



# Foundation Document

## Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

Montana

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## Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 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 units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



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

## Introduction

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

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

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



## Part 1: Core Components

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

### Brief Description of the Park

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site celebrates the frontier cattle era of American history. The ranch is framed by the snow covered peaks of Deer Lodge Mountain and the Continental Divide, picturesque grasslands, the Clark Fork River, historic buildings and structures, and grazing cattle and horses.

Located in southwestern Montana, adjacent to the town of Deer Lodge, Grant-Kohrs Ranch was designated a national historic landmark in 1960 and a unit of the National Park Service by Congress in 1972 to “provide visitors with an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation’s history, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof.” The lives of Johnny Grant and Conrad Kohrs represent the challenges, opportunities, and hard work that many cattlemen faced. Their stories help illustrate the classic saga of immigrants pursuing the American dream, one that defines the cattle baron and cowboy heyday of 1865–1890. The people of the open range cattle era shaped our western lands, opened eastern markets, and created a culture whose principles of freedom, integrity, and independence live on.

The current boundaries of the historic site encompass approximately 1,618 acres, a small fraction of what was once a much larger ranch. During the 1890s, the ranch extended over 27,000 acres, with additional feed, water, and grazing rights to more than 10 million acres of public land that spanned Montana and parts of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Canada. In addition, the ranch has 88 historic structures, approximately 35,000 historical artifacts, more than 100 linear feet of archives, 30 miles of fences, 12 miles of historic irrigation ditches, and livestock. The site maintains this cultural landscape through a cattle ranching operation that uses both modern and historic practices. The Clark Fork River and floodplain, historically contaminated by upstream mining and smelting, is slated for remediation through the national Superfund process.

The importance of protecting the historical legacy of the ranch and its resources was recognized by the Kohrs’ grandson, Conrad Warren. He and his wife, Nell, were responsible in large measure for the remarkable preservation of the property entrusted to the National Park Service. The records, artifacts, and structures maintained provide a thorough and accurate picture of ranching operations from the 1860s through the 1960s and can be used to tell the bigger story of the impact the open range cattle era had in shaping the America we know today.



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on August 25, 1972, by Public Law 92-406 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments, if applicable). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The following purpose statement has been developed for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

*GRANT KOHRS RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE provides an understanding of the nation's frontier cattle era commemorating cowboys and cattlemen through the preservation, interpretation, and operation of an intact ranch with more than 150 years of unbroken history.*





## Park Significance

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

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

- Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site is the only unit of the national park system specifically designated to tell the story of the frontier cattle era and its role in shaping the history and character of the United States.
- The unbroken history of ranching, as told through the Grant and Kohrs families and the individuals connected to their ranch, provides an exceptional opportunity to compare and contrast the lives of the diverse peoples, communities, and industries touched by cattle ranching.
- Grant-Kohrs Ranch provides an authentic historic setting to experience the cattle industry as it matured and contributed to Western culture. The Home Ranch's integrity is illustrated by its original structures, family furnishings, personal papers, ranching equipment, and its continued use of land and heritage skills for livestock production.
- Grant-Kohrs Ranch was once the headquarters of a 10-million-acre cattle empire, and remains an important symbol of the American West and its wide open spaces, hard-working cowboys and their horses, and vast herds of cattle.



## Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site:

- Cultural Landscapes.** The cultural landscape resources of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site illustrate a 150-year continuum of cattle ranching operations that include the Grant, Kohrs, and Warren periods of ownership and management. Nine component landscapes have been identified that retain a relatively high degree of integrity reflecting the 1862–1982 period of significance (*Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Deer Lodge, Montana, Cultural Landscape Report, 2004*). Responses to natural features and systems, patterns of spatial organization, physical construction, and functional relationships of buildings, structures, fences, fields, corrals, views, roads, vegetation (native and introduced) and constructed water features convey the historical significance of the ranch to park visitors. While the intensity of land use and diversity of livestock has been reduced during the period of NPS ownership, the landscape still conveys the character and use of the historic period.
- Historic Structures.** There are 72 contributing, 20 supporting, and 6 noncontributing historic buildings and structures within the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (cultural landscape report, 2004). Together these buildings and structures represent all the structures necessary for the operation of a cattle ranch and the raising of horses. They include living quarters, barns, storage sheds, outhouses, stock shelters, feed bunks, and squeeze chutes, and illustrate the continuum of cattle ranching operations from the mid-19th century through the latter part of the 20th century.
- Museum and Archive Collection.** The collection consists of approximately 35,650 objects and 105 linear feet of archival material (*Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Collection Management Report, 2013*). Collections at Grant-Kohrs Ranch are remarkable in their connection to the site, their representation of daily ranch life through time, and their good condition. Around 90% of the collection is original to the site, dating from the 1860s to the 1990s. Highlights of the collection include furnishings for all the structures; the personal belongings of the Grant, Kohrs, Bielenberg, and Warren families; ranching and personal papers and photographs; horse-drawn vehicles; and agricultural tools and equipment. Items are exhibited in several of the site's historic buildings and most remaining items are stored in a state-of-the-art curatorial facility that meets all NPS-approved standards and guidelines.
- Historic Setting and Ambience.** Whether exploring the many ranch buildings, strolling through hay fields and native rangelands, walking along a stream, or observing ranch activities, visitors gain a sense of stepping back into the past when visiting Grant-Kohrs Ranch. The cultural landscapes, museum collections, and interpretive displays combine to do much more than depict the incredible stories of the families and peoples who were involved in this ranch. When the traditional vistas of the ranch combine with working operations, history comes alive. Through careful orchestration of ranching activities and interpretation efforts there is the potential to ensure that visitors will step into a historic setting and ambience that makes their experience unique to Grant-Kohrs Ranch.



- **Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate an Operating Ranch.** The ranch offers exceptional opportunities to experience the sights, sounds, and smells of an operating cattle ranch by viewing, participating, and interacting with the diverse cultural landscapes. Ranching activities can range from the daily chores such as mending fences, maintaining buildings, and feeding animals to seasonal livestock operations such as moving cattle, branding, and calving. Whether viewing expansive open range landscapes, standing in healthy pastures and hay fields, seeing livestock grazing on the range, watching traditional techniques such as haying with horses or flood irrigating, the stories of a variety of peoples involved or influenced by the cattle industry can be told to visitors.
- **Ranching Processes and Heritage Skills.** Continuing the more than 150 years of unbroken history at Grant-Kohrs Ranch necessitates ranching processes and heritage skills that have helped shape the cultural landscapes that the ranch strives to protect. Ranching processes include those that preserve the cultural landscape for future generations, sustain natural resources, and integrate agricultural practices as a system: irrigating, growing hay, grazing, and managing livestock. Heritage skills are those that are needed to implement the cattle ranching processes at Grant-Kohrs Ranch: haying with horses, driving draft horses, blacksmithing, wagon-building, using flood irrigation systems, and chuckwagon cooking.

## Other Important Resources and Values

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site:

- **Nonhistoric Facilities.** Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site contains structural assets that are integral to the operation of the park and facilitate visitor access to park resources. These facilities include the resource office, visitor center, restrooms, hazmat building, museum storage facility, visitor parking lot, two access roads, as well as the park’s fire suppression, detection, and intrusion systems.
- **Partnerships and the Volunteers-in-Parks Program.** Partners and volunteers are becoming an increasingly important part of fulfilling the mission of Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site and national park units across the country. The park depends on its volunteers and community partners for carrying out operations and visitor services that enhance and provide unique visitor opportunities throughout the year.
- **Relationships with Tribes.** Relationships with tribes are critical to fully develop and understand the impacts of the open-range cattle era on American Indians and the influences of American Indians on ranching and this site. The insight and perspective on the purpose and significance of Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site provided by tribes is a critical resource for the park.



## Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site:

- The historical integrity and intactness of Grant-Kohrs Ranch facilitates a deeper understanding of the myths and realities of cattle ranching and the American West.
- The story of Conrad Kohrs' rise from hopeful emigrant to powerful cattle baron exemplifies the pursuit of the American Dream through flexibility, vision, determination, and good fortune.
- The relationship of the cultural and natural landscape at Grant-Kohrs Ranch provokes appreciation for the interconnectedness of all life; the direct human dependence on natural resources for food and other products; and the necessity of wise and sustainable resource stewardship to ensure continued prosperity.
- The history of Grant-Kohrs Ranch offers insights into how an enterprise often attributed to the effort of one person or family is inextricably tied to many people of diverse talents, cultures, and backgrounds working together for individual and mutual advantage.
- The deliberate preservation of Grant-Kohrs Ranch by Conrad and Nell Warren—including original buildings, records, artifacts, and landscapes—represents values of historical awareness and respect, and connects to the larger idea of cultural memory and its preservation.
- The open range cattle era played an integral role in shaping American society.



## Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, please see appendix C.

### Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

- analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
- identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
- identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

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

### Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value. Please see appendix A for the analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

## Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Inadequate Visitor Facilities.** The visitor contact station and parking area create some barriers for the visitors. When visitors pull into the parking area the historic ranch buildings are not visible. In addition, the visitor contact station sits off the parking lot and its appearance can easily be confused by visitors as a remnant of the historic ranch.

This issue was described in the park's 1993 general management plan and continues to impede the visitor experience today. In order to bring the visitor closer to daily ranching operations, and to establish a visual connection to the park's most significant resources, the general management plan identified the Red Barn, within the Warren Ranch Complex, as the preferred location for a new visitor center and administrative offices. Today, the feasibility of this strategy is uncertain, due to servicewide financial constraints, uncertainty regarding the national significance of 20th century ranching (which the red barn is representative of), and potential safety concerns with an on-grade railroad crossing required to bring visitors into the historic ranch area. An additional concern is the relocation of existing maintenance and resource operations not compatible with a visitor center. The alternative development concept would identify a series of development strategies that would help the park address inadequate facilities.

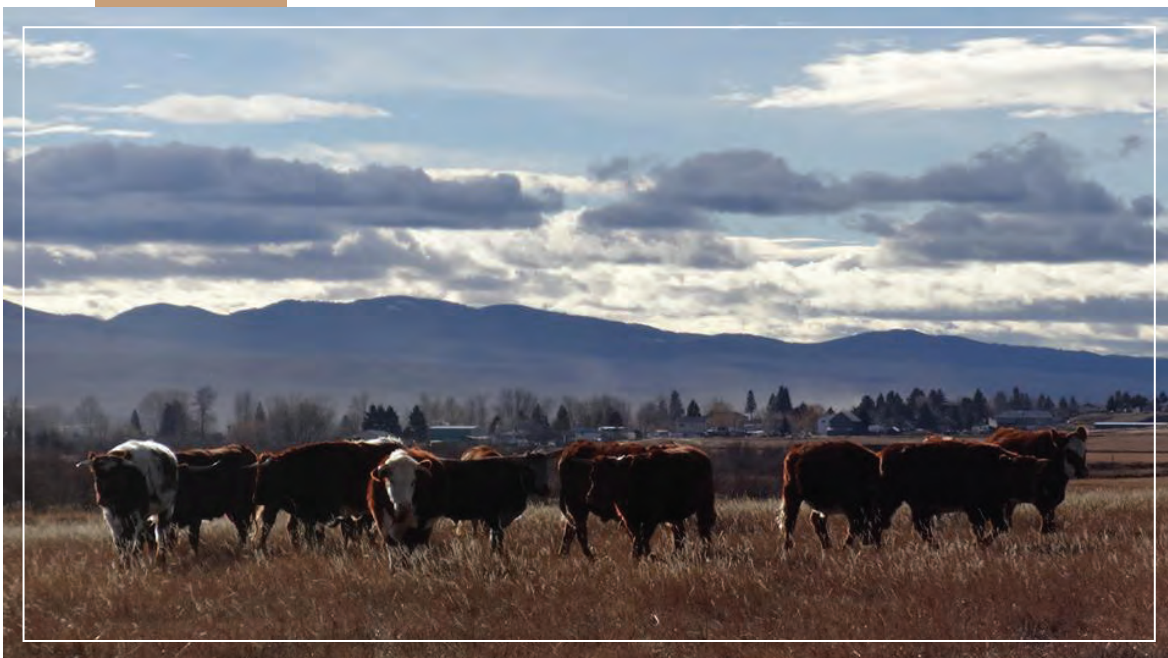
- **Integrating Visitor Experience with Ranching Operations.** There is a need for more opportunities for visitors to observe day-to-day ranching operations and to experience this significant part of the park's legislated purpose. The comprehensive interpretive plan update would serve to identify the desired interpretive experiences provided to the visitor.
- **Low Visitation.** The park's location along Interstate 90, a major travel corridor between Yellowstone and Glacier national parks, presents an opportunity to better capture the significant number of visitors engaged in multipark visits to the region. Another attraction in Deer Lodge—the Old Montana Prison / Montana Auto Museum—attracts nearly twice the visitation of the park. Besides advertising and traveler time constraints, it is not well understood why visitors travelling in the region, or to the town of Deer Lodge, do not make an additional stop at the ranch. Possible solutions may involve better promotion of what people can experience on an average day, better signage, additional partnering opportunities with Yellowstone and Glacier national parks, and more collaboration with the City of Deer lodge. The nonvisitor research survey, identified in the data needs section, is needed to better understand why the majority of these visitors do not include a visit to Grant-Kohrs Ranch in their travel plans, and what the park could do to better accommodate these potential visitors.

