peak visitation causes traffic problems; protests cause excessive noise and impede access. • Park hosts cultural pride activities. • Development codes exist to protect the city views and world heritage. • Significantly diminished military presence—only National Guard remains in the city of San Juan. • Special park users have tripled in past three years—First Amendment usage and private use increased.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Vandalism, including graffiti. • Excessive use of vehicles. • Climate change: (a) specific to the Caribbean: Temperature is projected to increase and rainfall is projected to decrease in the Caribbean (source: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*, Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson, (eds.), Cambridge University Press, 2009, 145–148 pp.); (b) specific to San Juan National Historic Site: sea level is projected to increase 1 to 3 inches by 2020; 28 to 57 inches by 2100. The range is based on three different emission scenarios (B1, A1B, A2) (see M. Caffrey report). • Over-visitation from crowded events such as political demonstrations. • Feral cats. • Structural damage caused by iguanas burrowing. • Changing economic conditions of the city of San Juan. • Weather. • Crime. • Development encroachments at park boundary. **Opportunities** • Providing opportunity for public expression engenders civic pride or civic unrest. • Education, opportunity for artisan fair, recreational opportunities, educational park programming. • Study types of permits and uses that can increase economic impact while ensuring protection from degradation caused by visitor use. • Increased visitation bringing in greater fees and opportunities to increase fee cost. • Friends groups to bring in more stewards and source of capital and advocacy. • Tourism assists local businesses. • Multi-access passes with other local attractions. • Concessions may have increased opportunity with commercial use authorization. • Advanced interpretation of the FRV and how the FRV is influenced by changes in climate.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Connections to the City of San Juan	
Identified Data Needs	• Study First Amendment use and impacts, including tool for estimating crowds and their impacts during demonstrations. • Transportation plan, including survey and data collection (include all areas and special events).
Identified Planning Needs	• Visitor use plan, including visitor capacity study and a survey of use of landscaped areas. • Education plan. • Program plan for research of cultural resources and how resources are available for researchers. • Physical security survey and plan (visitor safety and operational safety) for the outer areas has potential for conflict of uses, safety issues. • Concession management plan. • Climate change scenario plan.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • None **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • Secretarial Order 3289 (climate change impacts and long-range planning)

Fundamental Resource or Value: Historic Cannons	
Related Significance Statements	• San Juan National Historic Site preserves and protects an internationally significant example of a complex system of fortifications built by the Spanish Crown to defend its empire and interests in the New World. • San Juan National Historic Site is a premiere example of military engineering and architectural design and is one of the best preserved examples of Spain's grand colonial coastal and land defense system in the Americas.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions/Trends** • Cannons have been subjected to the harsh environmental conditions of the site, being severely affected by salt air and lack of preventive maintenance. • The park started treatment of 24 historic cannons in 2007, currently treatment is on schedule to be completed for five cannons and in FY 2014 treatment will be completed on the Ordóñez cannon. • Temporary treatment was performed on five cannons to stop deterioration. • Park expects to finish treatment of all cannons by 2016.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Historic Cannons	
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Vandalism • Harsh environmental conditions • Inappropriate visitor use • Pollution **Opportunities** • Development of interpretive programs highlighting the military technologies and the artillery used in protecting the fortifications, San Juan, Puerto Rico and the Spanish empire. • Train staff to perform treatment. • Exhibit cannons on the cannon carriages built by park instead of concrete blocks. • Educate visitors on the effects that environment, graffiti, and vandalism have on the park's cultural resources, including cannons. • Highlight the park's preservation program and its academic component to generate further research and investigation efforts on the park's museum collection.
Identified Data Needs	Historic Resources Study
Identified Planning Needs	Park Artillery Preventive Maintenance Plan
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Park-specific Laws or Policies** • Ordinance Exhibit Plan (2008) • Metal Objects Conservation Assessment **NPS Policy-level Guidance** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* • NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline

Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

All parks face a variety of issues that must be addressed now or through future planning. An issue is a point or matter that must be decided. A key parkwide or major issue may raise questions regarding park purpose and significance. Or there may be other questions of importance that, in the judgment of NPS staff, need to be addressed in future planning.