- **Superfund Remediation.** The removal of contaminated soils from historic upstream mining and smelting within the park presents a unique set of challenges and opportunities for the park in the coming years. Projects to remove a layer of contaminated soils from riparian areas within the park will disturb daily ranch operations, as well as serve as a distraction to the visitor experience. With the removal of a majority of the vegetation along the river riparian corridor, the remediation process will completely change the look and feel of the Riparian/Woodland Component of the cultural landscape for the immediate future. As these projects begin, the park will need a strategy to adapt operations and educate the visitor on the history of mining in the Deer Lodge valley and its lingering environmental effects. The remediation operations plan, identified in the parks planning and data needs, would assist the park in developing this strategy.
- **Climate Change.** Average annual mean temperature and precipitation are projected to increase in the region that includes Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Scientific studies indicate that extreme weather events such as storms, droughts, and floods are likely to become more intense as the atmosphere continues to warm. This could create a range of implications for the national historic site’s cultural and natural resources over time, along with park infrastructure and operations.

### Planning and Data Needs

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

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





Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate, Cultural Landscape	Comprehensive interpretive plan update	H	An update to the comprehensive interpretive plan is needed to better assess the existing visitor experience, and identify opportunities for improvement. Possible objectives may be to provide the visitors with better access to heritage skills and ranching operations and to better integrate the interpretation staff with ranch management staff. Updating the comprehensive interpretive plan would also help the park better define the issues, needs, and desired conditions for the visitor, which would ultimately inform potential development strategies to improve the visitor experience and provide for greater resource protection.
Nonhistoric Facilities, Parkwide Issue	Alternative development concept strategies	H	This planning effort would first build on the update to the comprehensive interpretive plan to clarify the issues, needs, and desired conditions for visitors. The effort would also identify the optimal space and programming needs for park staff. Based on this analysis the planning team would identify several holistic strategies for development that would meet both visitor and staff needs. The feasibility of each alternative would be evaluated, including site constraints, costs, and impacts to resources. This planning effort would result in a series of alternative development concept strategies, each of which would meet goals for visitor and staff needs as well as considering site opportunities and constraints.  This effort would inform park management of the development options available to alleviate the current issues, and of their associated costs. This information could be used for internal and public outreach. If through this internal and public outreach there is support for one or more of the alternatives, the park could engage in a formal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process for more-detailed site design and selection of a preferred alternative.
Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate	Visitor access and trails plan	H	In addition to providing visitors with access to the historic Grant-Kohrs Ranch, the park's road system is used by hikers and equestrians for recreational purposes. A visitor access and trails plan is needed to determine if additional opportunities for access and trails within the park are needed and where they might be located to improve recreational and interpretive opportunities available to the public, while continuing to protect park resources. This effort might also consider the ongoing trail planning efforts in the vicinity of the park by the City of Deer Lodge and the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program.
Key Parkwide Issue	Collaborative community marketing plan	H	The park would like to partner with the City of Deer Lodge to develop a collaborative community marketing plan. This plan would identify objectives and strategies for bringing more visitors to the area and for increasing awareness of the recreational resources and historic sites available in the Deer Lodge area.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Cultural Landscapes, Historic Setting and Ambience	Cultural landscape report, part 2	M	Only two treatment plans have been completed for the park’s nine cultural landscapes: Pasture/Hayfields Component and Upland Pastures Component Treatment plans are still needed for seven of the nine cultural landscapes
Cultural Landscapes	Effluent fields re-use plan	M	As of 2015, the City of Deer Lodge will no longer discharge waste effluent into the pastures on the northeast side of the park This effluent provides irrigation water to fields important in the park’s cattle operation and cultural landscape preservation Once the effluent discharge system is removed, a decision will have to be made on a future management option for these fields The cultural landscape report, part 2 provides options for these pastures
Cultural Landscapes, Ranching Processes and Heritage Skills	Agricultural use plan	M	An agricultural use plan is needed to document and formalize current agricultural and livestock management practices at the park The plan needs to take a balanced approach to managing the ranch in order to maintain healthy cultural landscapes, wildlife habitat, and grazing lands, public understanding and enjoyment, and to combat pest species
Museum and Archive Collection	Update the scope of collections	M	An update to the scope of collections is needed to define the overall scope of the park’s collection This effort needs to be completed through a collaborative, team-driven effort that reflects the most recent national, regional, and park-specific museum planning documents
Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate	Wayside exhibit plan	M	A wayside exhibit plan may be completed as part of the comprehensive interpretive plan, or through a standalone planning effort The plan would examine the existing waysides in the park and identify opportunities for improvement
Key Parkwide Issue	Remediation operations plan	M	The park is scheduled to begin Superfund remediation throughout the entire river corridor A plan is needed to identify how remediation efforts can be carried out in a way that does not conflict with day-to-day park and ranch operations The plan might also consider how the remediation efforts are interpreted to provide for visitor education of environmental restoration
Cultural Landscapes	Complete design plan for the Clark Fork River Operable Unit 15 and 16 (remediation plan) in cooperation with Montana Department of Environmental Quality	M	This planning need is related to Superfund remediation and will be completed in the next two years with funds from the related settlement

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Cultural Landscapes	Amend the federal restoration plan in cooperation with Montana Department of Environmental Quality	M	This planning need is related to Superfund remediation and will be completed in the next two years with funds from the related settlement
Historic Structures	Historic furnishing reports for granary and dairy barn	L	Historic furnishings reports are needed for the granary, dairy barn, and Warren House to identify period appropriate furnishings for these structures
Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate	Self-evaluation and transition plan for accessibility	L	This plan would ensure that sites, facilities, programs, services, and activities that are provided within the park are accessible to and usable by park visitors and employees, including those with disabilities. The plan would identify physical, structural, and programmatic changes that are needed. The plan would evaluate and assess the park for barriers in accessibility, while also serving as a guide for staff to remove barriers to accessibility and incorporate universal design, accessibility, and sustainability into future projects taking place throughout the park.
Cultural Landscapes	Resource stewardship strategy	L	A resource stewardship strategy is needed to evaluate the condition of priority natural and cultural resources, define measurable “desired conditions” for priority resources, and develop strategies that move the impacted resources to their desired condition.
Museum Collection and Archive	Collection exhibit and storage plan for large artifacts (e.g., wagons, buggies, and farm equipment)	L	This plan would help the park better manage the artifacts that are too large to be stored in a climate-controlled environment.
Cultural Landscapes, Ranching Processes and Heritage Skills	Financial analysis of agricultural operations	L	The park would benefit from a detailed analysis on how best to run the ranch (in-house vs. lease vs. partnership labor) as well as identification of the federal procurement opportunities and alternatives to ensure the program is being managed in the most fiscally efficient way possible.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV or OIRV?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To</b>
Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate	Nonvisitor research survey	H	The park’s location along Interstate 90, a major travel corridor between Yellowstone and Glacier national parks, presents an opportunity to better capture the significant number of visitors engaged in multipark visits to the region. More data are needed to better understand why the majority of these visitors do not include a visit to Grant-Kohrs Ranch in their travel plans, and what the park could do to better accommodate these potential visitors.
Historic Structures	Plaster condition monitoring in ranch house	H	Crack monitors are needed in the ranch house to monitor seasonal and episodic shifting of the structure. In addition to monitoring the seasonal movement of the structure, more baseline data are needed to better measure the effects on the historic structure of increased railroad traffic on the nearby rail line.
Historic Setting and Ambience	GIS mapping of historic setting and ambience areas, including viewshed analysis of key viewpoints	M	GIS data and map products depicting key historic setting and ambience areas (as defined in the cultural landscape report, part 1) are needed to provide a consistent baseline to measure incremental changes to the historic landscape, as well as to serve as an internal communication tool to increase awareness among the staff of where these historic setting and ambience areas are located. This effort might also include viewshed analysis from key viewpoints, such as the back porch of the ranch house, to better define the sightlines from these areas and define a baseline for measuring what is visible.
Cultural Landscapes	Boundary surveys (survey and GIS data)	M	An accurate survey of the park boundary is needed to better inform all management decisions, but particularly for efforts related to Superfund mitigation projects on the northern boundary along the river. The current GIS boundary dataset does not match fencelines in many areas, which limits its utility for many projects. Development of GIS data for existing easements held by the park should also be included in this process.
Cultural Landscapes	GIS data	M	A comprehensive effort to organize, develop, and manage the park’s GIS data is needed.
Ranching Processes and Heritage Skills	Standardized data management system (standard operating procedures for collection of GPS data on ranch operations and land management actions – historical and current)	M	The park needs to develop a standardized data collection and management system and standard operating procedures for the management of agricultural records, ranching records, and water flow monitoring. This system should serve not only to provide long-term stewardship of records, but also provide a decision support system to help land managers determine which management practices are successful and which are less so. The park already collects multiple data sets, including GPS data, but this effort would provide a way to make the data accessible to more of the park staff, and meaningful for decision support.
Relationships, with Tribes; Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate	Ethnographic overview and assessment	M	More research is needed for better understanding of today’s ranching and the American Indian community’s ties to the resources at the ranch.
Cultural Landscapes	Georeference cultural landscape reports	M	Maps and data from the cultural landscape report need to be converted to ArcGIS from CAD, and/or georeferenced from existing digital and paper records.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV or OIRV?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To</b>
Cultural Landscapes	Ecological site descriptions and forage suitability groups	M	These data, which are collected and developed by the U S Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, are needed to inform land and range management decisions in the park
Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate	20th century ranching theme study	M	A theme study of 20th century ranching is needed in order to determine if the Warren Ranch Complex should be part of the existing national historic landmark listing for the ranch
Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate	Research disputed county road ownership	M	The park needs this information about the ownership of the road to help clarify internal management decisions
Cultural Landscapes	Montana irrigation law research	M	Additional research needs to be done regarding irrigation law in Montana and how that may affect the management approach used to maintain the cultural landscapes
Cultural Landscapes	Superfund GIS data	L	Long-term monitoring of the Superfund areas within the park requires the collection of baseline GIS data, and a long-term strategy for continued collection, updating, and monitoring The park needs to work with the region and other entities involved in the cleanup to acquire these data and provide for their long-term upkeep
Historic Structures	GIS data for utilities	L	Updated GIS data on utilities and utility rights-of-way are needed for the park
Historic Structures	Updated GIS structural data	L	Updated GIS data on park structures are needed These data need to be provided to the local fire departments and could also be linked to the Facility Management Software System for internal use
Historic Setting and Ambience	Soundscape data (including associated GIS data)	L	Park resources could benefit from additional soundscape data collection in the uplands, riparian areas These data could be used for interpretation and resource protection efforts Existing, and additional soundscape data should also be linked into the park's GIS where possible
Ranching Processes and Heritage Skills	Georeference historical imagery	L	Historical aerial imagery of the park needs to be georeferenced and imported into the park's GIS, for baseline reference information to inform park management Some images have already been georeferenced, but more work is needed to complete the effort
Cultural Landscapes	Visual resource inventory	L	A visual resource inventory would complement the cultural landscape reports for protection of cultural landscapes and viewsheds It may also identify scenic values and help inform potential scenic view conservation measures that could be used to protect views to the east from encroaching development and in other situations where a viewshed analysis is an identified need
Historic Structures	Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record documentation on HS-64 Red Barn	L	This documentation is needed to identify the barn's original design, footprint, and features