Following are planning and data needs for San Juan National Historic Site resulting from key or major issues:

- Visitor Use Plan
- Parcel B Land Exchange/Land Exchange—Castillo San Cristóbal East
- Extension of Paseo del Morro
- Erosion Control Study
- Historic Structure Report update
- Sharing the park preservation team
- Physical Security Survey and Plan

Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

This section prioritizes the need for future plans and studies or research for San Juan National Historic Site. It provides a comprehensive review and prioritization of plans and data needed to maintain and protect the park's fundamental (and other important) resources and values, as well as address key parkwide and other major issues. The planning and data needs were ranked according to several criteria, which are described below. Based on these criteria, plans and studies were grouped into categories of high (H), medium (M), and low (L) priority projects. This information will be used by parks, regional offices, and the NPS Washington office to determine priorities and consider the future funding needs of the park unit.

Planning Needs

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
X	Visitor Use Plan	This plan is needed to address multiple visitor use-related issues including, but not limited to, vandalism of historic structures and crowding during times when multiple cruise ships arriving at the port every day. Park would benefit from the inclusion of an assessment of use conflict at the San Juan Gate, a survey visitor use of landscaped areas in the esplanade, a visitor capacity study of select areas. The plan would also address visitor safety issues arising from improper use of facilities such as visitors climbing on walls.	H
X	Boundary Study / Planning for Castillo San Cristóbal land issues	The park is working on a boundary adjustment that would properly align park boundaries and areas currently outside this area would be used to exchange lands associated with parcel B with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This land exchange would involve acquiring properties to secure a 10-meter buffer zone around city walls in the La Perla neighborhood and would address unauthorized housing encroachment into park property. Administrative planning will be needed to support this effort.	H
	Plan for Extension of Paseo del Morro (Underway)	The extension of Paseo del Morro is planned, but the park needs assistance from project management in executing a master plan. Current project partners include the Commonwealth; municipality; University of Puerto Rico; and NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) program.	H
X	Historic Structure Report update	The park needs updated historic structure reports, including treatment plans for all historic fortification components. The reports would identify priority areas. Historic structures reports are an essential tool for facility maintenance and historic preservation at the park.	H
X	Physical Security Survey and Plan	The outer areas of the park have the potential for conflict of uses and safety issues. This plan would include a fire management plan and would address visitor operational safety.	H

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
X	Cultural Landscape Report	The park has an extensive cultural landscape, but currently operates without a cultural landscape inventory or report that identifies and inventories landscape features, and outlines a treatment plan for ongoing maintenance and preservation. This report is especially needed as changes, such as new parking lots, occur in the landscape. More information is needed to understand the impacts of these changes.	H
	Plan to develop new stairways at entrance of La Perla	New entrance would address safety issues at this location and create a formal entrance to the Paseo El Morro.	H
	Wayside Plan update to address sun damage (Underway)	Recent investment in the waysides has not performed as expected because the waysides are badly damaged by sunlight exposure. Park management would like to explore alternatives for new waysides.	H
X	Integrated Pest Management Plan update	Updated plan would address ongoing problem of feral cats and iguanas burrowing, which exacerbates erosion, causes structural damage, harms the fauna, and presents health threats to employees and visitors. The current IPM plan was adopted about 20 years ago and does not address these current threats.	H
	Develop plan for cistern water collection into use for municipality	The cisterns at the forts are in good condition and the use of those spaces would result in greater savings of utility costs. The park is using cistern water for non-potable water in restrooms. The park's effort was recognized by the National Park Service.	H

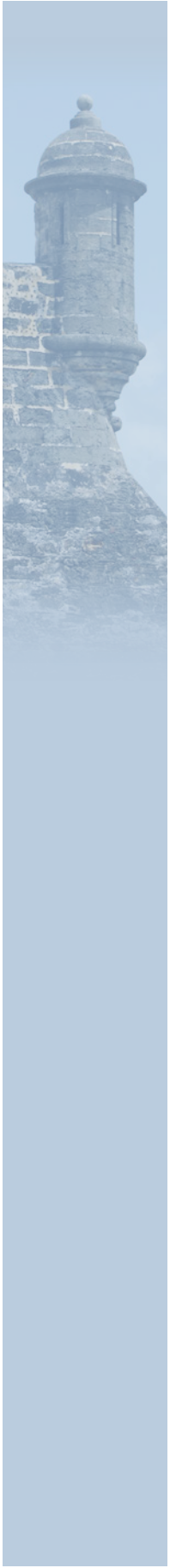
Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
X	Create database for preservation center	For many years, a large body of documentation related to preservation of the historic fabric has been generated at the preservation center. The creation of this database would serve as an organizational tool and tool for the documentation of studies that have placed the preservation center at the forefront of historic preservation worldwide.	H
X	Park Artillery Preventive Maintenance Plan	The park has 24 cannons throughout the park, including originals, replicas, and the historic Ordoñez cannon, as well as a large amount of shells and ordinance. Given the scope of the collection of these historic pieces and the threats to maintaining these for visitors to the fortifications of park, it is critical that the park spend resources on these historic objects.	H
	Partnership Plan	The plan would help strategize approaches for addressing park issues that extend beyond the park's boundary, such as visitor safety, visitor use and access, feral cats, etc. A partnership plan would benefit park in light of the park's multiple park neighbors, including Old San Juan and the Municipality of San Juan.	H
X	Create guidance manual on historic preservation techniques and best practices	This guidance is required to formally document the park's preservation process and techniques for the establishment of best management practices for future preservation activities.	M
X	Education Plan	Creating a structured education plan would allow local and students abroad to learn more about history, heritage, and diversity used to build the fortifications and their importance to current and future generations.	M
X	Compliance associated with Ballajá Road expansion (to be determined)	This road requires expansion to allow proper two-way traffic flow. The park is working with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and their agency DTOP to provide construction drawings to return the road to two lanes. Compliance would need to be accomplished, however since this area already went through the process when they made the existing road a few years back, it is not known at this time what type of compliance will be necessary until after we review the design.	M
X	Transportation Plan	This plan would address ongoing traffic and safety issues throughout the park and would include survey and data collection for all areas and special events.	M
	Accessibility Plan update	This plan would meet the need to address safety and accessibility issues in certain areas of the fortifications.	M

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
	Museum Collection Storage Plan	This plan is essential to ensure preservation and access to the park's collections. It would focus on development of storage facilities or rehabilitation of existing ones. It would also serve to determine equipment and space requirements for the collection.	M
	Archives and Records Management Action Plan	This plan is essential to define the purpose and significance of the park's archival collections and the appropriate management of day-to-day activities conducted as part of a records management program of disposition. Disposition includes records transfer or destruction of temporary records.	M
X	Comprehensive Interpretative Plan	The park completed its long-range interpretive plan and now requires a comprehensive plan to implement interpretive plans.	M
X	Climate Change Scenario Plan	Because climate change is a threat to park fundamental resources, a climate change scenario plan would help protect fundamental resources and values. Outcomes from such an effort can support climate change considerations in other park planning efforts for natural and cultural resources, facilities management, park operations, and visitor use. Acquiring additional climate change data for the park is a component of climate change scenario planning. The park has limited climate change information and data are required to properly plan projects such as the Paseo del Morro.	M
	Develop new entrance to Castillo San Felipe del Morro via sidewalk from La Fortaleza	This project would facilitate visitor safety by providing a connecting walkway, which would deter people from walking in the street, and would bring the existing narrow sidewalk within safety regulations and standards. Furthermore, the new entrance would make the connection between the two sites more appealing for visitors walking around the city toward El Morro. The new entrance would support better use of the park's newly acquired trams and reduce overcrowding in the San Carlos parking lot.	M
X	Resource Stewardship Strategy	The preservation of park resources is the priority and focus of park operations. The development of a strategy that includes the park purpose, NPS policies, and the resources in custody is necessary for its proper management. This also includes visitor experience, interpretation, accessibility, facilities, historic preservation, energy conservation, protection, and administration.	M
	Concessions Management Plan	The park has been approached several times to consider cell tours, souvenir sales, and other business-related proposals. A concessions management plan would help implement a commercial services strategy and guide decisions on whether to authorize or expand concessions.	L