## Part 3: Contributors

### Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

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# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscapes
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant-Kohrs Ranch provides an authentic historic setting to experience the cattle industry as it matured and contributed to Western culture. The Home Ranch's integrity is illustrated by its original structures, family furnishings, personal papers, ranching equipment, and its continued use of land and heritage skills for livestock production.</li> <li>Grant-Kohrs Ranch was once the headquarters of a 10-million-acre cattle empire, and remains an important symbol of the American West and its wide open spaces, hard-working cowboys and their horses, and vast herds of cattle.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2004 cultural landscape report, part 1, determined the ranch retains a relatively high degree of integrity representing a 120-year continuum of cattle ranching operations.</li> <li>All component cultural landscapes, with the exception of riparian areas, are in good condition. The riparian areas are recognized as Superfund sites, and are consequently in poor condition.</li> <li>Superfund site cleanup will affect the health of the cultural landscape (but it will be mostly beneficial in the long term).</li> <li>Biological integrity at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site is defined by a mosaic of diverse native communities interspersed with agricultural flora (crops) and fauna (livestock).</li> <li>Soils at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site are stable, and losses and disturbance are minimized.</li> <li>Hydrologic function at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site supports ranching processes and a healthy cultural landscape. The creative movement of water across landscapes, a significant part of agricultural history as represented at the ranch, continues.</li> <li>Water resources at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site contribute to hay production through use of park's water rights and maintain plant communities.</li> <li>Visitors' experiences are dominated with the sounds of agriculture (e.g., cattle mooing, horses swishing tails, tractors, etc.) and to the extent possible not the sounds of modern times (e.g., jet aircraft, wastewater treatment plant) or sounds from Deer Lodge.</li> <li>Historic practices sometimes conflict with a healthy cultural landscape (i.e., corrals on riparian areas).</li> <li>The railroad corridor has a high level of integrity of location, setting, design, and material. The tracks no longer in use have a reduced integrity of association and feeling. There is a general lack of maintenance along the abandoned railroad corridor. Poles are falling down, wires are hanging, and track is deteriorating.</li> <li>Active rail line can present wildland fire hazard in dry summer months.</li> <li>The viewshed to the west of the ranch is well preserved, particularly the vistas to the mountains.</li> <li>Noxious weeds are reduced to scattered infestations throughout the park because of aggressive management efforts implemented by the Exotic Plant Management Team since 2006.</li> <li>It continues to be challenging to balance the use of heritage skills versus more modern methods for ranching operations, e.g., a truck to feed vs. a horse drawn wagon to feed, a utility task vehicle to assist with flood irrigation.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b></p>	<p><b>Cultural Landscapes</b></p>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site has worked with staff and scientists to identify biological and ecological “vital signs” necessary to ensure the maintenance and improvements of biological integrity, soil/site stability, and hydrologic function (in other words, grassland ecosystem health)</li> <li>• The staff at Grant-Kohrs Ranch are extensively engaged with the Rocky Mountain Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CESU), Missoula, Montana Through the efforts of CESU natural and cultural research coordinators the park has received and will continue to pursue research, technical assistance, and educational opportunities</li> <li>• The abundance of established invasive plant species has been declining due to effective management actions</li> <li>• Conditions are improving: riparian area restoration planned, invasive plant management implemented annually, agricultural best management practices developed, improved monitoring of irrigation systems, proposed irrigation improvement projects scheduled for implementation, and natural resource condition assessment underway</li> <li>• Cultural landscape as a specific cultural resource to be understood and protected is becoming more recognized by park management</li> <li>• Management of agricultural operations is becoming more based on preserving cultural landscape features, integrity, and significance</li> <li>• Proposed projects to improve the irrigation system would entail losing some water rights in exchange for irrigation system efficiencies</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The primary sources of the contaminants of concern are tailings mixed with soils from historic mining, milling, and smelting activities The contaminants of concern are heavy metals (cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc) and arsenic These contaminants are located mainly within the historic floodplain corridor (approximately 124 acres) of the Clark Fork River that flows through Grant-Kohrs Ranch These sources threaten human health and animal and plant life</li> <li>• The Warren Ranch Complex and residence are component landscapes of the broad cultural landscape NPS management uses the Warren Ranch Complex and residence for day-to-day activities (maintenance, administration) which may compromise the historic integrity of the cultural landscape</li> <li>• There are incremental changes within certain landscapes, e g , addition of radio and security antenna to buildings, latches on gates, the working cattle chutes, visitor program “props ” While these changes are generally minimal, their cumulative effect on the integrity of the landscape can be significant</li> <li>• The effluent system is scheduled to be discontinued because the existing wastewater treatment plant for the City of Deer Lodge requires upgrading to meet Clean Water Act and Montana Water Quality Act standards for effluent discharge into the Clark Fork River Lack of irrigation to the effluent fields will impact vegetation</li> <li>• The presence of cheatgrass, an annual invasive, is increasing in areas west of the park</li> <li>• Climate change has the potential to threaten the cultural landscape mostly through vegetation changes because of weather and precipitation timing changes</li> <li>• Land development outside the park boundary, on the east side of the park, could negatively impact the setting</li> <li>• Cultural soundscapes include animals and ranching equipment – The expanded airport runway has led to increasing in small jet use, and sounds due to the proximity to town obscure cultural soundscapes</li> <li>• Public use of this road could negatively impact operations and preservation of the cultural landscape</li> <li>• Irrigation improvement projects are being evaluated and coordinated through local irrigation ditch companies and nonprofit environmental groups with funding potential through the Superfund-related Natural Resource Damage Program Improvements have potential to negatively affect cultural landscape features</li> </ul>

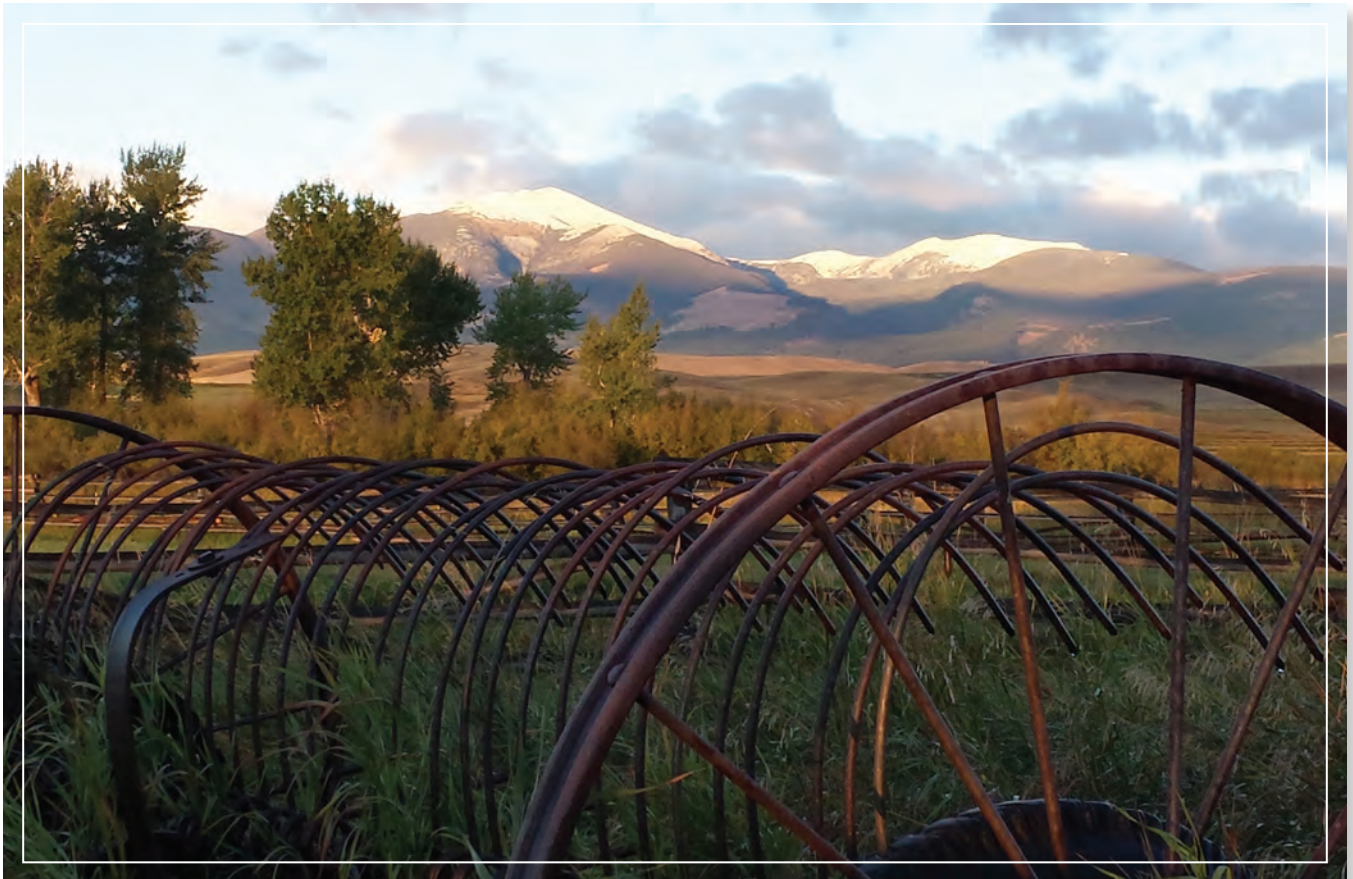


Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscapes
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site’s status as a Superfund site will lead to the remediation of contaminated soils</li> <li>• Westside Ditch Corporation, of which the National Park Service is a shareholder, may exchange a portion of its water rights for improvement by the state to the ditch outside of park boundaries. These improvements would improve the efficiency of the ditch and increase the instream flow rights, as is desired by various environmental organizations ’</li> <li>• Viewshed protection – Management of two easements is currently ongoing. One is in the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site boundary; the National Park Service has authority but only in a very short legal statement that needs more definition. The other easement is 3,675 acres outside the boundary and managed by the Five Valleys Land Trust, where the National Park Service is not a party but a stakeholder. Both easements have protections against development to provide maintenance of a cultural landscape. There is a need to better define relationships with each of the landowners in more written detail to formalize our understanding of the future of each site.</li> <li>• A 20th century ranching theme study is needed to determine the national significance of the Warren Ranch Complex and inform future courses of action.</li> <li>• When historic practices conflict with a healthy cultural landscape (i.e., corrals on riparian areas, beavers, ground squirrels), seek best management practices that balance cultural landscape and other NPS management policies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Vegetation Classification and Mapping Project Report, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Natural Resource Report NPS/ROMN/NRR, 2012/589 ”</li> <li>• “Vegetation Composition Structure and Soils Monitoring at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site: 2009 Annual Data Report. Natural Resource Data Series NPS/ROMN/NRDS, 2010/087 ”</li> <li>• “Northern Rocky Mountains Invasive Plant Management Plan Environmental Assessment” (2011)</li> <li>• “Grant-Kohrs Ranch Cultural Landscape Report, Part Two: Treatment Recommendations” (2009)</li> <li>• “Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2007: Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS Landscape, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site ”</li> <li>• “Clark Fork River Operable Unit of the Milltown Reservoir / Clark Fork River Superfund Site, Record of Decision” (2004)</li> <li>• “Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Deer Lodge, Montana, Cultural Landscape Report, Part One” (2004)</li> <li>• “Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2004: Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS Landscape, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site ”</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places registration form (2003)</li> <li>• National Historic Landmark nomination form (2002)</li> <li>• Cultural resource inventory (2003)</li> <li>• Conservation ranch plan, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service 1993</li> <li>• “Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana” (1991)</li> <li>• “Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2004: Kohrs Ranch House and Yard, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site ”</li> <li>• “Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Analysis” (1987)</li> <li>• “General Management Plan, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana” (1980) (Zones are defined with cultural landscape inventory components and are compatible with cultural landscape report )</li> <li>• National Historic Landmark nomination form (1972)</li> <li>• Best management report (Olson and Leinard 2013)</li> <li>• “Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Fire Management Plan” (2013)</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Cultural Landscapes</b>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Georeference cultural landscape reports</li> <li>• Boundary surveys (survey and GIS data)</li> <li>• Superfund GIS data</li> <li>• Ecological site descriptions and forage suitability groups</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory</li> <li>• Montana irrigation law research</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous effluent field management plan</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report, part 2</li> <li>• Agricultural use plan</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan update</li> <li>• Complete design plan for the Clark Fork River Operable Unit 15 and 16 (remediation plan) in cooperation with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality</li> <li>• Amend the federal restoration plan in cooperation with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy</li> <li>• Financial analysis of agricultural operations</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" 3 CFR 1971</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act (1972)</li> <li>• Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) 1972</li> <li>• Clean Air Act</li> <li>• Endangered Species Act</li> <li>• Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)</li> <li>• Lacey Act</li> <li>• Migratory Bird Treaty Act</li> <li>• National Invasive Species Act</li> <li>• Park System Resource Protection Act</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" (3 CFR 1971)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"</li> <li>• Executive Order 11990 "Protection of Wetlands"</li> <li>• Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds"</li> <li>• Religious Freedom Restoration Act</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act</li> </ul>

**Fundamental  
Resource or Value**
**Cultural Landscapes**
**Laws, Executive Orders,  
and Regulations That  
Apply to the FRV,  
and NPS Policy-level  
Guidance**
**NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)**

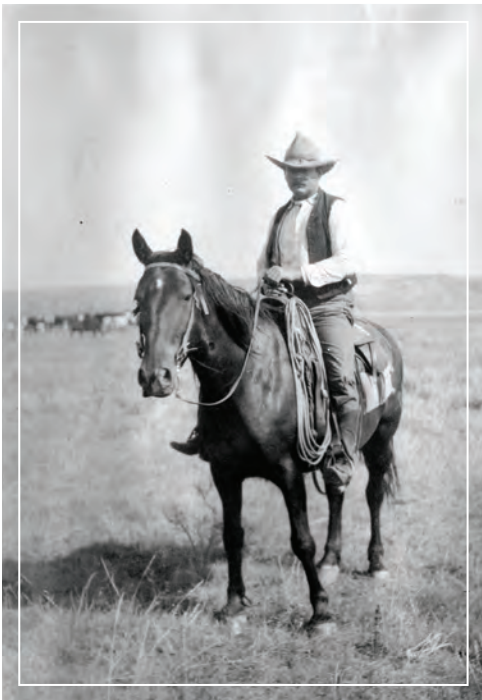
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management"
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"
- NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks"
- *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996)
- Director's Order 53: *Special Use Permits*
- Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* (1998)
- Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education*
- Director's Order: *Domestic and Feral Livestock* (in development) and Reference Manual 77-3
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR800)
- Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995)
- National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR 65)
- National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60) and Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register (36 CFR 63)
- NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77*
- Bureau of Land Management standards for rangeland health (43 CFR Part 1600)
- NPS livestock use and agriculture (36 CFR 2 60)
- Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes





Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant-Kohrs Ranch provides an authentic historic setting to experience the cattle industry as it matured and contributed to Western culture. The Home Ranch's integrity is illustrated by its original structures, family furnishings, personal papers, ranching equipment, and its continued use of land and heritage skills for livestock production.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eighteen historic structures contribute to the site's national significance; 39 historic structures contribute to or support the site's listing as a national historic site at the state level of significance.</li> <li>Most of the historic structures are in good condition.</li> <li>The park currently has the expertise needed to keep historic structures in good condition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constant maintenance is needed to protect and/or preserve historic structures, leaving less time for larger improvement projects.</li> <li>Management strategies for historic structures. Preservation is the primary treatment, with some restoration and rehabilitation treatment.</li> <li>The greater dependence on project funds reduces the ability for strategic planning for basic preservation maintenance.</li> <li>The mandatory use of databases for day-to-day functions is increasing, which requires a computer-based skill set in addition to the traditional trade skill needed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather and climate change.</li> <li>The risk of structural fire.</li> <li>If fuels mitigation projects (mowing, prescribed burning) are not continued, wildfire could threaten historic structures.</li> <li>Recreational use, such as the proposed community trail, could directly and indirectly affect the cultural landscape and historic structures. Concerns include security, after-hours use, dogs, and bicycles.</li> <li>NPS use of structures helps maintain them but also introduces incremental changes that, over years, results in reduced integrity of character-defining features.</li> <li>While Grant-Kohrs Ranch facility maintenance staff treats these equally, Warren-era structures are significant at the state level of significance making them, at times, second to national landmark in planning and funding.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preservation by the National Park Service provides an opportunity to share preservation ethics and hands-on practices.</li> <li>Desired future conditions of zoning in the general management plan could be refined with the information in the cultural landscape report, part 2, through a NEPA process if required.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site List of Classified Structures (2013)</li> <li>• Historic structures report Grant-Kohrs Ranch House (1976), Bunk House Row HSR (1977), Warren Residence Complex HSR (2005), Warren Heritage Ranch Complex HSR (2005), Warren Hereford Barn HSR (2005)</li> <li>• Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site historic resource study, 1979</li> <li>• Treatment plans and preservation guides (various)</li> <li>• "Historic Furnishing Study, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana" (1981) has information on interior architectural features</li> <li>• Facility Management Software System data on locations and assets</li> <li>• Park asset management plan (2008)</li> <li>• Federal Lands Highway bridge inspections Bridge Inspection Report Clark Fork River Bridge (9/20/2013), Bridge Inspection Report Slough Bridge (9/20/2013)</li> <li>• Structural analysis (9/13/1995) of Ranch House, Warren House and Warren Barn</li> <li>• "Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Lead and Asbestos Summary" (March 2012)</li> <li>• "Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Fire Management Plan" (2008)</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated GIS structural data</li> <li>• Plaster condition monitoring in ranch house</li> <li>• Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record documentation on HS-64 Red Barn</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	None identified
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36 CFR 60 "National Register of Historic Places"</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" (2003)</li> <li>• Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 484(k)(3) and (4))</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935 as amended (16 USC 461-467)</li> <li>• National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR 65)</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60) and Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register (36 CFR 63)</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" including (§5 1 3) "Identification and Evaluation of Resources" and (§5 1 3 2 1) "National Register Nomination"</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection and Archive
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site is the only unit of the national park system specifically designated to tell the story of the frontier cattle era and its role in shaping the history and character of the United States</li> <li>• Grant-Kohrs Ranch provides an authentic historic setting to experience the cattle industry as it matured and contributed to Western culture. The Home Ranch's integrity is illustrated by its original structures, family furnishings, personal papers, ranching equipment, and its continued use of land and heritage skills for livestock production</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artifacts in the collections and archives range from excellent to poor condition. Some of the collection is excellent; the majority is in good to poor condition. Those items in poor condition tend to be "utilitarian" items historically stored in barns</li> <li>• These historic resources are remarkable in their integrity (amount of original fabric, representation of total known resources) and condition. They provide an opportunity to explore, in its original context, the history and relevancy of ranching in the American West</li> <li>• There is no traditional exhibit space for visitors to view items in the collection</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to early and continued professional support of museum artifacts and construction of the 2002 museum facility, the state of the museum management program and collection is considered among the best in the park service</li> <li>• The 2009 museum management plan determined collections would remain site specific and the park mission of interpreting nationally significant ranching themes would be accomplished through partnerships and networking</li> <li>• Archives, particularly administrative records, will continually expand and require professional oversight for accessioning and cataloging</li> <li>• Artifacts are being added at a slow rate, typically from family members, but items are not being actively sought</li> <li>• Succession planning is underway for long-term park staff managing the museum collection. Staff institutional knowledge needs to be recorded and/or passed on to other park staff</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collection and Archive
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ranch House has cluster flies and dermestid beetles, which will always be present, and which can damage historic fabrics and require constant integrated pest management</li> <li>• Storage and exhibit space for large artifacts (wagons, buggies, farm equipment) is substandard, and that contributes to long-term preservation issues</li> <li>• A collection condition survey was recently completed. Many artifacts are deteriorating, and the recommendations from that plan could help regarding routine care and conservation work</li> <li>• Environmental controls in the museum storage facility and Ranch House require consistent maintenance and repair, which has not always occurred</li> <li>• Without a way to exhibit the collection in storage, there is a danger of becoming a warehouse operation. Focused attention toward preservation, access, and sharing collection is needed to avoid this</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase knowledge about collection and opportunities for research amongst NPS staff and others. Knowledge about the collection should include documenting meaningful information and institutional knowledge that can provide context and meaning behind the park artifacts</li> <li>• The digitization of the collection could increase access and provide greater opportunities for research and education</li> <li>• The park could network and partner with other institutions to help promote the collection</li> <li>• The museum collection could be better tied to interpretation</li> <li>• Work to make the collections and information about them as accessible as possible. Continue to look for ways to share collections and the information they hold</li> <li>• The collection could be displayed in rotating exhibits</li> <li>• Continue refining records management to preserve and make available NPS ranch management records</li> <li>• Implement the 2003 deaccession plan to free up resources for objects that support the mission of the site</li> <li>• Complete a board of survey on all items that cannot be found on accession inventories</li> <li>• With imminent retirement of current museum staff, hiring decisions will determine the future focus for the museum program</li> <li>• Coordinate succession planning for museum management with park operations</li> <li>• Identify organizations with similar missions and collections for networking and partnering</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2009 museum management plan</li> <li>• 2010 scope of collection statement</li> <li>• 2007 museum security survey</li> <li>• 2006 museum integrated pest management plan</li> <li>• 2002 emergency operation plan</li> <li>• 2013 museum preventative maintenance plan</li> <li>• 2013 collection condition survey report</li> <li>• Collection storage plan</li> <li>• 2010 historic lighting report</li> <li>• Draft structural fire plan</li> <li>• Draft history of collections</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated scope of collections</li> <li>• Collection exhibit and storage plan for large artifacts (e.g., wagons, buggies, and farm equipment)</li> </ul>