Data Needs

Related to an FRV?	Data Need	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
X	Administrative History	An administrative history will explain how San Juan was conceived and established and how it has been administered to the present time. It will focus on the history of the park as a park and will include the history of various park programs and activities. The administrative history is an essential tool for present and future park managers who seek greater understanding of why and how certain practices and policies evolved.	H
X	Historic Resources Study	The historic resource study is the primary document used to identify and manage historic resources of a park. It is the basis for understanding their significance and interrelationships, a point of departure for development of interpretive plans, and the framework within which additional research should be initiated. National register documentation and research of the park's collection of historic cannons can be integrated with this study.	H
X	Erosion Control Study	The park needs more information about erosion extent and management strategies to deal with erosion around forts, especially the southwest side of Castillo San Felipe del Morro, the north side of Castillo San Cristóbal, and areas where recent rockslides have occurred.	H
X	Establish legislative authority or appropriate cooperative authority to share the park preservation team and program with other agencies	The park needs legislative authority or an appropriate cooperative authority to be able to share the park preservation program with agencies outside of the National Park Service. Legislative authority would include prioritization criteria by which to evaluate requests for preservation assistance. This effort would include administrative planning.	H
X	Develop oral history: "Life as a Soldier at Fort Brooke"	The park is losing access due to age of actual soldiers who served at Fort Brooke and will need interpretive programs.	H
X	Research historical significance and design of garitas	The park has 29 garitas that are of significant interest to the identity of the park and serve as a symbol of Puerto Rico. Several of these garitas require restoration. Research on the historical importance of the garitas would support public interpretation and education of these features.	H
X	Hazmat Survey for San Miguel	Sewage originating from outside of the park is being discharged into the ocean in this area. Park management would like to know the impact on the adjacent fortification managed by the park.	H
X	Update lease for El Polvorín de Santa Elena guardhouse	El Polvorin de Santa Elena houses the park's preservation center. The park leases this building from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and is in the process of updating this important lease agreement.	H

Related to an FRV?	Data Need	Rationale	Priority (H, M, L)
	Ethnographic Overview and Assessment	This report would review and analyze the park's archival and documentary data on park ethnographic resources and the groups who traditionally define such cultural and natural features as significant to their ethnic heritage and cultural viability. The assessment would include interviews and discussions with the people traditionally associated with the park, and would identify gaps in the available data.	H
X	Ground penetrating radar study for areas near city walls	This study is required to adequately plan preservation work.	M
X	Archeological Overview and Assessment	Although significant archeological resources are within the park boundary, there is no archeological overview to date. This assessment would provide a starting point for the park to identify areas for further archeological investigation and would ultimately foster better resource protection.	M
X	Road Subsidence Engineer Study for Norzagaray Road	This road, which connects Castillo San Cristóbal to Castillo San Felipe del Morro, is subsiding.	M
	Energy Conservation Assessment, including study of alternative energies	This assessment would provide the required information for the park to proceed with developing alternative energy sources to reduce the park's high energy costs.	M
X	Natural Resources Inventory	A natural resources inventory has never been completed for the park and is required to manage natural resource issues such as nonnative species and plants.	M
X	Air Quality Assessment	Analyze the impact of air quality on the park's natural topography features.	L
X	Update 1972 National Register Nomination	The national register nomination for the park is 40 years old and used NR form 10-306, which is now obsolete. Furthermore, the description and significance sections reflect earlier and, in some cases, outdated scholarship and references. A new nomination can take advantage of more recent scholarship, primary information, and documentation related to work conducted on the historic resources since 1972, and a photographic record that reflects current conditions.	L



Part 3: Preparers and Workshop Attendees

Preparers

- Carrie Miller, Project Manager, NPS, Denver Service Center
- Tatiana Márquez, Natural Resource Specialist, NPS, Denver Service Center