<p><b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b></p>	<p><b>Museum Collection and Archive</b></p>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3)</li> <li>• Disposition of Federal Records (36 CFR 1228)</li> <li>• Disposal of Records (44 USC 3301 et seq )</li> <li>• Federal Records; General (36 CFR 1220)</li> <li>• Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (Records Management by Federal Agencies, 44 USC 3101 et seq )</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955(16 USC 18)</li> <li>• Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109)</li> <li>• Research Specimens (36 CFR 2 5)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4 2) “Studies and Collections”</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§8 10) “Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities”</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Setting and Ambience
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant-Kohrs Ranch provides an authentic historic setting to experience the cattle industry as it matured and contributed to Western culture. The Home Ranch's integrity is illustrated by its original structures, family furnishings, personal papers, ranching equipment, and its continued use of land and heritage skills for livestock production.</li> <li>Grant-Kohrs Ranch was once the headquarters of a 10-million-acre cattle empire, and remains an important symbol of the American West and its wide open spaces, hard-working cowboys and their horses, and vast herds of cattle.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This FRV is currently in good/fair condition, but ongoing training and communication are required to remain aware of the cultural resources and viewsheds that contribute to the historic setting and ambience.</li> <li>There are logistical challenges regarding when and where park operations occur and when visitors may be present. Some park operations may interrupt or change a visitor's experience; however those park operations are necessary to run the site. Staff avoids driving vehicles through key visitor areas during core visitation hours.</li> <li>Accurately maintaining the historic setting requires an understanding of how a historic ranch would appear visually.</li> <li>The scenic easement has played a significant role in maintaining the historic setting and ambience.</li> <li>The chuckwagon, wooden roping calf, bunkhouse, wagon rides, and other activities and locations provide opportunities for valid interpretation of the truth and myth of the cowboy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Desire by staff to minimize operational impacts on the historic setting and ambience.</li> <li>Westside Road (along the western edge of the site) is used daily for recreation.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current park policy is dogs are only permitted in the visitor center parking lot. Park neighbors use Westside Road (along the western edge of the site) for off-leash dog walking, which is a problem both to livestock grazing in adjacent pastures and wildlife (deer, moose, and beaver).</li> <li>It is a challenge for maintenance and other park staff to accomplish their work while being mindful of keeping modern vehicles and other technology outside of historic viewscapes during core visitation hours. This requires a constant awareness of the viewshed and where visitors are likely to be.</li> <li>External development threatens both viewsheds and soundscapes, particularly from cars, airplanes, shooting ranges, etc.</li> <li>The "triangle" area to the east of the park could be developed. It is owned by the Powell County Museum and Arts Foundation and the Warren family.</li> <li>Equipment for Superfund remediation is sometimes visible. Staging areas need to be more clearly defined.</li> <li>There has been resurgence in the use of railroad cars in the area, which could precipitate an increase in cars near the park.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park could work with nearby landowners to help influence future development in the area east of the park.</li> <li>The park could continue to investigate ways in which requirements for park operations can be met with traditional ranching skills and processes.</li> <li>The park could begin a program to identify NPS policies through signs and our communication.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Setting and Ambience
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana” (1991)</li> <li>• “Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, Part One” (2004)</li> <li>• Cultural landscapes inventory (2004)</li> <li>• Kohrs ranch house cultural landscape report</li> <li>• “Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Analysis” (1987)</li> <li>• “General Management Plan, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana” (1980) (Zones are defined with cultural landscape inventory components and are compatible with cultural landscape report)</li> <li>• National historic landmark nomination form (1972)</li> <li>• Baseline Sound Monitoring at Grant Kohrs Ranch NHS (2012)</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIS mapping of historic setting and ambience areas, including viewshed analysis of key viewpoints</li> <li>• Soundscape data (including associated GIS data)</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment plans for the seven of nine cultural landscapes</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36 CFR 60 “National Register of Historic Places”</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” including (§5 1 3) “Identification and Evaluation of Resources” and (§5 1 3 2 1) “National Register Nomination”</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate an Operating Ranch
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site is the only unit of the national park system specifically designated to tell the story of the frontier cattle era and its role in shaping the history and character of the United States</li> <li>The unbroken history of ranching, as told through the Grant and Kohrs families and the individuals connected to their ranch, provides an exceptional opportunity to compare and contrast the lives of the diverse peoples, communities, and industries touched by cattle ranching</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant-Kohrs Ranch is a place for people to experience an authentic ranch setting as it existed during the the1860s through the 1980s</li> <li>Grant-Kohrs Ranch provides opportunities for visitors to experience historic ranching activities with all senses, which is important to genuine understanding and appreciation</li> <li>Accessibility for visitors with disabilities to programs and experiences on the site is limited and needs to be comprehensively addressed This has long been a concern of the park; however, the park layout and the presence of historic structures make it complicated to implement solutions for accessibility</li> <li>Community education and land ethic development – Institutional memory is handed down to our younger generations and shared within our local and regional community through two college education and on-site programs</li> <li>More information and opportunities are available via the Internet, including social media (Facebook) and virtual tours</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volunteerism – The ranching program has tripled its volunteers to provide services, many in heritage demonstrations such as horse-powered haying</li> <li>Heritage demonstrations – The park has increased its demonstrations to assist the public in understanding historical practices using horses and traditional equipment, primarily in haying</li> <li>Visitors have expectations regarding ranching operations that they experience when they arrive at the park However, the park is an operating ranch and cannot always shift certain activities to accommodate visitor expectations</li> <li>The type of visitor is changing, and the National Park Service needs to adjust its interpretive programs appropriately People are not as used to being outdoors, are unfamiliar with agriculture, and get most of their information from the computer or television There are generational differences, a more urbanized population, and cultural demographic changes</li> <li>The park’s education and outreach programming has been successful and is currently growing It has helped the park reach underserved audiences</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is difficult to find people who possess heritage skills specific to the operation of this working ranch, and the possibility of losing first-hand knowledge of people who worked at Grant-Kohrs is a problem</li> <li>There are costs associated with training, finding tools, and obtaining materials to support heritage skills</li> <li>Visitor safety is a concern because the park is an operating ranch Visitors who may be around animals and equipment need to understand ranch risks The park should consider how certain elements of ranch operations could be made safe for the visitor</li> <li>It would be nice to get people beyond the core ranch area to help them better understand the frontier cattle era</li> <li>Limited staff has challenged the park’s ability to adequately run all activities at the site In particular, interpretive staff must often balance guide duties with other responsibilities, and the cost of additional staff is prohibitive in the current financial climate</li> <li>It is a challenge to interpret 120 years of history, the evolution of the cattle industry here and elsewhere (national story), to provide an authentic ranch experience, and to provide intangible interpretation</li> </ul>

<p><b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate an Operating Ranch</b></p>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational opportunities for workshops on heritage skills, preservation skills</li> <li>• Perpetuation of heritage skills provides an opportunity for intergenerational interaction and transfer of knowledge</li> <li>• Learning about heritage skills provides an opportunity to learn from past successes and mistakes</li> <li>• New commercial services can provide additional experiences, such as wagon rides, but viability because of relatively low visitation is an issue. It is presently a subsidized contract, while the business plan proposes it to be profit-making</li> <li>• Cross-train with local prison ranch and/or other state services to support heritage skills</li> <li>• The park is seeking to expand its use of digital technologies that could aid in interpretation, including digital tours</li> <li>• The park could determine how a trail system may fit into park operations and interpretation, including challenges surrounding recreation, use conflicts, conflicting agency/organization policies, etc. The park is currently working with the Rivers Trails Conservation Assistance Program as a stakeholder in the conversation around the effort to establish a trail system</li> <li>• Trails could be created that connect the visitor center with ranching operations at places such as Stuart Field</li> <li>• Continue to seek new voices, such as American Indians, pioneers, cowboys, emigrants, entrepreneurs, and cattle barons to give new perspectives to the interpretive program</li> <li>• Expand the interpretive program to get people immersed and engaged in a variety of settings and experiences throughout the site. Continue trying out new programs including hands-on opportunities such as butter-making, pioneer games, etc</li> <li>• The park could better use the Internet and other creative methods to disseminate park information</li> <li>• Electronics and technology could be used with interpretation to reach youth and other audiences</li> <li>• Some programmatic accessibility issues have been addressed in an accessibility assessment, and there is an opportunity to determine how to better incorporate accessibility</li> <li>• Education and outreach that serve to connect youth, seniors, local people, and national visitors with Grant-Kohrs Ranch. Directly engage local youth through local groups such as the boy scouts, girl scouts, and schools</li> <li>• Park programs and services that are accessible to all audiences</li> <li>• There are opportunities to continue and expand coordinated curriculum with local schools on resource management</li> <li>• Birding program – Successful ranching management can mean improved habitat for many bird species. The ranch's success is shared with grade school students through field trips designed to assist the next generation develop an appreciation for the land and what it can offer through bird watching. On-site raptors, including eagles and osprey, and their success in nesting and fledging, are highlights</li> <li>• Teachers workshop – Each year the park hosts a five-day workshop designed to adapt and develop curricula focusing on the park's natural and cultural resources</li> <li>• Develop a community space to provide links and stronger ties to the community, while staying tied to the mission of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</li> <li>• Pursue elder hostel opportunities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Center on Accessibility completed an accessibility assessment; final report anticipated spring 2014</li> <li>• Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site issues survey (2004)</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan (2002)</li> <li>• <i>Perceptions, Opinions, and Overall Satisfaction of Visitors to Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historical Site</i>, J. Matthew Conner (1999)</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunity to Understand and Appreciate an Operating Ranch
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nonvisitor research survey</li> <li>• 20th century ranching theme study</li> <li>• Research disputed county road ownership</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative development concept strategies</li> <li>• Comprehensive interpretive plan update</li> <li>• Visitor access and trails plan</li> <li>• Wayside exhibit plan</li> <li>• Accessibility survey and plan</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U S C § 12101)</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act (42 U S C 4151 et seq )</li> <li>• National Parks Air Tours Management Act</li> <li>• National Parks Overflights Act</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Act (29 USC 701 et seq )</li> <li>• Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations National Park Services</li> <li>• National Park Service Concession Management Improvement Act</li> <li>• National Park Service Concessions Policy Act</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2 3 1 4) "Science and Scholarship"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 2) "Studies and Collections"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5 1) "Research"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5 3) "Stewardship"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes</li> </ul>



<p><b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b></p>	<p><b>Ranching Processes and Heritage Skills</b></p>
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site is the only unit of the national park system specifically designated to tell the story of the frontier cattle era and its role in shaping the history and character of the United States</li> <li>• The unbroken history of ranching, as told through the Grant and Kohrs families and the individuals connected to their ranch, provides an exceptional opportunity to compare and contrast the lives of the diverse peoples, communities, and industries touched by cattle ranching</li> <li>• Grant-Kohrs Ranch was once the headquarters of a 10-million-acre cattle empire, and remains an important symbol of the American West and its wide open spaces, hard-working cowboys and their horses, and vast herds of cattle</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation of the heritage skills that are rapidly disappearing is critical to the mission of the park (working ranch, cultural landscape, visitor experience)</li> <li>• The Congressional Record supporting the enabling legislation emphasizes that this should be a working ranch</li> <li>• Academy of Living History is a local group that currently does heritage skills and activities Some activities take place at the park (upholstery, leather, iron work, etc )</li> <li>• Big Sky Draft Horse Academy is a park partner that currently promotes use and enjoyment of draft horses and programs at the ranch</li> <li>• The emphasis of active ranching at Grant-Kohrs is on sustainability, not profit Sustainable agriculture at Grant-Kohrs Ranch focuses on environmental goals, economic goals, and social and interpretive goals</li> <li>• In 2007, the park chief of resource management assessed the landscape and reported that it is properly functioning in general with two component landscapes functioning at risk due to soil instability (a few isolated locations within fields 3 and 4)</li> <li>• An active ranching program that follows NPS policies is the best way to preserve the cultural landscape Several landscape characteristics make up a cultural landscape: natural system, vegetation, special organizations, views and vistas, land use, circulation, etc Not carrying on active ranching will affect almost all of these characteristics</li> <li>• An active ranching program is important in helping visitors understand the frontier cattle era and its evolution into modern-day practices</li> <li>• An active ranching program is central to preserving heritage skills associated with historic ranching such as flood irrigation, use of draft horses, and the operation of horse-drawn and early 20th century ranching equipment There is teamster expertise at the park Staff is trained in historic ranching practices such as cabin building, as well as other heritage skills unrelated to ranching process such as gardening, blacksmithing, etc</li> <li>• An active ranching program provides an opportunity to develop or test new best management / sustainable practices that support management of the cultural landscape</li> <li>• Grazing maintains the vegetation and landscape (including the historic scene) as an agricultural landscape Grazing is a tool to manage and preserve the cultural landscape and provide for visitor understanding and enjoyment</li> <li>• Irrigating maintains the hay meadows as an agricultural landscape and it legally keeps the National Park Service from losing its water rights Irrigating is a tool to manage and preserve the cultural landscape and provide for visitor enjoyment</li> <li>• Irrigation is done through the use of historic ditches and pumps and a rehabilitated effluent field handline</li> <li>• Raising hay maintains the hay fields as an agricultural landscape Hay is grown as a tool to manage and preserve the cultural landscape and provide for visitor enjoyment Work is performed by NPS staff and equipment</li> <li>• Managing livestock provides the opportunity to graze (see above) and provide for visitor enjoyment The National Park Service owns and the staff manages a cow/calf operation of around 50 pair historic breeds: Texas Longhorn, Shorthorn, and Hereford</li> </ul>

**Fundamental  
Resource or Value**
**Ranching Processes and Heritage Skills**
**Current Conditions and  
Trends**
**Conditions (continued)**

- The operation keeps replacement heifers and calving occurs in the spring. Feeding is done by hay produced at the ranch. The National Park Service purchases minerals, supplement, veterinary services, and vaccines.
- Approximately 10 steers per year are set aside for a partnership with Montana State Parks to buy ranch steers to produce beef jerky.
- The park has used salt licks and other strategies to keep cattle near visitor use areas as much as possible. They are not always visible when grazing in nearby areas.
- Horses – There are one to two teams of draft horses for use and exhibit, and there are saddle horses for interpretation and managing cattle. Historic breeds are maintained.
- Other animals such as poultry and cats are kept at the site.
- Volunteerism is steady within Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.
- There are good records on historic structures.
- The river contains critical bull trout habitat, and there are no endangered species present.
- Park staff is primarily responsible for ranching duties, as opposed to any type of leasing program. Heritage skills are also critical for park staff to have.
- Zero balance accounting is the current system. The Living History Account (if selling cows or hay) has to be expended by the end of the year. Living History is one of the few ways that money comes into the ranch outside of traditional budgets.
- NPS staff strives to use adaptive management techniques in order to continue active ranching processes at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site and to reach desired conditions.

**Trends**

- Horses are being used more often for ranch processes and operations rather than visitor programs.
- Ranch processes are managed sustainably, tracking annual production versus utilization.
- There have been more heritage skill demonstrations, and there is now another avenue for maintaining draft team skills (teamsters).



Fundamental Resource or Value	Ranching Processes and Heritage Skills
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invasive species are a threat to both the ranching processes and the cultural landscape</li> <li>• Finding heritage skills has been difficult, particularly in the hiring process. Individuals who have needed ranching skills are available in the local community; however there have been logistical challenges with the National Park Service hiring them. The skills needed at Grant-Kohrs Ranch are not always well categorized within the NPS hiring system</li> <li>• It remains difficult to articulate management decisions because of a balance required between cultural landscape preservation, natural resource needs, interpretive needs, monetary realities, and flexibility required based on annual and seasonal conditions of the resources</li> <li>• An increase in temperature and precipitation is projected for the region that includes Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site and could impact the current cultural landscape, which in turn affects ranching processes and the ability to use heritage skills</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The historic site endeavors to find the right balance between heritage skills / historic practices and efficient, modern practices. Finding balance between historic practices and modern practices for practicality is important but also challenging</li> <li>• The current accounting system at the park is a cost recovery system rather than one that would allow flexibility to run the ranch as an operating business. The park could investigate accounting opportunities that would provide greater flexibility in spending. The park cannot keep a surplus of funds from year to year for park costs. Costs vary year to year within this type of industry, but the current funding system does not have the flexibility to adapt to changing costs</li> <li>• Perpetuation of heritage skills provides an opportunity for intergenerational interaction and transfer of knowledge</li> <li>• The park is always looking for cross-programmatic work and information sharing that benefits both park staff and operations, and visitors</li> <li>• There are opportunities to network with colleges/universities to train students or staff to gain/improve heritage skills. An instructor who teaches teamster skills contacted the park recently with such an opportunity</li> <li>• Transfer heritage skills such as flood irrigating and teamster skills to younger generations through park programs and outreach efforts</li> <li>• Interpretation could be expanded to better integrate with heritage skills / ranching operations (e.g., communicate the importance of flood irrigation skills)</li> <li>• Apply best management practices as appropriate as long as they fit with management of cultural landscape</li> <li>• Continue to communicate the importance of active ranching processes within the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site staff, the greater National Park Service, visitors, and the ranching community to foster understanding and support for continuation</li> <li>• Low-stress livestock handling – Park staff are taught low-stress handling techniques that translate into a healthier herd that is easier to handle, easier on fences, have higher weights at sale, and are safer for employees and visitors to observe and interact with</li> <li>• Cultivate teachers and workshops for skills that support ranch operations</li> <li>• Collect oral and video histories that document heritage skills</li> <li>• Facilitate informal sharing and workshops</li> <li>• Recruit volunteers with these skills to support the mission</li> <li>• Plan for succession training from experienced employees to new employees</li> <li>• Better communicate impacts from climate change on past ranching processes to the visitor</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Ranching Processes and Heritage Skills
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best management report (Olson and Leinard 2013)</li> <li>• “Vegetation Composition Structure and Soils Monitoring at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site: 2009 Annual Data Report Natural Resource Data Series NPS/ROMN/NRDS, 2010/087 ”</li> <li>• “Vegetation Classification and Mapping Project Report, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Natural Resource Report NPS/ROMN/NRR, 2012/589 ”</li> <li>• Livestock best management practices (in development – Montana State University)</li> <li>• “Northern Rocky Mountains Invasive Plant Management Plan Environmental Assessment” (2011)</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Georeference historical imagery</li> <li>• Standardized data management system Standard operating procedures for collection of GPS data on ranch operations and land management actions – historical and current</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural use plan is a high need</li> <li>• Integrated wildlife (vertebrate and invertebrate) management plan / environmental assessment</li> <li>• Financial analysis of agricultural operations</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• 36 CFR 2 60 Livestock use and agriculture</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2 3 1 4) “Science and Scholarship”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 2) “Studies and Collections”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5 1) “Research»</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5 3) “Stewardship»</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 53: <i>Special Use Permits</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order: <i>Domestic and Feral Livestock</i> (in development) and Reference Manual 77-3</li> </ul>

## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Nonhistoric Facilities
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These facilities include the resource office, visitor center, restrooms, hazmat building, museum storage facility, visitor parking lot, two access roads, utilities, as well as the parks fire suppression, detection, and intrusion systems</li> <li>• The restrooms are in need of attention</li> <li>• There is a general lack of storage and workspace, which has led to inappropriate uses of existing storage space</li> <li>• Nonhistoric trails at the park include the nature trail and visitor center trail</li> <li>• The visitor center trail was rebuilt three years ago to satisfy accessibility requirements and drainage issues</li> <li>• Due to building maintenance issues (e.g., lack of heat), there is no place at the park that is appropriate for public meetings</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer staff has increased in recent years, with up to 50–60 people in the summer including interns and volunteers</li> <li>• Nonhistoric facilities are necessary to support park operations, particularly for historic structures/areas</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion has threatened the road that crosses the Clark Fork River bridge, requiring increased maintenance and river work. Portions of the road have been moved in the past due to concerns over bridge safety</li> <li>• Inappropriate use of space (e.g., storage/employee use) in the museum storage facility has created some safety issues, such as blocking the emergency exits</li> <li>• The new fire suppression system may have design flaws</li> <li>• The heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system in museum storage needs certified technicians for ongoing issues</li> <li>• The visitor center internet connection is a fragile fiber optic line not compatible with extreme weather conditions</li> <li>• An increase in temperature and precipitation is projected for the region that includes Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, along with more extreme weather events, which could impact the current park infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The parking lot will be repaved in the summer of 2014 through a federal highways project</li> <li>• Internet connectivity in the lower ranch area could improve interpretive opportunities</li> <li>• The NPS Rivers Trails Conservation Assistance program will be developing a comprehensive trail plan for Powell County. The Powell County trail plan process is an opportunity as the trail could run through Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site and connect to neighboring communities. The park is one of the stakeholders</li> <li>• The park will be replacing the existing public restrooms with pre-fabricated restrooms that provide opportunities for better service to visitors and increased energy efficiency</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floor plans and drawings are stored at the NPS Technical Information Center</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIS data for utilities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative development concept strategies</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Nonhistoric Facilities
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990</li> <li>Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8 2) "Visitor Use"</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§9 1 1 5) "Siting Facilities to Avoid Natural Hazards," (§9 1 4) "Maintenance," (§9 2 2) "Trails and Walks "</li> <li>NPS Management Policies 2006 (§9 3) "Visitor Facilities"</li> <li>Director's Order 42: Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Partnerships and the Volunteers-in-Parks Program
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park depends on partnership agreements and volunteers for basic operations and visitor services</li> <li>• Volunteer retention varies, with some staying for multiple months</li> <li>• The park has partnerships with the Glacier National Park Conservancy and the Grant-Kohrs Ranch Foundation. The park is interested in additional partnerships to facilitate implementing park programs, but it is hard to actively seek partnerships while coping with other work pressures</li> <li>• Volunteers are recognized as vital to accomplishing the park’s mission</li> <li>• The park has volunteers year-round: winter hosts who are local volunteers who come in a couple hours a week to help cover visitor center operations during the park’s off-season (October–April) and special event volunteers. There were about 15 summer volunteers during the last summer season</li> <li>• The park has participated in the Teacher-Ranger-Teacher program since 2007, engaging at least one teacher each year to assist with many tasks including summer youth programs and curriculum materials</li> <li>• The park collaborates with universities through task orders through the CESU network and CESU agreements</li> <li>• The park has an interagency agreement with the U.S. Forest Service supporting visitor services operations. The National Park Service provides office space for them, and they, in turn, help with visitor center operations</li> <li>• Through an agreement with Glacier National Park, the U.S. Forest Service provides overhead support for the annual prescribed fire</li> <li>• Recent agreements include working with the Deer Lodge Conservation District on Kohrs-Manning Ditch maintenance</li> <li>• The City of Deer Lodge provides services to the park, including water, sewage, utilities, etc</li> <li>• There are ongoing relationships with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality as well as groups involved in Superfund efforts</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park is at its sustainable capacity of volunteers. The park staff needs to continue to manage volunteers effectively</li> <li>• Partnerships are becoming more and more vital in order for the park to accomplish goals/needs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no park housing and the park sets aside base funding to reimburse volunteers. Declining budgets will threaten this reimbursement. With limited local short-term rental options in the community it is difficult to attract and keep seasonal volunteers or employees</li> <li>• There is a lack of seasonal and volunteer workspace</li> <li>• Accessibility for visitors and staff with disabilities is inadequate</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective partnerships require management, staff time, and skills</li> <li>• There is an opportunity to work with the Grant-Kohrs Ranch Foundation to expand park capabilities</li> <li>• The park could partner with like-missioned organizations such as other museums or archives</li> <li>• The park could work collaboratively with neighboring communities to increase tourism</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteer handbook, volunteer supervisor handbook, volunteer job descriptions</li> <li>• See section on special mandated and administrative agreements</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Partnerships and the Volunteers-in-Parks Program
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborative community marketing plan</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 7: Volunteers in Parks</li> <li>• Director's Order 71a: Relationship with American Indian Tribes</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1 9 1 6) "Volunteers in the Parks"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1 11) "Relationship with American Indian Tribes"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2 3 1 4) "Science and Scholarship"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 1 4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5 1) "Research"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§7 6) "Interpretive and Educational Partnerships"</li> <li>• Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Relationships with Tribes
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are currently 13 tribes with an interest in Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnerships are becoming more and more vital in order for the park to accomplish goals/needs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a lack of understanding of American Indian ties to modern day ranching and the American Indian community’s ties to the historic resources at the ranch</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park needs to work to develop stronger relationships with tribes in order to interpret a more complete history of the open range cattle era</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None Identified</li> </ul>
<p><b>Traditionally Associated Tribes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana</li> <li>• Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, Montana</li> <li>• Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation, Montana</li> <li>• Couer d’ Alene Tribe, Idaho</li> <li>• Confederated Salish &amp; Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, Montana</li> <li>• Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington</li> <li>• Crow Tribe of Montana, Montana</li> <li>• Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana, Montana</li> <li>• Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Idaho</li> <li>• Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Idaho</li> <li>• Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Montana</li> <li>• Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, Idaho</li> <li>• Spokane Tribe of Indians, Washington</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Order 13175: “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 71A: <i>Relationship with American Indian Tribes</i></li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1 11) “Relationship with American Indian Tribes”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4 1 4) “Partnerships”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5 1) “Research”</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§7 6) “Interpretive and Educational Partnerships”</li> <li>• Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes</li> </ul>

## Appendix B: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

92D CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT  
 2d Session } } No. 92-1222

### AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF MONTANA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 18, 1972.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

#### REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 9594]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9594) to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, lines 6 and 7, strike out "with donated or appropriated funds, or by" and insert "or".