Workshop Attendees

- Walter Chavez, Superintendent, San Juan National Historic Site
- Dilcia González, Park Ranger – Public Information / Community Relations, San Juan National Historic Site
- Dora Martinez, Supervisory Park Ranger – Interpretation, San Juan National Historic Site
- Edwin Colón, Chief of Facilities, San Juan National Historic Site
- Eric López, Historian, San Juan National Historic Site
- Ernesto Padilla, Chief Ranger, San Juan National Historic Site
- Felix López, Chief of Cultural Resources, San Juan National Historic Site
- Joanie Budzileni, Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services, San Juan National Historic Site
- Jorge Maldonado, Management Assistant, San Juan National Historic Site
- Yanira Martinez, Management Assistant, San Juan National Historic Site
- Yolanda Aponte, Chief of Administration, San Juan National Historic Site
- Darianne Ochoa Rivera, Director of the Office of Permanent Improvements and Historic Patrimony, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture
- Damaris Vasquez, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture
- Jose Silvestre, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture
- Juan Llanes Santos, Historic Properties Specialist, Puerto Rico Historic Preservation Office
- Ben West, Chief of Planning, NPS, Southeast Region
- Barbara J. Johnson, Planning Division Chief, NPS, Denver Service Center
- Carrie Miller, Project Manager, NPS, Denver Service Center
- Tatiana Márquez, Natural Resource Specialist, NPS, Denver Service Center

Appendix A: Establishment Order for San Juan National Historic Site

FEDERAL REGISTER

Office of the Secretary

DESIGNATION OF SAN JUAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, PUERTO RICO

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States;

Whereas, the ancient fortifications of San Juan, Puerto Rico, particularly the massive masonry works of El Morro and San Cristobal and their connecting walls, are outstanding monuments of the past, possessing exceptional historical and architectural interest for the Nation, and have been declared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments to possess exceptional importance as commemorating the history of the United States; and

Whereas, with the approval of the President, a cooperative agreement has been made between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army providing for the preservation of the ancient fortifications of San Juan and their designation as a national historic site:

Now, therefore, I, J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred by section 2 of the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 462) do hereby designate the fortresses of El Morro and San Cristobal, Casa Blanca, and El Canuelo on Cabras Island, including the areas shown on the diagram, marked "Exhibit A," annexed hereto and made a part hereof, to be a national historic site, having the name "San Juan National Historic Site."

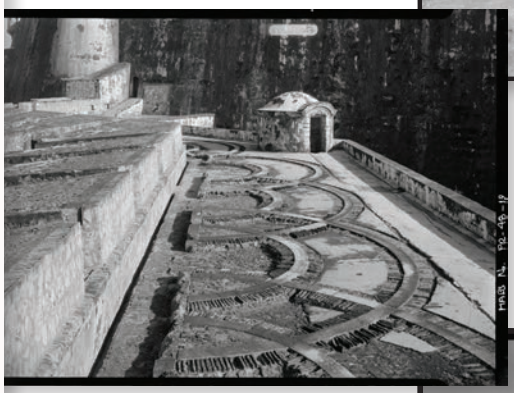
The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned cooperative agreement and the act of August 21, 1935, supra.

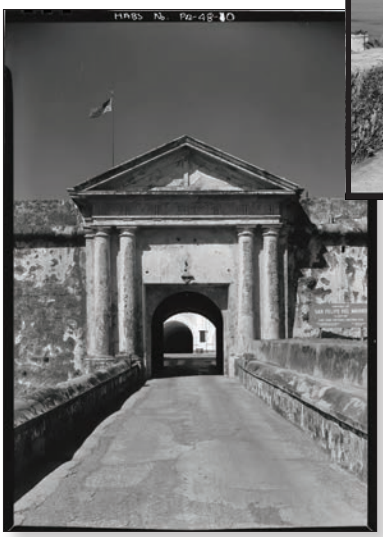
Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this historic site.