Page 2, lines 20 through 22, strike out all of Section 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated \$350,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$1,800,000 (July, 1971 prices) for development plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuation in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 9594, by Representative Shoup, is to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana.

#### LOCATION, DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY, BACKGROUND, AND NEED

*Location.*—The lands involved in the proposed Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site are located adjacent to the town of Deer Lodge,

Montana, the county seat of Powell County. It is on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, roughly midway between Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks and about 50 miles from Butte and Helena.

*Description.*—As proposed, the new national historic site would include scattered historic structures and log buildings of doubtless antiquity constructed on a low bench above the Deer Lodge River bottomlands. In the background, the forested foothills and mountains contrast with the beautiful, lush pastures along the meandering river. Cottonwood and aspen trees add splashes of color to the picturesque setting during the fall months, and stacks of hay and grazing cattle will make the setting authentic. The natural scene is sometimes enhanced by the sight of a wandering elk, or an occasional moose. Except for its location in the proximity of Deer Lodge, this area would be the classical setting of a romantic ranch spread of the Old West.

*Background and Need.*—The significance of this area to the National Park System, however, is its potential contribution to public understanding and appreciation of the contributions of such cattle operations to life on the frontier. The Grant-Kohrs Ranch headquarters, with its century-old structures, can tell this story to the visiting public when it is properly restored, furnished, and developed.

The principal feature of the historic site will be the main historic house. It is a "T-shaped" building which was constructed in two stages. The first stage—constructed in 1862 by the original owner of the ranch—is a large, hand-hewn, log-framed dwelling with lap siding, 24 windows, and green gables. In its day, it was the finest house in the region. Later, in 1890, a two-story, brick addition was constructed by the second owner of the ranch to form the leg of the "T". Maintenance of the integrity of this structure and of the entire site has been possible because of the continuous family ownership of the property until its purchase by the National Park Foundation in 1970.

To add to the authenticity of the place, the last family owner of the property has donated a vast number of artifacts associated with ranching operations since the 1850's. Valued at over \$100,000, these irreplaceable items will help visitors visualize the life-style of the late 1800's.

The old furnishings—carpets, draperies, victorian furniture, books, paintings, statuary, stoves, kitchenware, linens, etc.—used in the house will remain as they were. Outside, in the other buildings of equal antiquity, a fine collection of wagons, buggies, and sleighs will be displayed along with various tools, saddles, and other ranching equipment. This vast collection of commonly used articles will make the ranch an authentic time capsule of the Western Frontier.

In addition to the main house, there is a row of bunkhouses—including what is believed to be the original cabin of Johnny Grant constructed in 1853—and various other outbuildings. The family ranching records and papers, which, taken together, will give a complete century of the history of the cattle ranching business, are to be accessible to aid persons developing programs for the interpretation of the site.

The objective of this historic site is to describe livestock ranching as it matured and contributed to the western culture and not to memorialize the individuals directly involved. It is interesting to note, however,



that Johnny Grant, the original owner of the ranch, is considered to be the first major stockman in the Northern Rockies. His successor on the property, Conrad Kohrs, expanded the holdings of land and cattle rapidly so that in just two decades he and his partner in the Pioneer Cattle Company were running 30,000 cattle on a huge open range. In addition to being one of Montana's established cattle barons by virtue of the size of his operation, he was the first to introduce registered purebred cattle into the State. His background as a stockman and community leader caused him to be selected as one of three Montanans in the Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City.

At present, no other place in the National Park System represents this phase of American life. While cattle ranching has a romantic popular appeal, it is difficult to locate a genuine, well-preserved, historically important cattle ranch which is typical of the period of the open range. The Grant-Kohrs Ranch, however, offers an excellent opportunity to capture that period in a suitable setting with the original structures and artifacts of one of the West's most famous cattle empires. If approved as recommended, it will be the first unit of the National Park System to be devoted primarily to the role of the cattleman and cowboy in American history.

#### LAND OWNERSHIP

As contemplated by the proposed legislation, the historic site would be limited in size to no more than 2,000 acres. Most of the lands involved would continue to be used for limited agricultural and grazing purposes so that only the acquisition of scenic easements would be necessary, but it is anticipated that about 208 acres would be acquired in fee. At the present time, the National Park Foundation—a charitable, nonprofit corporation chartered by the Congress in 1967 to encourage private support for parks, programs and activities of the National Park Service—holds title to the basic ranch headquarters, including 130 acres of land held in fee, and it has acquired scenic easements covering approximately 953 acres. Sufficient interest to attain the objectives of the legislation in the remaining privately held lands would be acquired by purchase, donation, or exchange.

#### COST

As recommended by the Committee, the legislation limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition to no more than \$350,000. Of this amount, \$257,544 would be used to acquire the interest of the National Park Foundation in the area (an amount equal to the investment made by the Foundation, exclusive of interest), and the remainder would be used to purchase the remaining lands and easements which are deemed necessary for the purposes of this project.

For development, the bill provides for the appropriation of not more than \$1,800,000. This money, when appropriated, will be used for the installation of necessary visitor facilities (including parking, roads, trails, and related facilities) and for the restoration and stabilization of the historic structures.

Too often in the rush to make material improvements, old structures that depict the life of bygone eras are removed from the scene rather than making the effort to preserve them and utilize them for the edification and enjoyment of the public. With this investment now, future generations will have an opportunity to better understand the nature of ranching operations of the old cattle kingdoms. It is anticipated that the Grant-Kohrs Ranch will be a living memorial to the pioneers of the West, and that a concentrated effort will be made to preserve and recreate the historic ranch scene of the 1880-1900 period.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

Two amendments to H.R. 9594 are recommended by the Committee. The first merely deletes unnecessary language which has been construed as a direct appropriation. The second contains the usual provision limiting the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition (\$350,000) and for development (\$1,800,000).

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

*Section 1* authorizes the designation of up to 2,000 acres of land as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

*Section 2* authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interests in lands for the purposes of the historic site and permits him to establish the site when he determines that sufficient lands have been acquired for this purpose.

*Section 3* extends the usual administrative authorities applicable to units of the National Park System to this area.

*Section 4* limits the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition to no more than \$350,000. For development, no more than \$1,800,000 is authorized to be appropriated.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

By a voice vote, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommended the enactment of H.R. 9594, as amended.

#### DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior, dated April 25, 1972, follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., April 25, 1972.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested a report on H.R. 9594, a bill "To authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes."

We recommend the enactment of the bill, if amended as suggested herein.

H. Rept. 92-1222

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate not more than 2,000 acres in Deer Lodge Valley, Powell County, Montana, for establishment as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Within the area so designated the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein, and to establish the area at such time as sufficient lands have been acquired. The area is to be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

Deer Lodge in western Montana is the county seat of Powell County, approximately 50 miles from Butte and Helena. The Deer Lodge River, tributary to Clark's Fork of the Columbia, meanders through a beautiful mountain valley. The obvious abundance of water, grass and timber here readily explains its attraction to pioneer settlers.

The Grant-Kohrs Ranch, now the Warren Ranch, is some 7 square miles in extent (not all contiguous): portions of it adjoin the town to the north and west. The ranch buildings are less than a mile north of town and accessible by a gravel road west from the highway.

The ranch was first constructed by Johnny Grant, the first major stockman in the Northern Rockies, in 1863. In 1866 Grant moved to Canada after selling his ranch for \$19,200 to Conrad Kohrs, a young butcher and cattle buyer from Virginia City. Once settled at Deer Lodge, Kohrs rapidly expanded his holdings of land and cattle, and by the 1880's became one of the established cattle barons of Montana. He was the first to introduce registered purebred cattle in that State. Over the years this ranch became famous for the production of Belgians and other thoroughbred horses as well as purebred cattle. In 1890 Kohrs enlarged the Old Grant home by the addition of a large brick wing (which became the leg of an architectural "T"), which gave the structure the proportions of a mansion.

As the oldest habitation in Deer Lodge, the Kohrs Ranch had many historic associations. Guests here included W. W. DeLacey and S. T. Hauser, explorers of Yellowstone Park. Deer Lodge was the scene of military activity in 1877 in connection with the Nez Perce campaign and the Battle of the Big Hole.

The present operator, Mr. Conrad K. Warren, grandson of Kohrs, has conscientiously preserved several early historic structures as well as the later structures which together tell a story of the evolution of ranching operations. In addition, he has preserved much of the historic furniture and furnishings, historic vehicles, objects and written records.

At its 63d meeting on October 6, 1970, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recommended the acquisition of the ranch for historic site purposes. The Board found that this ranch is of national historic significance, and termed it a "splendid resource."

This Department will acquire 208 acres of land in fee, including the ranch headquarters and outbuildings and a small tract of land for a visitor center. The remaining acreage, approximately 1,280 acres, would be covered by a scenic easement permitting the continuation of agriculture and ranching activities. The owner has agreed to include all of the historic wagons, buggies, sleighs, and other ranching equipment as part of the acquisition.

Public Law 92-406

AN ACT

August 25, 1972  
[S. 2166]

To authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes.

Grant-Kohrs  
Ranch National  
Historic Site,  
Mont.  
Establishment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That, in order to provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation's history, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is hereby authorized to designate not more than two thousand acres in Deer Lodge Valley, Powell County, Montana, for establishment as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

Land and build-  
ings, acquisition.

SEC. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands, together with buildings and improvements thereon, by donation, purchase or exchange. The Secretary shall establish the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands and interests in lands have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

Publication in  
Federal Register.

Administration.

SEC. 3. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands and interests in lands acquired for the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated \$350,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$1,800,000 (July 1971 prices) for development plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuation in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein.

Approved August 25, 1972.

Public Law 92-407

JOINT RESOLUTION

August 28, 1972  
[S. J. Res. 182]

Authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign nations to participate in Farmfest—U.S.A. and the World Ploughing Contest in September 1972.

Whereas the United States will host the Nineteenth Annual World Ploughing Contest in September 1972 in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and

Whereas up to twenty-two nations can be expected to participate in this contest on September 15, and 16 as part of a weeklong Farmfest—U.S.A., and

Whereas the 1972 National Ploughing Contest and the 1972 Grand National Tractor-Pull Contest are included in the scheduled events of Farmfest—U.S.A., and

Whereas Farmfest—U.S.A. will feature exhibitions of machinery, equipment, supplies, services, and other products used in the production and marketing of agricultural products; promote foreign and domestic trade and commerce in such products; and salute worldwide agriculture: Now, therefore, be it

## Appendix C: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Consent decree	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act of 1980	2008 / NA	State of Montana, United States of America vs Atlantic Richfield Company	Provides settlement funds to the State of Montana for the recovery of costs incurred by the release of hazardous substances that impacted public resources	-
Deer Lodge Valley Conservation District	Cooperative agreement	June 15, 2013 / June 14, 2018	Deer Lodge Valley Conservation District	Cooperatively manage improvements to the Kohrs Manning Ditch	P13AC00326
Cooperating association	Cooperative agreement	- / -	Glacier National Park Conservancy	Allows Glacier National Park Conservancy to run the bookstore – for sales items and to support the education efforts at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site by profits from sales	Renewed every five years
Montana State Parks	Cooperative agreement	March 7, 2011 / Sept 30, 2014	Montana State Parks	Authorizes noncompetitive sale of steer for interpretive product	Authorized by contracting officer H1586110005
West Side	Corporate shareholder	1988 / -	West Side Ditch Corporation	Corporation formed; park is member of corporation to distribute water from West Side Ditch, with the park participating in regular board meetings with six other members	The park has 100 of 700 shares; the park is required to maintain the ditches in order to keep water flowing; fire has been the traditional and preferred method of keeping the ditches clear and water moving
Water rights	Decree	2010 / Permanent	State of Montana	Determine existence and nature of park water rights in Basin 76G	Currently 25 water rights; there is a temporary preliminary decree in place on the Clark Fork; while it is not fully complete, it is enforceable
Five Valley Trust scenic easement	Deed of conservation easement	May 26, 2006 / -	Five Valley Land Trust, Rock Creek Cattle Company	Easement on 3,675 acres west of the park; preserves natural habitat, open space, scenic views for the park, and historic working landscape	The easement is between Gregory Lane of Rock Creek Cattle company and Five Valley Lands Trust; Recorded Powell County 158843, Bk 114, Pg 165
Big Sky Draft Horse Association	General agreement	May 15, 2013 / May 14, 2018	Big Sky Draft Horse Association	Cooperate in promoting understanding and enjoyment of draft horses and their role in ranching	G1586130001
Deer Lodge Police Department	General agreement	Oct 28, 2013 / Oct 27, 2018	Deer Lodge Police Department	To establish terms and conditions under which the parties will provide mutual law enforcement assistance in and near the park	City Police and County Sheriff office became two separate offices / entities requiring this agreement; payment is in lieu of taxes, the park therefore does not pay for law enforcement support

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Letter from Gov Thomas L Judge	General agreement	1980 / Perpetuity	State of Montana	Established concurrent jurisdiction in lieu of proprietary jurisdiction for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	Law enforcement agreement with attorney general involvement allows the state to enforce NPS laws on NPS land
Deer Lodge sewage effluent disposal	General agreement	Feb 14, 2013 / Nov 1, 2014	City of Deer Lodge	Describes city and park responsibilities for land application of city wastewater effluent on park lands	After construction of new sewage treatment system (2014–2015), agreement will end as this practice will no longer be necessary G1586110001
Powell County Sheriff's Office	General agreement	April 11, 2013 / April 10, 2018	Powell County	NPS agreement with the sheriff's office to provide mutual law enforcement services under the park's concurrent jurisdiction	-
Grant-Kohrs Ranch Foundation	General agreement	June 5, 2012 / Five years from date of signing 6/5/17	Grant-Kohrs Ranch Foundation	Fundraising and philanthropic organization related to park	-
Sewage lagoons	Inholding	- / -	City of Deer Lodge	70 6 acres that are used for current sewage treatment lagoons for the city	This function is likely to continue after upgrade or replacement
Burlington Northern / Montana Western Railroad inholding	Inholding	- / -	Burlington Northern / Montana Western Railroad	56 4 acres (in addition to the rights-of-way) within the boundary of the historic site	-
Private inholding	Inholding	- / -	Tammy Heaney	178 49 acres, which are protected by a scenic easement; current owner Tammy Heaney	Current owner is daughter of past owner, Lars Olsen
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St Paul Railway Company of Montana inholding	Inholding	- / -	-	Inholding for an inactive rail line adjacent to the Burlington Northern line	Recorded in book 8, page 360; book 9, page 60; book 9 page 97; and book 9, page 98 in the deed records of Powell County, MT
Interagency fire agreements (six parties involved)	Interagency agreement	- / -	Glacier National Park and U S Forest Service	This interagency agreement is to provide guidelines, responsibilities, and opportunities for cooperation among Glacier National Park, the U S Forest Service, Grant-Kohrs National Historic site, and Big Hole National Battlefield to maximize efficiency and minimize costs in fire management	Allows for 250 acres annually P12PG70126

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
"Service First" agreement	Interagency agreement	May 29, 2012 / Sept 30, 2016	Forest Service Beaverhead-Deer Lodge National Forest	Agencies share personnel, equipment, and office space for efficiency	Annual operation and financial plan done as modification  FS No 12-IA-11010200-303 Coop Agreement No G1580122012
Wastewater improvements project	Memorandum of understanding	May 31, 2013 / May 30, 2018	State Historic Preservation Office, City of Deer Lodge, U S Department of Agriculture Rural Development	Wastewater treatment for construction	City of Deer Lodge and National Park Service are Invited signatories
Montana State Parks	Memorandum of understanding	Dec 20, 2010 / Dec 20, 2015	Montana State Parks	Provides for beef jerky production – sale of cattle to state park and ability to use NPS logo	Regional Director and Montana State Parks Director G1586110011
Record of decision, Clark Fork River Operable Unit	NEPA Record of Decision	April 2004 / NA	Environmental Protection Agency	Identifies the selected remedy for the cleanup of heavy metals (cadmium, copper, zinc, and lead) from Clark Fork River including removal and restoration of 26 acres of soils with subsequent monitoring	1908 flood event carried mine waste contaminants from Butte down the Clark Fork River Basin, creating the largest Superfund site in the nation
Gas pipeline easement	Right-of-way	- / -	Montana Power Company	ROW easement for gas pipeline; recorded Book 45, p 296; existing easement at time of NPF and NPS purchase	-
Burlington Northern / Montana Western Railroad easement	Right-of-way	- / -	Burlington Northern / Montana Western Railroad	Right-of-way over 35 acres	Four recordings of the former Utah and Northern Railway Co and the Northern Pacific Railway Company Noted in Deed No 3, November 21, 1972
Private surface road access easement	Right-of-way	1974 / 1979	Burlington Northern / Montana Western Railroad	Construction of an at-grade service crossing on Cattle Drive for park use	-
Pedestrian underpass easement	Right-of-way	April 25, 1977 / -	Burlington Northern / Montana Western Railroad	NPS right-of-way for the pedestrian underpass on Burlington Northern property	-
RW-1586-8-9001	Right-of-way	1997 / -	Burlington Northern / Montana Western Railroad	Effluent pipe under the active railroad	-

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date / Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
State of Montana West Side Road right-of-way	Right-of-way	- / -	State of Montana	Right-of-way in question	State claims that right-of-way shown on 1868/1886 government land office maps was never abandoned
City of Deer Lodge right-of-way	Right-of-way	Dec 22, 1997 / 2015	City of Deer Lodge	Effluent line that comes from treated pumping station to park	20-year agreement RW-1586-8-9001
City of Deer Lodge right-of-way	Right-of-way	Sept 1, 1959 / -	City of Deer Lodge	Sewer line that runs length of park	-
Montana Power easement	Right-of-way	- / -	Montana Power Company	ROW easement for pipelines, recorded in Book 40, page 53, Deed of Records of Powell County, Montana; existing easement at time of NPF and NPS purchase	Five-year agreement
Montana Power easement	Right-of-way	1954 / -	Montana Power Company	ROW easement for gas/ oil pipelines and telephone line; recorded in Book 44, p 262, Deed Records of Powell County, Montana; existing easement at time of NPF and NPS purchase	-
Montana Power easement	Right-of-way	- / -	-	ROW easement for electric power line and communication system; recorded Book Page 53, p 563; existing easement at time of NPF and NPS purchase	-
Fiber optic communication cable easement	Right-of-way	February 1993 / -	CenturyLink	Provides for construction, operation, and maintenance of a fiber optic communication cable	-
City of Deer Lodge road easement	Right-of-way	- / -	City of Deer Lodge	Right-of-way grant and easement for use as private road	Conveyed in book 50, page 615 in the deed records of Powell County, MT
Kohrs-Manning Ditch Company	Right-of-way / easement	N/A / -	Kohrs-Manning Ditch Company	Access to ditch for operation and maintenance of open irrigation ditch	The park has water rights given in exchange for this access
National historic landmark designation	Special designation	1960 / -	National Park Service, Montana State Historic Preservation Office	Designation in the national register –national historic landmark; is exclusive of Warren complex except the road	-
RMR-GRKO 93-001	Special use permit	March 2, 1994 / 2044	Northwestern Energy / CenturyLink	Construct, maintain and operate an underground telephone cable and natural gas pipeline to provide services to the site; primary power line already installed underground	Deregulation may allow turnover of power line to the National Park Service through a signed agreement



## Appendix D: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Name of Document	Preparer	Date	Comments
Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis	Rocky Mountain Region	1991	Provided a sound basis for GMP, has been superseded by 2004 CLR
General Management Plan/ Development Concept Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement	Rocky Mountain Region / Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	1993	Overall still relevant – May need amending for management and use of Warren Ranch Complex, refinement of management zones for desired resource conditions and visitor experience, address carrying capacity
Statement for Management	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	1995	Provides basic information, largely superseded by this foundation
Animal Use Plan (Superintendent's Directive 2001 S-6)	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2001	Never adopted by park, ideas refined in Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (2002), Sustainable Ranching paper (2006) and this foundation
Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, Section 1: Long-Range Interpretive Plan	Intermountain Region / Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2002	Needs updating; this foundation added one more primary interpretive theme
Management Assistance Review	Intermountain Region / Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2004	Recommendations mostly adopted; this foundation addresses “working ranch”
Issues Survey	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2004	Provides some visitor insights, but limited snapshot; need ongoing visitor surveys on variety of levels
Cultural Landscape Report – Part 1	John Milner Assoc / Intermountain Region / Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2004	Landscape history, existing conditions, and analysis and evaluation It refines the direction of the general management plan
Kohrs Ranch House (HS-1) Cultural Landscape Inventory	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2004	Baseline information of cultural landscapes that takes a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, Part Two: Pasture / Hayfields, Upland Pastures Component Landscape	Shapins	2009	Part two treatment recommendations
Core Operations – Initial Status	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2005	Ongoing
Business Plan	Business Plan Consultants (UVA, Harvard), Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2005	Many recommendations have been adopted
Asset Business Plan	Intermountain Region / Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2006	Important assets are generally in good condition; ongoing process
Operating Ranch Best Management Practices	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site / Montana State University	2013	Parameter for best practices in ranching

Name of Document	Preparer	Date	Comments
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS Landscape Cultural Landscape Inventory	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2005	Baseline information of cultural landscapes that takes a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape
Foundation for Planning and Management	Intermountain Region / Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2008	*Source for this table
Museum Management Plan	Susan Buchel, et al	2009	Ongoing
Scope of Collection Statement	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2010	Some revision is needed
Draft Structural Fire Plan	Andy Wilson	2013	Awaiting final revisions from the Intermountain Region and signatures
Collection Condition Survey	Brynn Bender	2013	Ongoing
Cultural Sites Inventory	Foor and Pretiss	2003	Sitewide inventory of archeology sites and incidental finds; current
Historic Resource Study	Albright	1979	Needs updating
Historic Furnishing Report: House and Bunkhouse	Scrattish	1981	Ongoing
Museum Preventative Maintenance Plan	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2013	Ongoing – updated annually
National Historic Landmark and National Register Nominations	Intermountain Region	2002 / 2003	
Land Protection Plan	Intermountain Region	1991	Outdated
Fire Management Plan	Glacier National park / Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	2009	Current
Ranchers to Ranchers: Administrative History	McChristian	1997	Needs updating
Working Ranch Best Management Practices	Olsen	2012	Separate best management practices for Hayland Planting, Hayland Management, Grazing, Nutrient Management, Irrigation, and Livestock Care
Cottonwood Creek Fish Passage Feasibility Study	PBSJ	2011	
Grant-Kohrs Ranch Report	Davis	2011	Comprehensive data on historic and NPS-era fences
I & M Base Inventories	Intermountain Region	2006	Inventory on avians, small mammal, fish, plant, amphibian and reptile, bats

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## Intermountain Region Foundation Document Recommendation Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

May 2014

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

*Jacqueline Lavelle*

*5/23/2014*

RECOMMENDED

Jacque Lavelle, Superintendent, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

Date

*Sue E. Masica*

*6/27/14*

APPROVED

Sue E. Masica, Regional Director, Intermountain Region

Date

*for*



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.

GRKO 451/124638

July 2014

# Foundation Document • Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