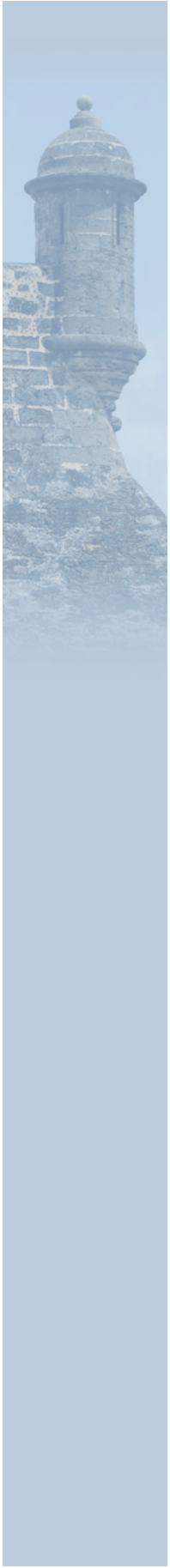
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February 1949.

[SEAL] J. A. KRUG,
Secretary of the Interior

[F. R. Doc. 49-1402; Filed, Feb. 24, 1949; 8:50 a. m.]







Appendix B: Supplementary Workshop Notes on Interpretive Subthemes

Participants of the San Juan National Historic Site foundation workshop held in June 2012 reviewed the interpretive themes described above in this foundation document. This review included a discussion of potential additional subthemes related to four fundamental resources and values included in this foundation document. Summary notes are included below as a record of this discussion. Please note that if the ideas presented in these notes are considered for future incorporation into the park's current interpretive themes, these topics would require further development into complete interpretive themes.

Selected fundamental resources and values with potential for additional interpretation:

Garitas

- The fortification *garitas* symbolize Puerto Rican culture, pride, nostalgia, history, and identity for all Puerto Ricans. They represent what is special about Puerto Rico.

San Juan Gate

- For hundreds of years, the San Juan Gate served as the primary entrance into San Juan and Puerto Rico. The gate was an important and unique entrance point from the San Juan port into the community of San Juan because it was used by dignitaries entering the island and supplies. Today, this gate resonates with the residents and community of San Juan. It continues to function as an entrance from the fort to the city and serves as a symbolic "Welcoming Gate" from the old country to the new world.

Natural Topography

- High cliffs, rocky coastline, reefs, and viewsheds were important for military strategy, and have served as protective natural features that aided in the defense of the city and bay. Over 2 miles of expansive topography deterred enemy advancement from both land and sea.

Connections to the City of San Juan

- For 500 years, the fort and the community have been economically interconnected, determining the population, visitation, business interest, prosperity, security, stability, development, financial prosperity, tourism, government presence, and military presence.
- The location of the fort in relation to the community of San Juan has created an interdependent landscape form, urban design, recreation opportunities, and identity.
- Preservation of the park is dependent on a continued connection to the City of San Juan and its populations.

Preservation and Stewardship

- Consider using the term "specialized techniques" rather than generic "preservation methods."

Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Cooperation in Conducting Scientific Research	Cooperative Agreement	2013	TBD	The School of Architecture at the Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico	The park and the university are mutually interested in and desire to continue cooperation in conducting scientific research, monitoring, training, and preservation activities related to the protection and management of the cultural resources of the national park system, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and nearby areas.
Conduct Research on Historic and Archeological Resources	Cooperative Agreement	2013	TBD	Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Puerto Rico y el Caribe	The park and the university are mutually interested in and desire to continue cooperation in conducting scientific research, monitoring, training, and preservation activities related to the protection and management of the cultural resources of the national park system, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and nearby areas.
World Heritage Site Status	Memorandum of Understanding	Dec. 8, 2006	5 years from the date of final signature, unless terminated earlier by one of the parties pursuant to Article VI.	Department of Transportation and Public Works, the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, the State Historic Preservation Office, and the Municipality of San Juan	The principal objective of this agreement is to achieve the inclusion of a section of the wall surrounding Old San Juan known as the South Wall, a section of the esplanade of Castillo San Felipe del Morro known as Parcel B, and the Historic District of San Juan in the National Historic Landmarks and National Heritage Areas Programs of the National Park Service and the UNESCO world heritage list. To work on the nominations the National Park Service, DTOP, ICPR, SHPO, and the city have agreed to form a committee with a representative from each agency that will be responsible for producing the nominations. Accomplishment of this project will meet the goals of the periodic report on world heritage site status.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Law Enforcement Dispatch Services	Memorandum of Agreement	Oct. 1, 2002	September 30, 2003	San Juan Municipality Police	The superintendent desires the provision of law enforcement dispatch services by the San Juan Municipality Police to promote a more efficient communication system at the San Juan National Historic Site in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The San Juan Municipality Police are able to support and operate a 24/7 dispatch service and are committed to providing the National Park Service with law enforcement dispatch service. It is expressly acknowledged that the services provided by the San Juan Municipality Police, City of San Juan, under the terms of this agreement are limited to radio communications and telecommunications personnel.
Las Palmas and Las Palomas Bastions Projects	General Agreement/ Memorandum of Agreement	Feb. 14, 2000	February 14, 2005, or until terminated as provided in Article VIII. It may be extended for successive 5-year terms upon the mutual agreement of the parties.	Municipality of the City of San Juan	The municipality agrees to fund the planning, development, construction, supervision, and project inspection of the Las Palmas and Las Palomas Bastions projects in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. They will comply with preservation guidelines/ restrictions, and will have joint right of egress and ingress access for the purpose of construction-related use.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Shoreline Trail Development	Memorandum of Agreement	May 1999	May 2004. It may be extended for successive 5-year terms upon the mutual agreement of the parties.	Puerto Rico Tourism Company	The PRTC agrees to fund planning, development, construction, and project inspection of the Shoreline Trail (from San Juan Gate in an eastward direction and ending at the base of Fort San Felipe del Morro at the area known as the Floating Battery). They will comply with preservation guidelines/restrictions and will have joint right of egress and ingress access for the purpose of construction-related use. PRTC may not use the Shoreline Trail for promotional purposes, nor can it disseminate information that would indicate the government's endorsement or preference of companies associated with PRTC.
Lighting System for the Norzagaray Sidewalk	Memorandum of Agreement	May 1997		Municipality of San Juan	The National Park Service agrees with the municipality to permit the construction and installation of the new lighting system for the Norzagaray sidewalk. The old system will be completely removed as part of this project. This will occur at the expense of the municipality after the review and approval of the National Park Service.
Restoration and Preservation of the Santa Elena Guardhouse	Memorandum of Agreement	Aug. 20, 1994		Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	This memorandum of agreement is for the purpose of establishing a ranger station / contact station and facilities that are in accordance with the commonwealth and NPS future programs; the restoration, preservation of the Santa Elena guardhouse structure, and the maintenance of the surrounding green areas in accordance with the general management plan and cultural landscape report for the San Juan National Historic Site.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Exclusive Use of El Polvorín	Memorandum of Agreement	Dec. 11, 1991		Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	The commonwealth will allow the National Park Service exclusive use without compensation of the 3,847.5 ft2 available within El Polvorín (gunpowder magazine) located at Santa Elena in Parcel B. Use of El Polvorín by the National Park Service will continue until such time as the commonwealth can provide the other suitable space for storage and repair of equipment for maintenance of Parcel A as required in the 1976 cooperative agreement cited below. The National Park Service will follow standard protocol for rehabilitation and use of such areas. The commonwealth will continue in use and possession without compensation the classrooms at El Polvorín in use by the School of Fine Arts until the school can occupy the facilities at the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture scheduled for January or February 1992. If for any reason this schedule is not met, the National Park Service and the commonwealth will negotiate a mutually agreeable timetable to allow the National Park Service occupy El Polvorín.
Space in Parcel B or Parcel C	Cooperative Agreement	1976		Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	To provide space in Parcel B or Parcel C for the storage and repair of equipment necessary for maintenance of Parcel A by the National Park Service, within the Cuartel de Ballajá and the Hospital de la Concepcion El Grande.

Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
San Juan National Historic Site

September 2013

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

RECOMMENDED 9/13/13

Superintendent, San Juan National Historic Site **Date**

APPROVED 10/24/13

Regional Director, Southeast Region **Date**

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

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September 2013

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